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THE

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1888-89.

BOMBAY:
THACKER & Co.
1888.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A	Ahmedabad High School
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah C	Ahmednagar College.
Ah. M S.	Ahmednagar Mission High School
Ah M.	Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School
A N	Ahmedabad New English School.
Alf B	Alfred High School, Bhuj
Ak.	Akola High School
Am	Amraoti High School.
A.P	Anglo Portuguese School, Bombay
B E	Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla
B H	Bombay High School.
B K.	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad
B C.	Baroda College
B S.	Baroda High School
B M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
Bh	Bhavnagar High School
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B E	Bombay English School
B Pro	Bombay Proprietary School
B R	Bombay Ripon High School
Br	Broach High School.
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana
Ch	Chandanwadi High School, Bombay
C H S	Cathedral High School.
C G.S.	Cathedral Girls' School, Bombay
C Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
C B	Convent School, Bombay
C P	Convent School, Poona
C R	Clare Road Convent, Byculla
D S.	Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan
D	Deccan College.
Dh	Dharvad High School
Dhu	Dhulia High School
E	Elphinstone College
E S.	Elphinstone High School
F.C.	Fergusson College, Poona
F	Fort High School
F G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
G A	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L	Government Law School
G.	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
G K.	Grammar School, Karachi.
H	Haidarabad High School
I S.	Instruction Society's High School.

I.F.	Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum
J.C.	John Connon High School.
J.E.	John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.
K.	Karwar High School.
K.M.	Karachi Mission High School.
Kat.	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
M.E.	Methodist Episcopal School, Igatpura.
M.H.	Maratha High School.
M.	Miraj High School.
N.J.	Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
N.	Nariad High School.
N.S.	Nasik High School.
N.W.	Nawanagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
N.E.B.	New English School, Belgaum.
N.E.A.	New English School, Ahmedabad.
P.H.	Panchgani High School.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
R C.	Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
Rat.	Ratnagiri High School.
R M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.C.	Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.
S.	Satara High School.
Sav.	Savantvadi English School.
S.H.	Sangli High School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikarpur High School.
Sho.	Sholapur High School.
S.A.C.	Sind Arts College, Karachi.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navsari Zarthosti Madresa.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
St. M.I.	St. Mary's Institution, Mazagon.
St M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St.P.B	St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
St.P G.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St. V.	St. Vincent School, Poona.
St X.	St. Xavier's College.
St.X.H.	St. Xavier's High School.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.
V.	Victoria High School, Poona.
V.D.	Victoria High School, Dharvad.

APRIL 1, 1888, TO APRIL 30, 1889.

B 1309—1 BV

APRIL, 1888.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
12	Thurs.	at 4½ P.M.
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
17	Tues.	ends.
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1888.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

JUNE, 1888.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng. begins.
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	Queen Victoria's accession, 1837.
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

JULY, 1888.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
12	Thurs.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the Sir George LeGrand Jacob
24	Tues.	and the Ashburner Prizes; and for notifying new subjects.
25	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at $5\frac{1}{4}$ P.M
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

AUGUST, 1888.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
30	Thurs.	
31	Fri.	

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends. **First Examination in Medicine begins.**
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	**Second Examination in Medicine begins.** *Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Sir George LeGrand Jacob and Ashburner Prizes awarded.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

OCTOBER, 1888.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M

NOVEMBER, 1888.

1	Thurs.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. (new and old) Examinations begin.
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. (under old Rules) Examinations begin.
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins.
20	Tues.	Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	Examinations for L.M. & S. and M.C.E. begin; Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	

DECEMBER, 1888.

II.	1	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
	2	Sun.	
	3	Mon.	M.D. Examination begins.
	4	Tues.	
	5	Wed.	
	6	Thurs.	
	7	Fri.	
III.	8	Sat	
	9	Sun.	
	10	Mon.	
	11	Tues.	
	12	Wed.	
	13	Thurs.	
	14	Fri.	
IV.	15	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	16	Sun.	
	17	Mon.	
	18	Tues.	
	19	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
	20	Thurs.	
	21	Fri.	
	22	Sat.	
	23	Sun.	
	24	Mon.	
	25	Tues.	Christmas Day
	26	Wed.	
	27	Thurs.	
	28	Fri.	
	29	Sat.	
	30	Sun.	
	31	Mon.	

JANUARY, 1889.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	*Last day of Applications* for Degrees.
6	Sun:	
7	Mon	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
31	Thurs.	

FEBRUARY, 1889.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
28	Thurs.	

MARCH, 1889.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

B 1309—2 BU

APRIL, 1889.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	Ordinary Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
11	Thurs.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun	
15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	[illegible]	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28		
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

II.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Act No. XXII of 1857.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

An Act *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES McDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them, and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering, they shall also have power after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRNG HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Bye-Laws.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1 The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2 The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4 There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5 Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two " " " Medicine.
Two " " " Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law, to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

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* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That.*

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

(iii). *Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put question to the vote thus :—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment, and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind. and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term, eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

IV.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used to denote either sex, the masculine or the feminine.

MATRICULATION.

1 The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2 Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar one month before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. One month before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5 Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2 One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian
Latin †	Maráthi	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic	Cánarese	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—

Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, and *Karachi*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate).

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthí, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English and questions in grammar.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Science may obtain the Degree of B.A. on passing the Examinations in Languages of the First and Second B A. Examinations.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14 Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English
2. One of the following —

Sanskrit, Greek.	Latin. Hebrew.	Arabic French	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II —MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic,—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE,—One paper.

Elementary Experimental Physics—Heat Energy, Conservation of Energy Atmospheric Pressure Boyle's law Air-pump Barometer Hydrostatic Pressure. Specific Gravity Temperature Thermometers. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases Charles' law. Fusion and Solidification. Vaporisation, definition of Maximum Tension The Kinetic theory of Gases. Ebullition, Hygrometry Conduction, Specific Heat.

Latent Heat Radiation Dew Mechanical theory of Heat General Principles of Heat-engines

N B —Text-book prescribed —'Larden's School Course on Heat (pp 1 139, 150 248, 266 292) Sampson Low, 1882

15 The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16 On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order

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FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18 No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F

N.B —An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form F)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts. (*Vide* Form I.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate:—

A. Language and Literature.
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics.
E. Natural Science.

I.—Languages—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Rèpublic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers, one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Methods of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(a) *Pure Mathematics.*

(a.) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(b.) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(b) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: and a practical examination as for First B. Sc.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: and a practical examination as for First B.Sc.

(3)—*Structural, Morphological, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers and a practical examination.

The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following:—

Flowering plants; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and Branches; the various forms and the

duration of Plants; the Root and underground Stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; the Fruit and Seed; Cells and their contents; Forms and sizes of cells; general properties and structure of the Cell-wall; the kinds of cells and their connection with each other; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties, and uses of the following Natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Solanaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Acantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmaceæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders —*Filices* and *Fungi*.

Additional text-books recommended: Oliver's Text-Book of Indian Botany, Bentley's Manual of Botany.

(4)—*Zoology and Physiology:* Two papers and a practical examination. The subjects prescribed for General Biology for the First B.Sc. Examination with the addition of the following:—

A general knowledge of the classes in the Animal Kingdom, Principles of Zoological Classification, Distribution of Species, Development, Recognition, and Description of Preparations. General knowledge of the structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the most important tissues. The Vascular System and the circulation of the blood and the lymph. Respiration and the sources of loss and of gain to the blood. Alimentation, motion and locomotion, voice and speech. Sensation and sensory organs, including sight, hearing, and smell, taste and touch. Nervous system, Innervation, Death.

Additional text-books recommended:
Huxley's Physiology.
Bell's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K)

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35 Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science

N B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have passed the examination for their degree prior to the end of 1887, and who in the Examination for B A have passed in Group C, D. or E, or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B Sc on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B Sc But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes

N B (2)—A Bachelor of Arts may obtain the Degree of B Sc on passing (*a*) the final examination for B Sc. and (*b*) such portions of the First B Sc Examination, the subjects of which are not included in the examinations he has already passed

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination.

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid.

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.
Text-book recommended—Watt's Inorganic Chemistry.

(3). EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS· 2 papers and a practical examination.

PAPER I.—GENERAL PHYSICS, ACOUSTICS, AND HEAT.

The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
Energy—varieties of Energy. Conservation and dissipation of Energy.
Universal Attraction—its laws.
Laws of Falling Bodies. Attwood's Machine.
General Characters of Liquids.
Compressibility of Liquids—the Piezometer, the Hydraulic Press. Artesian Wells.
Principle of Archimedes. Specific gravity.
Statement and illustration of the laws of Capillary Phenomena.
Pressure of the Atmosphere. Barometer. Fortin's and Gay Lussac's barometers and the Aneroid. Barometric corrections. Determination of heights by the barometer.
Compressed Air Manometer. Bourdon's Steam Gauge.
Balloons.
Air-pump—Sprengel's Air-pump.
Lifting and forcing Pumps.
Sound and Noise.
Cause of Sound.
Propagation of Sounds
Causes influencing intensity of Sound
Velocity of Sound in Gases. Doppler's principle.
Velocity of Sound in Liquids and in Solids
Reflexion of Sound. Echoes and Resonances.

Refraction of Sound.
Measurement of the number of Vibrations.
Properties of Musical Tones.
Perception of Sounds. The Ear.
Interference of Sound. Beats.
Vibration of Strings. Sonometer. Laws of Transverse Vibrations. Nodes and Loops.
Wind Instrument. Mouth and Reed Instruments. Shut and open pipes, and tones produced by them. Nodes and loops of pipes. Formulæ relative to pipes.
Kundt's experiments.
Vibrations of Rods, Plates and Membranes.
Lissajou's graphic method, Leon Scott's Phonautograph, Edison's Phonograph.
König's manometric flames.
Temperature—Thermometers.
Expansion of Solids. Coefficient of Expansion and methods of determining it.
Harrison's gridiron pendulum and Graham's mercurial pendulum. The Compensating balance.
Expansion of Liquids—apparent and real. Dulong and Petit's methods for the determination of coefficient of absolute expansion of liquids. The weight thermometer. Maximum density of water.
Expansion of Gases. Gay Lussac's method for the determination of coefficient of expansion of Gases. The air-thermometer. Absolute scale of Temperature. Relation between Pressure, Volume, and Temperature.
Change of State. Latent Heat, Fusion, Solidification, Vaporization, Condensation. Laws of Fusion Solution. Change of volume in melting and in solidification. Effect of pressure on the melting point. Regelation. Retardation of Solidification. Freezing Mixtures.
Vapours—saturated and non-saturated vapours. Maximum Tension. Tension in two communicating vessels at different temperatures. Conditions affecting the rapidity of Evaporation.
Ebullition and its laws. Kinetic theory of Gases as explaining ebullition and evaporation.
Influence of Pressure on the boiling point. Measurement of heights by the boiling point.

Cold due to evaporation.
Wollaston's Cryophorus, Carre's Ice-machine Liquefaction of Vapours, Distillation
Dalton's laws of mixture of Gases and Vapours
Spheroidal State
Density of Vapours, Gay Lussac's method of determining it.
Hygrometry, Dew-point, Hygrometers of Daniell, Regnault, and Mason, Use of August's formula.
Conductivity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases
Convection. Land and Sea Breezes, The Trade Winds.
Radiation—its laws, Causes which modify the intensity of radiant heat, Theory of Exchanges Laws of Reflection, Identity of absorbing and radiating powers. Ritchie's experiment
Causes affecting the formation of dew
Specific Heat. Unit of Heat, Calorimeters of Black and of Lavoisier and Laplace The methods of cooling and of mixtures
Determination of Latent Heat of Fusion by the method of mixtures, Latent Heat of Steam, Regnault's formula
Relation between Heat and Work Joule's equivalent,
Mechanical, Physical, and Chemical sources of Heat

PAPER II.—LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM

Theories of Light
Laws of propagation of Light,
Images produced by small apertures,
Methods of Roemer and of Fizeau for the determination of the Velocity of Light and the general principles of the methods of Foucault and of Bradley,
The photometers of Rumford, Bunsen, and Wheatstone
Laws of Reflection at plane surfaces, Single images produced by mirrors, Hadley's Sextant,
Reflection at spherical surfaces. Foci of mirrors and Formation of images,
Laws of single Refraction Index of Refraction, Total Reflection Critical Angle Mirage
Transmission of Light through transparent media with parallel faces,

Prisms. Conditions of emergence.
Spherical Lenses. Foci and Formation of images.
Decomposition of White Light. Solar Spectrum.
Single Prism Spectroscope. Explanation of the dark lines of the Solar Spectrum.
Chromatic aberration. The general principles involved in the construction of achromatic lenses and direct-vision spectroscopes.
Structure of the Eye.
Properties of Magnets.
Magnets and magnetic substances.
Magnetic Induction.
Magnetic Shell.
Methods of Magnetisation.
Directive Force of the Earth's Magnetism. Mariner's Compass.
Magnetic Elements and the general principles of the methods of their determination.
Development of Electricity by friction.
Electrical Attraction and Repulsion.
Bennett's and Bohnenberger's Electroscopes.
Laws of Electric Action. Coulomb's Torsion Balance.
Distribution of Electricity on conductors. Electric density. Action of points.
General explanation of the Laws of capacity and potential.
Condensers. Leyden Jar.
Electrophorus.
Cylinder and plate electric machines.
Electric Discharge.
General principle of the construction of Thomson's Quadrant electrometer. Lane's and Harris' Unit Jars.
Lightning discharge. Return shock. Lightning Conductors.
Galvani's experiment.
Volta's pile and crown of cups.
Polarization of Electrodes. Local action.
The principal Batteries in use, *viz.*, those of Smee, Daniell, Menotti, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanche, and the single fluid bichromate element. The dry pile. Grove's Gas Battery. Plante's Secondary Battery.
Electromotive Force. Strength of currents. Resistance

Ohm's Law and its application in the arrangement of the cells of a battery.
Heating, luminous and chemical effects of a current.
Anions and Kations. Faraday's Fundamental Laws of Electrolysis. Faraday's Voltameter.
Magnetic effects of the current.
Œrsted's experiment. Ampere's rule.
Astatic Needle.
Sine and Tangent Galvanometers.
Nobili's Astatic Galvanometers.
Principle of Thomson's Reflecting Galvanometer.
The two fundamental laws of the action of linear currents, parallel and oblique, on one another.
Electric Shell. Solenoid.
Ampere's theory of Magnets and Electro-magnets.
Induced currents. Lenz's Law.
Rhumkorff's Coil. Bell's Telephone. Hughes' Microphone.
Clarke's Magneto-electric Machine. Siemen's H-armature. Gramme's Ring.
Principle of Dynamo-electric Machines.
Practical Examination.—"On the construction and use of apparatus."
N.B.—Text-book recommended—Ganot's Treatise on Physics.

4. General Biology—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, appearances under the microscope, functions and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as Saccharomyces and Protococcus as types of vegetable life.
Structure and form, movements, growth, in Pasteur's fluid, relation to putrefaction and power of resisting desiccation of Bacteria.
Structure, functions, and life-history of Pencillium, Mucor, or some other simple Fungus.
Structure, functions and life-history of Chara or Nitella.
Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.
Morphology and histology of a Flowering Plant: structure of a flower. homologies of leaves and

floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibro-vascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering Plant, formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering Plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule in the seed, germination; homology with the reproductive organs of the Fern.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; chemical constituents of plants; food of plants and its sources; action of green parts of plants; structure and vital processes of the stem and root; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions and life-history of the following animals as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—Amœba, Vorticella, Actinia, Starfish, Earthworm, Lobster or Crayfish, Spider, Beetle, Oyster, Snail, Frog.

General history of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve fibres and nerve cells.

Text-books recommended:—

Huxley and Martin's Biology.
Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany.
Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination. (*Vide* Form N.)

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45 No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B Sc. under the *N B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O

46 Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar on or before the third day after the end of the Second Term in Arts (*vide* Form O.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49 Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII —

1.—PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Algebra* · Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections* · Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II.—APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS : Two papers and a practical examination.

(*N B*—Treated mathematically as well as experimentally so far as the mathematics of the First B Sc Examination are applicable.)

ACOUSTICS.

Production and Propagation of Sound. Numerical Evaluation of Sound. Modes of Vibration. Analysis of Vibrations. Constitution of Sounds. Consonance, Dissonance, and Resultant Tones

HEAT.

Thermometry Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases Calorimetry. Fusion and Solidification. Evaporation and Condensation Ebullition. Quantitative measurements relating to Vapours Hygrometry. Conduction of Heat. Radiation. Steam and other Heat engines.

LIGHT.

Propagation of Light. Reflection. Refraction. Mirrors and Lenses. Vision and Optical Instruments Dispersion. Spectrum Analysis Colour Wave Theory. Interference Polarisation and Double Refraction

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Introductory Phenomena. Induction. Measurement of Electrical Forces. Electrical Machines. Potential. Condensers. Electrometers. Atmospheric Electricity. Magnets. The Magnetic Elements and their determination. Galvanic Batteries. Galvanometers. Electro-Chemistry. Ohm's Law. Relation between Electricity and Heat. Electro-Dynamics. Induction of Currents. Diamagnetism. Applications of Electricity. Electrical and Magnetic Units.

Practical Examination in use of apparatus and determination of constants generally as in Glazebrook and Shaw's Practical Physics. (Longmans, 1885.)

IV.—CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and Organic.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Two papers and a practical examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The subject as for the First B.Sc. treated more fully and with the addition of the following: —

PERIODIC LAW of Elements. CONSTITUTION OF SALTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of the methods adopted in ascertaining the atomic weights of elements.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. The combinations of these elements with one another and with oxygen. Oxyacids of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine, and characters of their salts.

Sulphur—its compounds with Hydrogen, Chlorine, and Oxygen. Oxyacids of Sulphur and general characters of their salts.

Nitrogen—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Phosphorus—its compounds with Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine. Oxyacids of Phosphorus and general characters of their salts.

Arsenic—its compounds with Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Silicon—its compounds with Fluorine and Hydrogen.

Antimony, Lithium, Molybdenum—The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

A general knowledge of the methods by which the following are estimated :—

Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Sulphuric Acid, Carbonic Acid, Silicic Acid, and Nitric Acid. Potassium, Sodium, Ammonium, Silver, Calcium, Aluminum, Magnesium, Lead, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Mercury, Gold and Platinum.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyanine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Rutaceæ, Ampelideæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amarantaceæ, Urticaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaceæ, Filices, Marsilliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Fungi, Algæ, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

GENERA.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Caniis.	*Carcinus.*
Raca.	*Hirudo.*
Bucinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus.*

ORDERS.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripeda.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Cheloina.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cœlenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which

occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The Earth as a planet. The Earth's form, size, and motions. Measurement and mapping of the Earth's surface.

The Atmosphere; its composition, height, pressure, and temperature. The Moisture of the Air. Movements of the Air.

The Sea; its saltness, depth, and temperature. The great Sea Basins. The Ice of the Sea. The movements and offices of the Sea.

The Land—Mountains, Plains, and Valleys. Movements of the Land. The Waters of the Land. Work of Running Water. Frost, Snow, Glaciers.

The Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals. Diffusion of Plants and Animals. Climate. Migration and transport. Changes of Land and Sea.

The Crust of the Earth. Interior or nucleus. Existence of internal heat. Probable condition of the Earth's interior. Age of the Earth and Measures of Geological Time.

General Chemical Constitution of the Earth's crust. Rock-forming minerals. General characters of Rocks. Classification of Rocks. Volcanoes—Volcanic products. Geographical and Geological Distribution of Volcanoes. Volcanic action and its causes. Earthquakes—geological effects, distribution and origin. Secular upheaval and depression. Hypogene causes of change in texture, structure, and composition of Rocks. Effects of heat. Metamorphism. Effects of pressure. Influence of the Atmosphere in destroying and forming Rocks. Action of Rain, Springs, Rivers, Terrestrial Ice, and Oceanic Waters. Denudation and deposition. The part taken by plants and animals in preserving, destroying, or originating geological formations. Stratification and its accompaniments. Joints—Inclination and curvature of Rocks, Cleavage, Dislocation. Eruptive Rocks as part of the structure of the Earth's crust. Crystalline Schists. Ore deposits. Unconformability. Organic remains. Uses of Fossils in Geology. Geological Divisions—Archæan, Azoic, or Eozoic. Palæozoic or Primary. Mesozoic or Secondary. Cainozoic or Tertiary. Post-tertiary or Quaternary.

The Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene; Pleistocene, and Recent Formations. The composition, distribution, economic products, and characteristic Fossils of these formations.

The relation of European and Indian formations. The geology and petrology of the Crystalline and Metamorphic Series of India. The Deccan and Malwa Traps. Intertrappean beds. The Coal-bearing Series of India. General geology, petrology, and palæontology of the Coal fields of India.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations,
The Senses.
The Intellect,

The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History and Philosophy.
III.—Mathematics.
IV.—Physical Science.
V.—Natural Science.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1st and *2nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French or Persian books taken up by the Candidates. Into one of these papers, when the subject chosen is Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, questions on Indian *Palæography* will be introduced as alternative to some other part of the paper, such part to be determined by the Examiners.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—History and Philosophy.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—Mathematics.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—Physics and Chemistry—Six papers.

(*a*) Experimental Physics—(3 papers and a practical examination) as at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of the following:—

General Physics :—

Gravitation. The balance. Principles of Kinetics. Laws of Falling Bodies. The Pendulum. Energy. Elasticity. Friction. Fluid Pressure. Hydrostatic instruments. Specific Gravity. Capillarity. Barometer. Barometric variations. Boyle's law. Air-pumps. Efflux of Liquids.

Heat :—Thermodynamics, Terrestrial temperatures and winds. Description and use of Meteorological instruments.

Electricity :—Electro-optics.

(*b*) CHEMISTRY—3 papers and a practical examination as at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of the following:—

Selenium, Tellurium, Rubidium, Caesium, Beryllium, Thallium, Yttrium, Cerium, Didymium, Indium, Gallium, Tungsten, Uranium, Titanium, Zirconium, Vanadium, Tantalum, Niobium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Ruthenium, Osmium.

The chief compounds of the above metals with the more important acid radicals.

Practical Examination :—As at the Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc., with the addition of Volumetric Analysis, the examination to include Acidimetry, Alkalimetry, Water Analysis, and the determination of Chlorine, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, Hydrogen Sulphide, Arsenious Acid, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Urea.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE—Six papers.

(i) *Zoology* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

(ii) *Botany* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

(iii) *Physical Geography and Geology* : 2 papers and a practical examination.

or

Animal Physiology : 2 papers and a practical examination. Treated more fully than at the Second Examination for the degree of B.Sc.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16 The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class, unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, of which the first and second may be passed at the same time.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*). Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*b*). Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least one University year.

(*c*). Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Chemistry	One Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	One Course of at least 30 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry,	One Course of instruction of three months.
In Materia Medica	One Course of at least 60 Lectures.

In Practical Pharmacy.	One Course of instruction of at least three months, producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
2. Botany.*
3. Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine, and Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in one only of these subjects shall be exempted from Examination in such subject.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Moraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ. Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaceæ, Filices, Fungi, Algæ.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

12. The Second Examination in Medicine will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the second Monday after 12th September.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two years.
2. Of having qualified for admission to, or having passed, the First Examination in Medicine.
3. (*a*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Anatomy	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.

(*b*.) Of having been engaged in dissection for two terms in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

14. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

15. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

16. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.

18. The Examination will be written and practical Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

19. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Fourth Monday of November.

22. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of passing the Second Examination.

N.B.—A Candidate who is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of a recognized Indian University, or who is legally qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery in the United Kingdom and who desires to obtain the degree of L.M. & S. of this University, will be required to pass the final Examination for the degree of L.M. & S. only.

23. Each Candidate must, subsequent to passing the Second Examination, have attended the following courses:—

In Medicine	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Surgery.....	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Two Courses each of at least 60 Lectures.

In Diseases of the Eye ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,
In Pathology	One Course of at least 30 Lectures,
In Hygiene	One Course of at least 20 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	One Course of at least 50 Lectures,
In Operative Surgery ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months and have conducted Midwifery cases, or have conducted at least six labours (Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine), and have attended hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance;

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Three months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

24. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

25. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

26. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

27. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

28. No Candidate will be permitted to appear at this Examination unless he has completed his twenty-first year, or will have attained that age before the fixed date for the annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

29. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

30. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

31. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the wards of a hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

32. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

33. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, *viz*, a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

35. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

36. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

37. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

38. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

40. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

41. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

42. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, or have passed an Examination in some University recognized by the University of Bombay which will be considered at least equivalent to the Previous Examination.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, the first to be called the First Examination, the second the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, and the third the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination in Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept two terms in a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Candidates who have passed the 2nd B.A. or 2nd B.Sc. Examinations of the University of Bombay or of some University recognized by it will be permitted to appear for the First Examination in Civil Engineering without attendance at a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering.

Those who have passed the 2nd B.Sc. will (at their option) be required to satisfy the Examiners in Subject III only. A similar concession will be allowed to candidates who have passed the 2nd B.A. provided they have passed in Subject E (1) at their B.A. Examination.

Candidates who have passed the 1st B.A. or 1st B.Sc. Examinations will be allowed to appear for the First Examination in Civil Engineering after attending for one Term (*viz.* the Second Term of the year) at a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering. Those who have passed the First B.A. Examination will be required (at their option) to satisfy the Examiners in Subjects II and III only; those who have passed the First B.Sc. Examination in Subject III only.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AM.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 15, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AN.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate from presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

(Two papers.)

Trigonometry and Logarithms (*as in the First Examination for B.A.*).

Statics (*as in the First Examination for B.A.*).

II.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Physics, Heat, Acoustics.

One paper.

As for 1st B.Sc., pages 53—55.

III.—ENGINEERING.

1.—Surveying and Levelling.

One paper.

Construction of scales. Representative fraction. Diagonal scales. Surveying by the chain only. Cross staff. Field book. Prismatic compass. Surveying compass.

Plane Table. Method of plotting surveys. Levelling. Corrections for earth's curvature and for refraction. The Y and dumpy levels and their adjustments. Levelling field books. Benchmarks. Plotting the work.

2. The Nature, Production, and Uses of the Materials of Construction.

(One Paper.)

(*a.*)—*Classification of the Materials of Construction.*—Solid materials—Stone, Brick, Wood, Metals.

Cementing Materials—Mortars, Cements, Mastics, Glue.
Protecting Materials—Plasters, Paints, Solutions of Salts, Bituminous substances.

(*b.*)—*Of the Structure and Chemical Constituents of Natural Stones.*—Structural characters of rocks. The unstratified rocks. Stratified rocks. Characteristics of laminated structure, compact crystalline structure, slaty structure, granular crystalline structure, compact granular structure, porous granular structure, conglomerate structure. Characteristics of various fractures.

Chemical constituents of stones—Silica, Alumina, Lime, Magnesia, Potash, Soda, Carbonic Acid.

The predominant minerals of stones—Quartz, Felspar, Hornblende, Augite, Mica, Chlorite, Carbonate of Lime, Dolomite.

(*c.*)—*Classification of Building Stones.—Their characteristic qualities.*—Silicious stones.—Granite and Syenite, Gneiss and Mica slate, Greenstone, Trap, and Basalt, Talc, Chlorite slate, Soapstone, Quartz rock, Hornstone, Flint, Hornblende slate, Sandstone, Silicious sandstone, Calciferous sandstone. Argillaceous stones—Porphyry, Clay slate.

Calcareous Stones.—Marble. Compact limestone. Granular limestone. Magnesian limestone or Dolomite.

Strength and durability of Stones.—Testing durability of stone.

Preservation of Stones.—Bituminous matters. Drying oil, Silicate of Potash. Silicate of lime. Artificial stones.

(*d.*)—*Quarrying Stones.*—Mode of conducting quarrying operations in India.—Blasting.

(*e.*)—*Bricks.*—Characteristic qualities of clay for bricks. Porcelain clay or Kaolin.

Summary of the processes of brick-making. Characteristic qualities of good bricks.

Classification of the process of making bricks. Selection of brick earths. Pure clays, Marls. Loams. Fire-clays. Baked bricks distinguished from burnt or vitrified bricks. Colors of bricks. Yellow bricks. White bricks. Red bricks. Blue bricks.

Preparation of brick earths.

Tempering the brick earth.—By spade labour and treading. By grinding between rollers. By grinding in a pug mill or pugging.

Moulding bricks.—Slop moulding. Sand moulding.

Moulding bricks for ornamental purposes.

Sizes and shapes of bricks.

Drying bricks.

Burning bricks. In clamps. In kilns.

(*f.*)—*Cementing Materials—Limes—Cements—Mortars—Concretes—Plasters.*—Classification and characteristics of limes. Rich limes, poor limes, slightly hydraulic limes, eminently hydraulic limes.

Varieties of limestone suitable for mortars and cements. Chalk. Limestones used in India. Tufa. Limestone boulders. Kunker.

Testing limestone. Lime should be used fresh. Proportions of gravel and sand. Natural hydraulic limes. Artificial hydraulic mortars. Puzzuolanas, natural and artificial. Trass.

Strength of mortars. Adhesion of mortars. Lime burning. Lime kilns. Intermittent kilns. Perpetual kilns.

Slaking lime. Forming mortar. Applying mortar. Grouting.

Hydraulic cements, natural and artificial. Roman cement. Pasley's cement. Portland cement.

Concrete. Beton. Materials as aggregates for mortars and concretes. Lime and cement setting. Preparation of concrete. Lime concrete. Portland cement concrete. Machinery for mixing mortars and concretes. Concrete building by frames and by blocks. Superiority of Portland cement concrete. Concrete arches. Plasters. Lime-plaster. Gypsum. Glue. Animal glue. Marine glue.

(*g.*)—*Wood.*—Structure of wood. Cellular tissue. Vascular tissue or woody fibre. Pith. Medullary rays. Silver grain. Sap. Sapwood. Heartwood. Structure of a branch. Knots.

(*h.*)—*Felling Timber—Seasoning Timber—Durability of Timber—Causes of decay in Timber—Preservation of Timber.*—Age of trees proper for felling. Season for felling.

Seasoning timber. Natural seasoning. Drying timber. Water seasoning. Steaming and boiling timber. Smokedrying, scorching and charring timber. Seasoning by the extraction of sap. Seasoning by hot air.

Durability of timber.

Causes of decay in timber, namely—Continued dryness, continued wetness, alternate dryness and moisture, continued moisture with heat, rot, dry rot, wet rot. Destruction of timber by marine animals; by ants.

Preservation of timber.—By good ventilation and obviating moisture. By the use of oil paint. By the application of tar boiled with powdered chalk.

When kept wet with salt water.

Bethell's process of creosoting. Boucherie's process of injecting sulphate of copper.

Measurement of timber.

(i.) *Varieties and Production of Iron.*—General ideas relating to the following subjects:—Sources and Classes of iron. Iron ores. Impurities of iron. Cast iron. Wrought or malleable iron. Steel and Steely iron.

Metallurgy of iron. The products of iron smelting. 'ast iron. Malleable or wrought iron. Steel. Durability, orrosion and preservation of iron.

9. On the Fourth Monday in November Examiners will ublish a list of successful candidates in two Classes and ass, the names in each Class being arranged in order of ıerit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

10. The Second Examination in Civil Engineering will · held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First onday in November.

11. No candidate will be admitted to this Examination ıless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept 'o terms in a School or College recognized in Civil Enneering by the University of Bombay subsequently to ssing the First Examination.

12. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks fore the Examination (*vide* Form AO).

13. Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of 15, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AP).

14. Candidates who have passed the 1st B.Sc. or who ve passed the 2nd B.A. in subject E (2) will (at their tion) be exempted from the examination in Inorganic emistry.

5. Candidates will be examined in the following subts:—

I.—Mathematics.

(Three papers.)

(1.) *Dynamics.*—As in Second B.A., page 48.

(2.) *Hydrostatics.*—As in Second B.A., page 48.

(3) *Euclid and Mensuration.*—Euclid, Book XI to proposition XXI.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II.—Experimental Science.

Inorganic Chemistry (Two papers and a practical examination) as for 1st B.Sc., pages 51—53.

III.—Engineering.

(Three Papers.)

Examination of Drawings and Surveys.

1.—Foundations and Masonry.

(One Paper.)

(*a*). *Design and Execution of Foundations.*—Importance of slight and uniform settlement. Various modes of attaining that object. Action of water on foundations. Various conditions dependent on nature of bearing strata.

Dry foundations. Rock, gravel, sand. Mixed strata of rock and clay. Bearing stratum underlying soft ground of considerable depth. Crust of good ground overlying soft substratum.

Foundations on good natural bottom under water. Piled foundations. Timber piling. Cast and wrought iron piling. Iron screw piles. Hollow cast iron cylinders. Brick wells as employed in India. Sand pump. Solid foundations laid under water. Pierre perdue. Random blocks of beton. Beton laid in caissons lined with tar-

paulin. Solid masonry built on the natural bottom by divers. Solid masonry in cribs.

Foundations on sites where the water can be temporarily excluded. Solid masonry sunk in caissons on a bottom dredged out and levelled with beton. The same on a piled bottom. Solid masonry built in a cofferdam.

Land foundations on artificial bottom. Consolidation of soft ground by driving piles. Platforms of fascines, timber or concrete, forming floating foundations.

Foundations under water on an artificial bottom. Cofferdams. Fascine beds.

Importance of ascertaining the character of bearing strata. Trial pits. Borings.

Mechanical construction of foundations. Footings. Planking. Use of sand, concrete and beton. Pile driving.

(*b.*)—*Masonry. Stone masonry.*—Ashlar. Block in course. Coursed rubble. Common rubble. Rubble backing. Strength of a mass of masonry as depending on size of stone, the bond and accuracy in dressing. Bonding. Headers and stretchers. Quoins. Direction of beds in battering walls. String courses and copes. Pointing.

Mechanism for moving large stones. Instruments used in building. Mensuration of masonry.

Brick-work.—General principles of brick-work. Bond. Operations of brick-laying. Mortar joints. Fine joints. Lime putty. Scaffolding. Precautions against settlement. Joining new work to old. String courses and copes. Stone quoins. Labour of ordinary brick-work. Mensuration of brick-work.

Plastering—Tools used in plastering. Method of applying plaster.

2.—Water-supply, Irrigation and Harbours.

(One Paper.)

Measurement and storage of water. Rainfall and evaporation. Rates of maximum, mean and minimum rainfall. Available rainfall. Estimation of supply from a given catchment basin. Flood discharge. Measurement of flow of streams. Purposes and capacity of storage reservoirs. Selection of site and preliminary survey. Construction of reservoir dams. Earth dams. Puddle wall and trench. Proportions. Action of waves on the dam. Pitching slope. Earth dams faced with masonry. Masonry dams. Conditions to be attended to in designing a masonry dam. Most economical form. Kind of masonry employed. Appendages of reservoirs. Outlet pipes or culverts. Water-tower and sluices. Waste Weir.

Water-supply of Towns.

Sources of water for town supply. Quality of water most suitable. Demand in relation to population.

Supply from natural streams. Construction of conduits. Forms and dimensions of conduits. Open and covered conduits.

Storage of water when the supply is limited. Construction of reservoirs. Separation of flood waters.

Pumping arrangements when the source of supply is at an insufficient elevation to command the town by gravitation. Cornish and Rotative engines. Stand pipe, air vessel, service reservoir. Covered service reservoirs.

Filtration of water. Natural filters. Ordinary construction of English filter beds. Scotch system of filtration. Distribution of water.

Determination of diameter of pipes. Forms of pipe employed. Sluices and stop valves. Hydrants. Means of discharging air pipe aqueducts. Balancing and reflux valves. Pipe track. Laying pipes.

Works of Irrigation.

Well irrigation. Tank irrigation. Canal irrigation. Primary conditions.

Irrigation of deltas in Southern India. Irrigation by interception of head waters of rivers as in Italy and in Upper India. Estimation of discharge available. Capacity of canal. Head works. Intersecting weirs and sluices. Slope of bed and width of channel. Alignment of the canal. Foundations for canal works. Superficial and undersunk foundations. Dams. Weirs. Falls. Rapids. Locks. Crossing torrents. Diversions. Aqueducts. Inlets. Level crossings. Superpassages. Regulating bridges. Escapes. Distributing channels. Modes of bringing water to the surface of the ground. Measurement of irrigating water. Modulus of discharge. Reservoirs as sources for irrigation canals. Effects of irrigation on the country. Its relation to health.

Harbours.

Groins, Break-waters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

3.—Earth-work and Roads

(One Paper.)

(*a*).—*Earth-work.*—Preliminary arrangements to be undertaken by the Engineer. Preparation of plan and sections. Practical stability of earth-work. Of excavation in rock.

Mensuration and setting out of earth-work. Base or formation level. Sides or slopes. Half breadths. Computation of the volume of a piece of earth-work. Simpson's rule for volumes. Prismoidal formula. Use of tables in such computations. Setting out. Centre line. Side widths. On side-long ground. Use of the bevil plumbrule, clinometer, mason's level, and boning staves.

Execution of Earth-work. The tools and implements used. Use of baskets in India. Cost of earth-work. Boring. Cuttings. Equalization of cuttings and embankments. Side cuttings. Spoil banks.

Embanking and puddling. Preferable materials for embankments. Embankments formed in one layer. In two or more thick layers. Settlement of em-

bankments. Embanking in side-long ground. Foundations of embankments. Punning. Trimming slopes.

(*b.*)—*Roads.*—Fair-weather roads in districts liable to inundations. Permanent roads. Resistance of vehicles on roads variously paved. Ruling gradients. Staking out the centre line. Formation, Breadth and cross section. Earthwork. Culverts and drains. Road metalling. Rolling. Paving with stone blocks. Maintenance and repairs. Hill roads.

4.—Practical Work

N.B.—The class will be divided in the College into parties of about 5 or 6 students and each party will be required to complete a chain and compass Survey of a selected portion of the district near the College of about half a square mile as also a line of levels of about 2 miles in length. The plotted Survey and Section with the survey and level books of the same are to be submitted to the examiners.

The Survey and Section and the field books will be duly authenticated by the Principal of the College.

5.—Engineering Drawing.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *one* drawing executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

Each candidate will also be required to draw to scale a simple building from data.

4 hours to be allowed for the work.

16. On the Third Wednesday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class being arranged in order of merit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

17. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay commencing on the Second Monday in November.

18. No candidate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College recognized in Civil Engineering by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, nor, unless he shall produce a Second Grade Certificate in Drawing from the Bombay School of Art or a certificate which may appear to the Syndicate to be of equal value.

19. Candidates must apply to the Registrar six weeks before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AR.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

22. Candidates who have passed the 1st B. Sc. or the 2nd B.A. Examination in E (2) may (at their option) be exempted from the examination in Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

Candidates who have passed the 2nd B.Sc. Examination in Subject VIII of that examination may similarly be exempted from the examination in Geology.

23. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Experimental and Natural Science.

II. Civil Engineering.

III. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. Conic Sections and Differential and Integral Calculus.

B. Optics and Astronomy.

C. Mining and Metallurgy.

D. Architecture.

E. Mechanical Engineering.

F. Botany and Forestry.

I. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Two Papers.)

1.—Light, Electricty and Magnetism.

(One Paper.)

As for 1st B.Sc., pages 55—57.

2.—Geology.

(One Paper.)

The Earth's crust. Geological agencies and their work. Rocks, their nature, origin and general subdivisions. Rock-masses, their conditions, structure and arrangement. Dykes and Veins. Stratification; its nature and forms. Position of strata, natural and dislocated. Dip, Strike, Fault, and their importance in well-sinking and mining. Formations and systems. The origin and classification of stratified rocks. Relative age and positions of the various formations. Characteristic fossils of the chief formations. Chief industrial products of the different formations. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Formation of Coal. Principal Coal fields of India. Distribution of the stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

II—ENGINEERING.

(Five Papers.)

Examination of Drawings and Project.

1.—Surveying.

(One Paper.)

The Theodolite. The Vernier. Adjustments of the theodolite. Everest's theodolite. Transit theodo-

lite. Method of observing with the theodolite. Precautions to be observed in using and handling a theodolite. Gale's traverse system. Trigonometrical surveying. Laying out railway curves. By offsets within the curve. By offsets from the tangent. By one theodolite by angles at the circumference. By two theodolites.

2.—Bridges.

(One Paper.)

Temporary bridges. Causeways. Wooden bridges. Boat and pontoon bridges. Flying bridges. Permanent bridges. Road bridges over rivers. Selection of site. Determination of the waterway. Choice of materials and of type of construction. Bridges over and under railways. Viaducts. Aqueduct bridges.

Design and execution of bridges in stone and brick masonry. Foundations. Inverts. Shallow well foundations, with floors and curtain walls. Deep well foundations. Piers. Abutments. Arches. Spandrils. Parapets. Roadway. Drainage of roadway. Workmanship. Centerings. Striking centres.

Design and execution of wooden bridges. Roadway platforms, for roads, for railways. Platform bracing. Main trusses. Simple trussed beam. Trapezoidal truss. Lattice truss. Howe's truss. Roofing of timber bridges.

Design and execution of iron bridges. Forms of the raw material. Castings. Plate iron. Round, square and flat bar iron. Angle iron. Tee iron. Channel iron. Joist and beam iron. Bolts and nuts. Rivets. Turned pins

Processes. Straightening plates and bars. Shearing. Smithing. Punching. Drilling. Putting together. Rivetting. Bolting.

Iron Superstructures for common roads. Platforms of wood, brick arching, cast or wrought iron. Mallet's buckle plates. Platform bracing. Cast-iron girder bridges. Wrought iron girder bridges.

Iron Superstructure for railways. Platforms of wood, brick vaulting, and wrought iron plates. Platform bracing. Overhead bracing. Cast-iron girder bridges. Wrought iron plate girder bridges. Framed girder bridges. Conditions of uniform stress in framed girder bridges. Lattice or trellis girder bridges. Bowstring girder bridges.

Piers and abutments of masonry for iron girder bridges. Iron piers and abutments.

3.—Carpentry and strength of materials.

(One paper.)

(*a*). *Carpentry.*—Definition of carpentry. The tools used. Joints. Classification of joints in carpentry. Joints for lengthening ties. For lengthening struts. For lengthening beams. For supporting beams on beams. For supportig beams on posts and posts on beams. For connecting struts and ties. Suspending pieces. Pins and trenails. Nails and spikes. Screws. Bolts and washers. Iron straps and stirrups. Iron tie rods. Change of length of iron tie rods due to change of temperature. Iron sockets. Protection of iron fastenings from decay. Built beams and ribs of timber. Trussed beams of timber. Construction of floors. Naked flooring. Single floors. Double floors. Framed floors. Comparative strength of single and framed floors having equal quantity of material. Advantage of framed and double floors in respect of the ceiling. Loads carried by floors. Details of single floors. Joists. Trimmer. Trimming Joists. Strutting joists. Disadvantage of single floors in transmitting sound. Details of framed floors. Girders. Trussed girders. Flitched girders. Built girders. Binding joists. Bridging joists. Ceiling joists. Precautions to be observed in laying floors, with respect to door and window openings, and partition walls. Cambering floors. Construction of roof. King post roof. Queen post roof. Purlins. Rafters. Coverings of roofs.

Construction of scaffolds, staging and gantries. Common bricklayer's scaffolds. Scaffolds for stone buildings. Scaffolds for large works in masonry. Traveller. Wellington. Staging for works in the sea.

(*b*). *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs. Graphic determination of Strains.

4.—Railways.

(One Paper.)

Status of existing railways in India. Survey and choice of line. Gradients and curves. Resistance of railway trains on a level straight line. On curves and steep gradients.

Formation of roadway. Earth-works. Formation level. Base. Culverts. Regulations about bridges. Level crossings. Fencing. Mile posts. Gradient posts. Permanent way of railways. Gauge of railways. Ballast. Timber sleepers. Rails. Chairs. Rail joints, fish joints. Cast-iron sleepers. Wrought iron sleepers. Cant of rails. Elevation of outer rail on curves. Sidings. Switches and crossings. Turn tables. Railway stations. Design and arrangement. Classification. Terminal stations. Intermediate stations. Selection of site. Details of terminal stations. Approaches, roads and yards. Position of principal buildings. Platforms. Engine shed. Water tanks and water cranes. Ticket platforms. Junction stations. Goods stations. Signals. Rolling stock of railways. Carriages. Goods wagons. Brake.

The Locomotive Engine. History of the development of the Locomotive Engine. Idea of adhesion. The tubular boiler. The blast pipe. The link motion

Train resistance. Tractive power. Adhesion. Express and coupled engines. General description of ordinary engines. Goods engines. Augmentation of the evaporative power and utilisation

of the entire weight for adhesion. Limit of load on wheels. Fatigue of rails. Description of engines for exceptional circumstances. Engines for heavy inclines. Engines for exceptionally heavy trains on moderate inclines. Engines for narrow gauge lines. Double traction Fairlie engines.

Principal organs of locomotives. Necessity of simplicity in their construction. Boiler. Grate. Smoke-consuming arrangements. Tubes. Accessories of the boiler-feeding apparatus. Cylinders and pistons. Distribution of steam. Reversing. Expansive working. Forms of link motion. Steam jet. Steam brake. Framing. Axle boxes. Springs. Axles. Wheels. Effects of curves on wear of tires. Provision for reducing the effect of sharp curves. The tender. Ramsbottom's scoop.

5.—Specification and Estimating.

(One Paper).

A Specification and Estimate of a simple building to be drawn up in regular form from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6.—Engineering Drawing.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *one* Drawing executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

7.—Project.

The student will be required to make a survey for a portion of a road, railroad, or canal, through some district of country in the neighbourhood of the College; to select the line; to make a traverse and run the needful levels, with cross sections, along the line selected; to lay down the line in plan and sections; and finally to prepare a general estimate of the work, including type drawings of the works to be undertaken.

All drawings submitted to the Examiners to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by _____ and completed on the_____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

Date_____ _____

Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

III.—ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

A.—CONIC SECTIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.
(Two Papers.)

As in Second B.A., page 48.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.
(Two papers.)

Same as Papers 3 and 4 in (b) of Section D in Second Examination for B.A., page 48.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

(Two papers.)

1*st.* Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations. Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd* Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, *viz.*:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting.

Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

(Two papers.)

1*st*. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(One paper and practical.)

Description and construction of the elementary Pieces of Machines.—Shafting. Couplings. Clutches. Friction Clutches. Plummer blocks or Pedestals. Wallboxes; Brackets; Hangers; Footsteps. Tooth-gearing. Spur wheels. Racks. Bevil wheels. Worm gearing. Modes of fixing drums and pulleys upon shafts. Cranks. Eccentrics. Cams. Connecting rods.

The Steam Engine.

(*a*). *Fuel and combustion.*—Theoretical evaporative power of fuel. Products and residue of combustion. Air necessary for combustion. Kinds of fuel used in generating steam. General construction of boiler furnace. Waste of heat by chimney.

(*b*). *Properties of Steam.*—Saturated, superheated, and supersaturated steam. Relation of density, pressure and temperature of saturated steam. Total heat of evaporation. Work done by expansion. Action of steam in cylinder of engine. Representation of action of steam by indicator diagram. Work of steam on piston. Employment of condenser.

(*c*). *General description of the Steam Engine.*—The Boiler. Rivetted work. Considerations on the form of boilers. Boilers with external and internal furnaces. Land Boilers. Locomotive boilers. Water-tube boilers. Appendages of boilers. Superheaters. Flues and chimneys.

Rate of evaporation in boilers. Heating surface and grate surface per cubic foot of water evaporated.

(*d*). *Action of steam in the Cylinder.*—Advantages and disadvantages of expansive working. Compound engines. Ordinary side valve. Lap and lead. Cut off by lap on valve. Double slide valves for earlier cut off.

(*e*). *Condensing and Non-condensing Engines.*—Arrangement of condenser for jet condensation. Functions and arrangement of air-pump. Quantity of injection water. Surface condensation. Need of surface condensation in steam navigation. Loss of heat by blowing off. Incrustation of boilers. Forms of surface condensers. Air-pump and circulating pump.

(*f*). *Transmission of movements.*—Beam engines. Parallel motion. Pumping and rotative engines. Vertical, inclined and horizontal direct acting engines.

(*g*). *General description of principal types of engines.*—The Cornish engine. The beam engine. The horizontal direct acting engine. The non-condensing horizontal engine. The portable engine. The locomotive engine.

Description and Construction of Work-shop Machinery.—Planing, shaping, and slotting machines. Lathes. Boring, Drilling, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines. Description of belts and pullies. Open and crossed belts. Train of pulleys. Rounding of pulley. Shafts not in one plane; conditions that belt may be used. Guide pullies. Speed cones. Stepped speed cones. Straining or tension pulley. Fast and loose pulley. Reversing motion by belting.

2*nd*. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

F.—Botany and Forestry.

(Two papers.)

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Forestry.*

Direct utility of forests,—as providing for the wants of man in all stages of civilization. Indirect utility of forests,—as affecting climate, as controlling the distribution and storage of rainfall, and in preventing floods and the formation of torrents. General aims of sylviculture,—as aiding and not forcing natural laws. Struggle for existence,—the factors affecting the growth of trees in masses, and the consideration of their combined influence on forest vegetation. The bearing of the above on forest working as suggesting various cultural operations. Definition of technical terms used in forestry. Consideration of cultural operations required in an ideal forest. Biology of the principal local forest trees,—characters and values of their wood as timber. Treatment of forests,—general principles. Rues for the location of coupes. Various systems of treatment. Treatment as High Forest. Treatment ascoppice. Treatment as coppice under Standards. Irregular or selection system (Jardinage). Artificial regeneration,—collection and storage of seed, systems of plantation, nurseries, selection of species in relation to soil and climate. Measurement and conversion of timber, use of instruments, &c.

Organization of Forests.—General principles. Survey of the forest area. Differentiation,—formation of compartments, selection of groups, &c. Valuation of Stock. Determination of annual yield. Choice of the system of treatment, considerations on which it should be based. Choice of rotation, —considerations on which it should be based (exploitability). Working plan. Working plans of conversion. Tentative working-plans. The Forest Act.

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

In Civil Engineering—

The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering.

The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II, Chapter I, and section I of Chapter II.)

Clarke's principles of Graphic Statics.

In Geology.—Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology. Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department.)

In Mining and Metallurgy.—Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

Collins' Coal Mining.

In Architecture.—Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.

Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III, Book I to V, inclusive.

24. The practical Examination will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in E of Subject III of Regulation 23.

25. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class being arranged in order of merit and in the Pass in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form AS.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AT.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AU.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AV.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

V.

The University, 1888-89.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

		Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.					
1. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.		A	L	...	...
DEANS.					
2. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.—*In Arts.*		A	...	...	E.
3. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.—*In Law.*		A	L	...	...
4. H. V. Carter, M.D.—*In Medicine.*		A	...	M	...
5. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.—*In Engineering.*		A	L	...	E
SYNDICS.					
6. The Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	E
7. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	*In Arts.*	A	...	...	E
8. The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
9. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	*In Arts.*	A	...	...	E
10. The Honourable John Jardine, C.S.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	...
11. Badrudin Tyabji.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	...

*A stands for Arts, L for Law, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

		Faculty.			
12. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	E
13. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*In Engineering.*	A	L	...	E
14. Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	*In Engineering.*	...	...	...	E
Fellows.					
Ex-officio.					
15. Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., *Commander-in-Chief.**		A	...	...	E
16. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867		A	L	...	...
17. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**		A	...	...	...
18. The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.	*Members of Council.*	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	*Members of Council.*	A	L	...	...
19. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
20. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., *Acting Principal, Elphinstone College.*		A	...	...	E

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
21. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.	A	..	...	
H V. Carter, M.D., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*	A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1862.				
22. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	..	...
23. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R G.S.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable James Bellet Richey, C.S., B.A., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
24. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
1864.				
25. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	..	...

*Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
26. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
27. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	.	.	..
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	..	...
28. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
29. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	..	...	...
30. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M A.	A	...	...	...
31. Sardar Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
32. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
33. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...		...
34. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	..	...	M	...
35. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
36. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
37. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	..	...
38. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
39. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	.	L	...	...
40. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
41. Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
42. Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
43. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
44. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
45. Dastur Peshotan Byramji, M.A., Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
46. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
47. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
48. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
49. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...
1867.				
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	
50. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.M G.	...	...	...	E
51. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
52. The Honourable Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	..	...
53. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
54. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	..	...	...
55. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
56. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
57. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	..	...	...	E
58. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
59. W. Gray, L.M.	A	...	M	E
60. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
61. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
62. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...
63. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
64. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1868 (December).				
65. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	..
66. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	.
67. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
68. James Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., M.R.A.S, F.R G.S.	A	...	...	E
69. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S I.	A	L	...	...
70. Rao Bahadur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	..	...	...	E
71. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
72. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
73. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
74. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
75. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
76. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
77. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
78. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
1869.				
79. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
80. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
81. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...
82. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
83. C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
84. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
85. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	..	...	...	E
86. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
87. E. Tyrrell Leith, K.C.I., LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
88. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
89. Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
90. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
91. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
92. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
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1882. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
1884. Jan., A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.
1885. Feb., Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1886. Aug., H. V. Carter, M.D.

IV.—Deans in Civil Engineering.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E. C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem.Inst.C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem.Inst.C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan., The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. Feb., Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. June, A. W. Forde, Mem.Inst.C.E.
1886. Dec., Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, R.E., C.B.
1887. April, Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A. Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc. Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

1864 Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale.
1887. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.

HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ranade, Mahadev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wagle, Bal Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bapat, Janardan Vinayak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhagvat, Govind Ramchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinanath Atmaram	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Pathak, Vithal Narayan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji ...	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Pathak, Shapurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mankar, Ganpatrao Amritrao...	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pandurang ..	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadabhai Sorabji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervanji	E.	Ditto.
Sayani, Rahimtulah Muhammad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unvala, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.

§ With Honours, Class III. ‖ With Honours, Class II.

1869.

	College.	Branch.
First Class.		
Bhat, Gangadhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Second Class.		
Dadachanji, Kershasji Rastamji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehta, Phirozshah Mervanji	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.		
Dalal, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desai, Ambalal Sakarlal	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Second Class.		
Mehta, Tapidas Dayaram	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Kashinath Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.		
Bhabha, Hormasji Jehangierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.		
Athale, Yashvant Vasudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Raoji Vasudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.		
Pendse, Kashinath Balvant	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wadia, Dosabhai Nasarvanji	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.		
Bhide, Shivram Parshuram	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Ramchandra	D.	English and Latin.
Lad, Vithal Bhau	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahajane, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875

	College.	Branch.
	First Class	
Duncan, Thomas	St X	English and Latin
	Second Class	
McDermott, Michael	St X	English and Latin

1876

	Second Class	
Jinsivale, Shridhar Ganesh	D	History and Philosophy.
Kanga, Dinshah Pestanji	E.	English and Latin
Kelkar, Damodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vasudev	E	Natural Sciences.

1877

	First Class	
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E	Natural Sciences
	Second Class.	
Rao, Ganpat Sadashiv	E	English and Latin

1878.

	First Class.	
Naegaumvala, Kavasji Dadabhai.	E.	Natural Sciences
	Second Class	
Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D	English and Persian.

1879

	First Class	
Sanjana, Kavasji Jamshedji	D.	Mathematics

	College	Branch
	Second Class	
Kapadia, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	. E.	Natural Sciences
	Pass	
Agashe, Dhondo Hari	E	Mathematics

1880

	Second Class	
Apte, Vaman Shivram	D	English and Sanskrit
Desai, Maneklal Sakarlal	E	Natural Sciences.

1881

	Second Class	
Wadia, Framji Rastamji	E	Natural Sciences
	Pass	
Joglekar, Krishnaji Madhavrao	E	Natural Sciences

1882

	Second Class.	
Bhandarkar, Shridhar Ramkrishna	E	English and Sanskrit
Dastur, Dhanjishah Hormasji	E	Natural Sciences
Kanga, Sorabji Manikji	St X	English and Persian.
	Pass	
Agarkar, Gopal Ganesh ...	D.	History and Philosophy
Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narrottamdas.	St X	English and Latin
Sanjana, Mancherji Kharshedji	F G A.	Ditto

1883.

	First Class	
Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak ..	E	Mathematics
	Second Class.	
Jayakar, Sundarrao Gajanan	F G. A.	Natural Sciences

	College.	Branch.
	Pass.	
Antia, Jamshedji Mervanji....	F.G.A.	English and Persian.
Dole, Mahadev Yashvant..	D.	Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlal	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1884.

	First Class.	
Wagle, Krishnaji Balvant	E.	Mathematics.
	Pass.	
Mistri, Jijibhai Pestanji	St. X.	English and Persian.

1885.

	First Class.	
Kanga, Mancherji Kavasji	E.	Natural Sciences.
	Second Class.	
Kuka, Meherji Nasarvanji.....	E.	English and Persian.
Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu	E.	History and Philosophy.
Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra.	E.	English and Sanskrit.
	Pass.	
Dalvi, Anandrao Sadashiv.....	St. X.	Natural Sciences.
Deshpande, Ramchandra Hanmant	D.	History and Philosophy.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandas Kalliandas.	E.	Natural Sciences.
Gole, Mahadev Shivram.....	D.	Ditto.

1886.

	First Class.	
Masani, Adarji Mernosji, B.Sc.	F. G. A.	Natural Sciences.
	Second Class.	
Naik, Bhimbhai Jivanji.....	E.	Mathematics.
	Pass.	
Dhekne, Bapu Narayan....	D.	Mathematics.

1887.

	College	Branch
First Class		
Padshah, Pestanji Jamasji ..	E.	History and Philosophy
Second Class.		
Athavale, Ramkrishna Sakharam	E	Mathematics
Mehta, Darashah Bejanji	St X.	English and Latin
Mehta, Damubhai Dayabhai	E	Natural Sciences
Pass		
Kutar, Bejanji Navroji	St X	English and Persian
Sethna, Dara Shapurji	D	History and Philosophy

1888

JANUARY.

First Class.		
Banaji, Framji Kavasji .	E	History and Philosophy.
Second Class.		
Apte, Raghunath Narayan ...	E.	Mathematics
Padhye, Damodar Ganesh ...	E.	History and Philosophy.
Pass		
Surti, Hormasji Edalji .. .	E.	English and Persian.
Vacha, Dorabji Hirjibhai	E.	Natural Sciences.

MARCH

Pass.		
Bhagvat, Ramchandra Balkrishna..	D.	Natural Sciences.

B A

Name	Second Language.	Selected Subjects			College
1862		1	2	3	
Second Division.					
Modak, Vaman Abaji	Marathi	Physical Geography with its influence on History			E
1863					
Second Division					
Bedarkar, Khanderao Chimanrao	Ditto	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy		E.
Madgavkar, Ramchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	E.
Marphatia, Nagindas Tulsidas ...	Gujarati	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto		E.
1864.					
Second Division					
Kothare, Girdharlal Dayaldas	Ditto	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics		E. & D.
Kunte, Mahadev Moreshvar	Marathi ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Name.	Second Language	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujarati	Physical Geography, &c	Logic & Moral Philosophy		E
Munshi, Mansukhlal Mugatlal .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	E
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity	Ditto		E
1865					
First Division					
Panjabi, Chuharmall Kundanmall	Persian	Optics & Astronomy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E
Second Division.					
Bal, Keshav Bapuji	Marathi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto	E.
Datiya, Motilal Ramprasad ..	Gujarati	Physical Geography, &c	Ditto	History	E
Ghasvala, Ardesir Framji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Jatar, Shriram Bhikaji	Marathi	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	Ditto	E

Kohiyar, Ratanshah Erachshah .	Gujarati .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehta, Thakurdas Atmaram	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto *	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gadgil, Janardan Sakharam	Marathi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shamrao	Sanskrit . .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kane, Mahadev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitaram	Marathi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy .	Ditto	D.
Paranjapye, Shivram Bapuji ...	Sanskrit	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
Thakur, Balaji Babaji	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto	History.	E.
Udas, Yashvant Anandrao	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Parekh, Gokuldas Kahandas ...	Persian .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshman Yadav... ..	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History .	E.
Bhojvani, Alumal Trikamdas	Sindhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorabji Edalji	Gujarati ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbole, Kashinath Ramchandra ...	Marathi .	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	E.
Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	D.
Oka, Ramchandra Govind .	Marathi ..	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto .	D.
Sathe, Narayan Vinayak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakharkar, Balvant Bhikaji	Ditto	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto .	D.

1868.					
First Class.					
Apte, Mahadev Chimnaji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnarao Gopal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	D.
Patvardhan, Sitaram Vishvanath ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.
Second Class.					
Bhátavadekar, Gajanân Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvar, Phirozshah Dadabhai ...	Gujarati ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnarao Antoba ...	Marathi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.
Davlatjada, Chandulal Mathuradas ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadashiv Vishvanath ...	Marathi ...	Ditto* ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubash, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujarati ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Kathavate, Abaji Vishnu	Sanskrit . .	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnaji Narayan	Ditto .	History .	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgavkar, Dinanath Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1867.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Nadkarni, Ghanasham Nilkant... ...	Sanskrit...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic and Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Nanavati, Manikji Nasarvanji	Latin ..	History ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	E.
Nanavati, Nagardas Narottamdas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Padhye, Hari Gopal	Sanskrit..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto . .	Ditto ..	D.
Phadke, Narhar Gadadhar	Marathi ..	Ditto ..	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vasudev Gopal	Sanskrit...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto .	E.
Thakur, Shripad Babaji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikaji, Framji Rastamji	Gujarati .	Physiology .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Jatar, Damodar Bhikaji	Marathi ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.

Talyarkhan, Manekshah Jehangiershah.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
1870. *Second Class.*					
Ajgavkar, Achyut Nárayan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Ramchandra Govind	Marathi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barve, Anandrao Sakharam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábajirao Chintaman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Ramchandra Gopal ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahagirdar, Dayabhai Motiram. ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashuram	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Marathi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandalavala, Navroji Dorabji... ...	Gujarati .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Kola, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kothare, Anandrao Krishnarao ..	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Laivala, Ghelabhai Maneklal	Sanskrit . .	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nanavati, Dayabhai Harjivandas ...	Latin .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vinayak Ramchandra ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
*Patel, Behramji Framji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Patel, Mancherji Framji ..	Gujarati .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sane, Balaji Bapuji	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Talati, Edalji Dorabji ...	Latin . .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	Political Economy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhat, Chintaman Narayan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopal Anant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhatavadekar, Vinayak Ramchandra .	Marathi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozshah ..	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabe, Gopal Venkaji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshman Shivram ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
Majamundar, Ishvarrai Lakshmanrai ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Modak, Janardan Balaji...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ranade, Govind Krishna	Marathi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayani, Ibrahim Muhammad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Talwalkar, Raghunath Balkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1872.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhanap, Gopal Vinayak ...	Sanskrit..	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Dhaiyavan, Vasudev Krishnarao ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamaspasa, Framji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Vaman	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janardan Sundarji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirza, Sadikali Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakar, Ganesh Pandurang	Sanskrit..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhandarkar, Shivram Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cama, Mervanji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dadi-Barjorna, Framji Navroji... ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Gharpure, Damodar Govind	Sanskrit .	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inamdar, Venkatrao Rukmangad ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	F. G. A.
Jambusaria, Bejanji Manikji	Latin ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit .	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bapuji	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambata, Jehangier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	E.
Kharkar, Bapuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kirloskar, Sakharam Ramchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto .	History. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vinayak Mahadev	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanath ...	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ranade, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sane, Govind Gangadhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sane, Kashinath Narayan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tarapurvala, Fardunji Kuvarji... ..	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
1874.					
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.					
Alpaivala, Dadabhai Jamshedji ..	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Dalal, Hiralal Narottamdas	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto .	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunath Gopal	Sanskrit	Ditto ..	History ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gadgil, Pandurang Dhonddev	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Godbole, Narayan Balkrishna	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhad Narayan	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto . .	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Narayan...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ..	D.
Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E. &St.X.
Kanga, Jamshedji Behramji	Latin .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Kashinath Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Khandekar, Govind Ramchandra ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mahisalkar, Vithal Ramchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Nabar, Baji Narayan . .	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Pathak, Pestanji Hormasji . ..	Latin	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadke, Vishnu Vasudev	Sanskrit ..	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Prabhakar, Anandrao Sitaram	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Ramchandra ..	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Wagle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

1875.

First Class.					
Bhat, Hariram Uttamram ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Keshirsagar, Govind Narayan	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehangier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agashe, Ganesh Janardan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkya, Sitanath Gopinath	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Bhandupvala, Dorabji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatre, Narayan Vinayak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desai, Navroji Palanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dharap, Narayan Krishna	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikaji	Hebrew ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F.G.A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar	Sanskrit ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnarao Madhav ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indapurkar, Vaman Gopal	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Raoji Balaji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshman	Latin ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	D.
Kharegat, Mervanji Pestanji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderao	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limaye, Hari Váman	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	E.

Mudle Krishnaji Sadashiv	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ..	E.
Paudval, Dvarkanath Sakharamji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History ...	Ditto ..	E.
Sathe, Gopal Moreshvar	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasvani, Tekchand Udhavdas	Persian ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wadia, Mervanji Nasarvanji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
1876.					
First Class.					
Dalal, Tribhvandas Lakshumidas ...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Anaji Ramchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ..	D.
Bhat, Damodar Dinanath	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vinayak	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalal, Adarji Mancherji	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desai, Khandubhai Indraji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gandhi, Jivaji Dinshahji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Balkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnaji Sadashiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Narayan	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.

Sovani, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto	E.
Tripathi, Govardhan Madhavram ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E.
Upasani, Shridhar Balkrishna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	D.
1877					
First Class.					
Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal	Latin	History .	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandavarkar, Narayan Ganesh .	Sanskrit	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	E.
Desai, Madhavlal Harilal	Ditto .	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto .	E.
Gokhale, Krishnaji Vishnu	Latin ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jambhekar, Gangadhar Bhimrao ..	Sanskrit .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ..	Political Economy.	D.
Kanga. Fardunji Manikji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Kathavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	History ..	Political Economy.	E.

* Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulla, Faizullabhai Lukmanji	Arabic .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pavgi, Raoji Bhavanrao	Sanskrit . .	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto .	E.
Tilak, Bal Gangadhar	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ..	Persian .	History	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhatavadekar, Vishnu Krishna ...	Sanskrit . .	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Ramchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Desai, Fardunji Palanji	Persian ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desai, Sakarlal Durgaram	Sanskrit	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshman Gopalrao ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.

Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ..	Chemical Physics.	Physiology	Ditto	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ..	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Godbole, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ..	D.
Gole, Siddheshvar Bhaskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Kanitkar, Govind Vasudev	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics	E.
Khimjiani, Fazal Manji	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kothare, Gajanan Bapuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirza, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Padamji, Godrasji Dorabji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pajnigara, Navroji Mervanji	Persian ...	History ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	F.G.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Pandit, Ganesh Gopal	Sanskrit	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanasham Narayan	Ditto ..	History .	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangaram Bapsoba	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic&Moral Philosophy	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Ramchandra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Vacha, Manikji Shapurji	Persian ..	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Vyas, Dhirajram Vishvanath	Sanskrit ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Wagle, Shivram Sitaram	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharrao Vithal .. .	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhadbhade, Raghunath Gangadhar ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhagvat, Dattatraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdulla Merali	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Dhruva, Harilal Harsadrai	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History ..	E.
Khare, Daji Abaji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Vaman	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History .	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsinh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto .	E.
Sethna, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology ..	E.
Sethna, Rastamji Dhanjibhai	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	E.
Shahani, Dayaram Gidumal	Persian ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ..	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Pass.		1	2	3	
Bengeri, Raghavendra Pandurang ..	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	History ..	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvanji ..	Persian ...	Physiology..	Political Economy.	Ditto ..	E.
Dalal, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitaram Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damnia, Gulabchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Gandhe, Lakshman Ganesh	Sanskrit...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopal Ramchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Joshi, Sakharam Vasudev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Nárayan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Optics & Astronomy	D.

Master, Framji Bamanji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorabji Ratanji	Persian .	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.
Mulye, Krishnaji Vasudev ...	Sanskrit..	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E. & D.
Munshi, Motilal Mugatlal	Latin ...	Physiology ..	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	E.
Pathak, Kashinath Bapu	Sanskrit	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	D.
Sabnis, Raghunath Venkaji	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sharangpani, Krishnaji Vinayak ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ..	History ...	E & D.
Tambe, Yashvant Ballal	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E. & F.G.A.
Vad, Ganesh Chimnaji	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1879.			
First Class.			
*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin .	Language and Literature	St. X.
Second Class.			
Akhund, Ali Muhammad Hasan Ali ..	Persian .	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bapat, Shankar Bhalchandra	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy .. .	D.
Bharucha, Hormasji Kerbadji	Persian .	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desai, Kanthadji Kalhanji ...	Ditto .	History and Political Economy ..	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abaji	Ditto .	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin .	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathar, Bhaskar Yashvant	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Raoji	Latin ..	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Raghvendra Shrinivas .	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Modi, Jijibhai Edalji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dadabhai Kharshedji. .	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nadkarni Shivram Sadashiv ..	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.

Pandia, Krishnashankar Hirashankar...	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Rahurkar, Vaman Narayan	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamalashankar Pranshankar .	Ditto	History and Political Economy .	E.
Pass.			
Apte, Mahadev Shivram...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Barve, Hari Mahadev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahadev Bhaskar	Latin ..	Ditto ditto .. .	D.
Dave, Ratiram Durgaram	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digambar, Dalaya	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nanabhai Behramji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purushottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Kapadia, Damodar Manji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkaji	Hebrew .	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadashiv	Sanskrit . .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masani, Nasarvanji Kavasji	Persian .	History and Political Economy .	F. G. A.
Mehta, Vaikunthram Manmathram ..	Sanskrit .	Ditto ditto .. .	E.
Nariman, Dorabji Kharshedji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Natu, Kashinath Gangadhar	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	E.
Natu, Trimbak Gangadhar	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Pathak, Pandurang Shridhar	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vasudev Mahadev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Balkrishna Narayan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vania, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian .	History and Political Economy .	E.
Wagle, Mahadev Govind .	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.

* Passed M A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1880.			
Second Class.			
Cama, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattaram Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Daruvala, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalram Mavji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpande, Lakshman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilal Nabhubhai	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Gadiali, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... .	St. X.
Jamadar, Yusafali Yakubali	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Balabhai Mancharam	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Balkrishna Parshuram .	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Muzumdar, Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal .	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Nagarkar, Ramchandra Daji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nanjiani, Karamali Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phatak, Narayan Gopal	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

Sahasrabuddhe, Ganpat Babji	Persian	Mathematics	D.
Sanjana, Temulji Navroji ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Sovani, Vinayak Krishnaji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Pass.

Agashe, Keshav Janardan	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Bhagvat, Balaji Abaji	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Dali, Raghunath Sakharam	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljashankar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpande, Ramchandra Narayan .	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Ramrao Venkaji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvanji ...	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanath Ballal	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Ramchandra Raoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Kaka, Navroji Behramji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahadev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Mankar, Narayan Lakshman	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlal Thakurdas	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvanji Pestanji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Paradkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Vaman Bhikaji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Ramchandra Dinkar	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sathe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Sattavala, Motilal Tribuvandas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Sethna, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershah Jivanram	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Wadia, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1881.			
Second Class.			
Divatia, Narsingrao Bholanath... ..	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dole, Mahadev Yashvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D
Kanga, Manikji Dorabji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pandurang . .	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dadabhai	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nagesh Vishvanath	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Pandia, Chhaganlal Harilal . ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntambekar, Venkatesh Damodar ..	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Apte, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Bakre, Ramchandra Vishnu .. .	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangadhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D

Cooper, Navroji Hormasji ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalal, Ichharam Bhagvandas ...	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy .	E.
Dastur, Darashah Peshotan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Gopalji Gulabbhai ...	Sanskrit . .	Language and Literature.	E.
Desai, Motilal Dalpatram	Latin ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Desai, Upkar Ajubhai	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rama Mulji	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbole, Ramchandra Parshuram ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Godbole, Sadashiv Mahadaji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodivala, Edalji Behramshah	Persian ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Khambati, Ranchhoddás Lallubhai ...	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto	E.
Mehta, Makundram Nityaram .. .	Ditto .	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirza, Nasarvanji Framji	Persian .	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pavri, Fardunji Palanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Raje, Narayan Gopal	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sane, Balkrishna Ramchandra	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Sariaya, Gokaldas Vithaldas	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Shirgavkar, Ramchandra Raghunath ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.

1882.

Second Class.

Bharucha, Jivaji Kavasji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	D.

B 1309—14 BP*

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Damle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Doctor, Dinshah Jijibhai	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanath...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Nariman, Manikji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
			E.
Pass.			
Bhandarkar, Prabhakar Ramkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bharvani, Harchandrai Vishindas ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhide, Balkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	D.
Dange, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto . .	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Daruvala, Kharshedji Framji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin .	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto .	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Judge, Jametram Nanabhai	Ditto .	Logic and Moral Philosophy ..	E.

Kelkar, Hari Vaman	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Kelkar, Vasudev Balkrishna	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvarkanath Ramnath	Ditto	Mathematics	F. G. A
Lalkaka, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lele, Mahadev Venkatesh	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Kashinath	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlal Bhanabhai	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Natu, Ramchandra Raghunath	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sanjana, Jehangier Barjorji	Persian	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Moroba	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai	Latin	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abaji	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bhaskar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Sule, Balkrishna Balvant	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Narayan Moroji	Latin	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.

1883.

First Class.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.

Second Class.

Cama, Jehangier K. R.	Latin	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chavan, Bastisinh Duniasinh	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Malhar Khanderao	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dikshit, Keshav Harsad..	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitaram	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.&F.G.A.
Gokhale, Narayan Vishnu	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Ramchandra Narayan ..	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	D
Joglekar, Vasudev Ramchandra ..	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Narayan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... .	E.
Latkar, Shamji Anant	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Nadgir, Malhar Martand	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Phadke, Narayan Lakshman	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Ramchandra Ballal ...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Tata, Dorabji Jamshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Pass.			
Akhund, Valli Muhammad Hussanalli.	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dadabhai	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Bangali, Trimbak Ganesh	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy ..	D.

Bavdekar, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy .. .	D.
Bhide, Krishnaji Narayan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Billimoria, Sorabji Framji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Chandorkar, Narayan Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Balkrishna Narayan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Doctor, Bapuji Palanji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlal Murlidhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Jambhekar, Hari Bhimrao	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kale, Govind Ramchandra	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Damodar Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khanvalkar, Krishnaji Sadashiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laghate, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Lalvani, Vazirmal Uttamchand ...	Persian ..	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bhaskar Dhonddev ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences...	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrai Anandrai	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Framji	Latin... ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmaram	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
More, Vinayak Madhavrao	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Ramchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanath Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kavasji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phatarpekar, Shankar Ramchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puranik, Balvant Mahadev	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Ranade, Yashvant Nagesh	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Sadhale, Vasudev Narayan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattatraya Sadashiv	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Sathaye, Vishvanath Narayan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Subhedar Raghunath Sitaram	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Taskar, Parshuram Balkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Thakar, Uttamram Dhirajram	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Unvala, Ardesir Framji	Latin ...	Language and Literature	E.
Vad, Vithal Appaji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Vakil, Ochhavram Nanabhai	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
January, 1884.			
First Class.			
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopal, B.Sc. ..	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Rajvade, Vaijanath Kashinath	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Wadia, Jamshedji Rastamji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Apte, Raghunath Narayan	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bengali, Shrikrishna Khanderao ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ..	D.

Bharucha, Framji Dorabji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bhide, Vidyadhar Vaman	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Billimoria, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Chitnis, Shankar Madhav	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Dabir, Balvant Narayan	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Davar, Mervanji Shavakshah	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshpande, Damodar Lakshman	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadashiv	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Khandekar, Shankar Dattatraya	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Khare, Damodar Nilkanth	Ditto	Mathematics	D.
Khare, Purushottam Parshuram	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Killedar, Gopal Lakshman	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Kirkire, Krishnaji Hari	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Kirtane, Ramchandra Trimbak	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Kola, Hiraji Kavasji	Persian	History and Political Economy	E.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Ramchandra	Sanskrit	Ditto	F. G. A.
Oltikar, Hari Ramkrishna	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Sakalatvala, Mervanji Nanabhai	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Vazirani, Tehilram Khemchand	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.

Pass.

Barodia, Dolat Purshottam	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Betigiri, Raghavendra Bhojo	Persian	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mahádev Vaman	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji	Persian	Natural Sciences	E.
Dammia, Ranchhoddas Lalbhai	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	St. X.

Name.	Second. Language	Selected Subjects.	College.
Damle, Mahadev Gangadhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Dastur, Meher Hoshang	Persian ...	Language and Literature .. .	D.
Desai, Varajrai Santokrai	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshmukh, Vinayak Sakharam ...	Latin ..	Mathematics	D.
Deshpande, Ramchandra Malhar ..	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Doctor, Pranjivan Narayan	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Gadre, Ramchandra Venkatesh ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Godbole, Nagesh Keshav	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Herlekar, Vishvanath Mahadev ..	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Irani, Kaikhosru Tirandoz	Persian ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A
Jagtiani, Bulchand Kodumal	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Jokagar, Jametram Raghuram	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy .	E.
Joshi, Narayan Damodar ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Mali, Keshav Govind	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mehervaid, Rustam Manikji	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Munshi, Mohanrai Dolatrai	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Nulkar, Lakshman Krishnaji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Phatak, Vishnu Bhaskar	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Pandurang Ganpat ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pleader, Phirozshah Nasarvanji ..	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pradhan, Vinayak Harishankar	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

Setalvad, Chimanlal Harilal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Taki, Ramchandra Shankar	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Vanavale, Sadashiv Rangnath	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.

March, 1884.

Second Class.

Banhatti, Narayan Daso	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	D.
Bhandivad, Venkatesh Bhimrao	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Gupte, Vinayak Appaji	Latin	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Vinayak Babaji	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masur, Krishnarao Shrinivas	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Pethe, Narayan Chintaman	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pitke, Gopal Ramchandra	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.

Pass.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Marathe, Trimbak Moreshvar	Ditto	History and Political Economy	D.
Parnaik, Narayan Abaji	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Pradhan, Sitaram Abajirao	Persian	Ditto	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1885.			
First Class.			
Tana, Morarji Anandji	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhanu, Chintaman Gangadhar	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bodas, Lakshman Chintáman	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dange, Vishnu Narayan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Darukhanavala, Mervanji Pestanji ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desai, Gulabbhai Vasanji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpande, Shankar Ganesh	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Gandhi, Virchand Raghavji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Gopal Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Hardikar, Chintaman Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kanga, Pestanji Manikji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy .	St. X.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Moulvi, Sirajudin Abdul Fattah ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Naik, Harichandra Sadashiv	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Natu, Vishnu Raghunath	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Nimachvala, Jehangier Dorabji... ...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Nisal, Shivram Narayan...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences...	E.
Parchure, Vinayak Narayan	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Patel, Bapuji Sorabji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Patil, Govind Appaji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vinayak	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Sethna, Dara Shapurji	Persian ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sovani, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Surveyor, Nasarvanji Fakirji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Thakore, Manilal Ajitrai	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vakharkar, Bhaskar Lakshuman ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Valevalkar, Pandurang Baburao ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderao	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Vyas, Raghavji Jayakrishna	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.

Pass.

Angal, Balvant Ramchandra	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Apte, Mahadev Krishna	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Betigeri, Svamirao Narhar	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bhagvat, Sakharam Keshav	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Bhatavadekar, Ganesh Keshav	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chavbal, Mahadev Sitaram	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chirmule, Vasudev Ganesh	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Dalal, Motilal Gangadas...	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Datar, Hanmant Ramrao	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dnyani, Harsukhrai Trikamari	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Gadgil, Sadashiv Bapu	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Gadgil, Vishnu Gangadhar	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gokhale, Ramchandra Hari	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Gursing, Shivanmal Naumal	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Hiramanik, Rastamji Manikji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Jayakar, Anandrao Ramchandra ..	Latin ..	Ditto	St X.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Narhar Balkrishna	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Joshi, Sakharam Ganesh...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kanetkar, Vamanrao Hari	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikaji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	D.
Kulkarni, Eknath Subrao	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laskari, Hormasji Bapuji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Mandlik, Shivram Gangadhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Mangalvedhekar, Rajerao Vithal ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Mantri, Kashinath Janardan	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.

Master, Manchershah Bamanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Mavlankar, Vasudev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	St. X.
Mehta, Naranji Kuvarji...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Mule, Gangadhar Balkrishna	Ditto .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Nagarvala, Jamshedji Navroji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Naik, Nagarji Dayabhai	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Parmanand, Jagannath Narayan ...	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	E.
Patel, Dorabji Manikji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorabji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patvardhan, Gajanan Bhaskar	Sanskrit .	Natural Sciences	D.
Patvardhan, Madhav Narayan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvanji	Latin ..	Ditto	St. X.
Rana, Framji Ardesir	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Rashinkar, Vishnu Krishna	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Rele, Shantaram Ganesh	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Reuben Ezra	Hebrew .	Mathematics	E.
Sabnis, Narayan Ghanasham	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	E.
Samant, Hari Ramkrishna	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Vachha, Dorabji Hirjibhai	Persian . .	Natural Sciences	E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bapuji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Yajnik, Madhavlal Javerilal	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

1886.

First Class.

Banaji Framji Kavasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

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Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Second Class.			
Advani, Hiranand Khemsing	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Atre, Balkrishna Narhar...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Bakre, Vishnu Vinayak	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Bhatkhande, Vishnu Narayan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhide, Raoji Janardan	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh ...	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Dabholkar, Gopal Ramchandra... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Dalal, Balkrishnadas Pitambardas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Date, Narayan Kashinath	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Desai, Pandurang Anant	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Devbhankar, Baghunath Vaman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Ghoda, Ganpatrai Mayashankar ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Javahri, Mathradas Ramchand	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Karnik, Babáji Abaji	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Khandekar, Bajirao Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Koyaji, Hormazdiar Kuvarji	Persian ..	Language and Literature...	E.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas	Latin ...	Ditto	D.
Padhye, Damodar Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Samant, Namdev Vithal...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences...	E.
Shah, Mahasukh Narsinhdás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Tata, Edalji Pestanji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Vaishnav, Anandrao Dvarkadas... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.

Vaknis, Dinkar Hari	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Warden, Behramji Hirjibhai	Persian ..	Ditto	St. X.

Pass.

Advani, Himatsing Gajsing	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Apte, Chintaman Narayan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	D.
Bapat, Mahadev Sakharam	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Bomboatvala, Dadabhai Adarji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Damle, Anant Mahadev..	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Daphtari, Kisanlal Ratanlal	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Desai, Gulabrai Govindram	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Desai, Haribhai Gopalji	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desai, Naginbhai Santokbhai	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desai, Sakarlal Chandulal	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Narayan	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Doctor, Shapurji Barjorji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Ghanekar, Lakshman Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gobhai, Manikji Kavasji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gole, Gopal Shivram	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Hanson, Charles Maurice	Latin ..	Language and Literature	D.
Huilgolkar, Lakshman Narsinh ..	Sanskrit .	Ditto	D.
Jugde, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto .	Ditto	D.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kapadia, Sorabji Bamanshah	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Sadashiv	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.
Kotval, Pestanji Sorabji... .. .	Persian ..	Ditto	St. X.
Lalvani, Dalpatrai Rochiram	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Lele, Ramchandra Sadashiv	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunath ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Majmudar, Sarabhai Valabhai	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Modak, Gopal Trimbak	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivas Rajerao ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Nadagaud, Nilkanth Annarao	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Pandit, Raoji Parshuram	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Parchure, Sadashiv Gopal	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Patankar, Parshuram Narayan	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Raghunath Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pense, Dattatraya Rangnath	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pethe, Annaji Ramchandra	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Puranik, Shankar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Safre, Vishnu Vinayak	Ditto .	Natural Sciences	F.G.A.
Sathaye, Shridhar Narayan	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Shukla, Dalpatram Bhagvanji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Zate, Mahadev Rangnath	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... .	F.G.A.

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First Class.

Bharda, Jalbhai Dorabji...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Kania, Jekisandas Jethabhai	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Vijayakar, Shripad Khanderao... ...	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.

Second Class.

Ambegavkar, Ganesh Balvant	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy .	D.
Apte, Hari Sadashiv	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Banaji, Rastamji Ratanji	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.
Bhate, Vithal Balkrishna	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bijapurkar, Vishnu Govind	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dalal, Hirjibhai Kavasji...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Dallas, Barjorji Sorabji	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Haidari, Muhammad Akbar Nazarali ...	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Hardikar, Dattatraya Krishna	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Kotval, Dhanjishah Pestanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Koyaji, Koyaji Nasarvanji	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Limbalkar, Gunajirao Rajba	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Mehta, Manu Nandshankar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Mehta, Markand Nandshankar... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Mehta, Nagindas Gokaldas	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Nabar Dattatraya Narayan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Oza, Asandas Tejbhandas	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Pandit, Krishnaji Narayan	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pavri, Navroji Palanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Reporter, Edalji Darashah	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar.	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Valsara, Manchershah Bamanji... ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vasu, Lakhimal Aidas	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Pass.			
Akhund, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Argikar, Lakshman Bhimrao	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Atre, Hanmant Bapurao...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bakshi, Govind Bajaji	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bapat, Gopal Vaman	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Batliboi, Ardesir Framji...	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahadev	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bharucha, Behramji Phirozshah ...	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mancharam Mayaram	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhatavadekar, Purshottam Hari ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Chandorkar, Dinkar Trimbak	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bhaskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chavan, Odhavji Devji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desai, Govindbhai Hathibhai	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.

Devrukhkar, Narayan Sadashiv	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Dhadphade, Krishnaji Balvant	Ditto	Natural Sciences	Natural Sciences	D.
Divecha, Navroji Ratanji	Persian	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses	Hebrew	Ditto	Ditto	E.&F.G.A.
Ferreira, Dominic J.	Latin	Language and Literature	Language and Literature	St. X.
Ghandhi, Dosabhai Kharshedji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Godbole, Vinayak Apaji	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	Language and Literature	D.
Gogte, Raghunath Bhikaji	Ditto	Mathematics	Mathematics	E.
Gupte, Lakshman Apaji	Ditto	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Hate, Gajanan Harichandra	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Javadekar, Dattatraya Jagannath	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	Language and Literature	D.
Kadri, Shamsudin Sayedmia	Persian	Ditto	Ditto	G.
Kale, Ganesh Bapuji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Kale, Govind Vithal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Kanekar, Moreshvar Keshav	Ditto	Language and Literature	Language and Literature	D.
Kehimkar, Abraham Aron	Latin	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshman	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	Natural Sciences	D.
Koyaji, Sorabji Nasarvanji	Persian	Mathematics	Mathematics	E.
Kundanmalani, Lalchand Hasamal	Ditto	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Lajmi, Venkat Anandrao	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Lala, Chandiram Gianchand	Persian	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Limaye, Hari Vithal	Sanskrit	Mathematics	Mathematics	E.
Madan, Ardesir Hormasji	Latin	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.
Masand, Atmaram Gangaram	Persian	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Modi, Jekisandas Murardas	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Modi, Kalliandas Keshavdas	Latin	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Mulla, Dinshah Fardunji	Persian	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Nanavati, Hormasji Adarji	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	Natural Sciences	E.
Nulkar, Atmaram Krishna	Ditto	History and Political Economy	History and Political Economy	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Oka, Gopinath Vinayak...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Padhye, Dattatraya Keshav	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Patvardhan, Damodar Ganesh	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Patvardhan, Narayan Ganesh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Shastri, Jametram Gavarishankar ...	Ditto .	History and Political Economy ...	E. & G.
Shendre, Vishnu Narayan	Ditto .	Natural Sciences ..	D.
Sutaria, Kavasji Manikji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Tarapurvala, Ratanji Jivanji	Ditto .	Ditto ..	St. X.
Trivedi, Chhaganlal Shambhulal ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wagle, Ganpatrao Raghunath	Latin .	Ditto ..	St. X.

1888.

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First Class.

Bastavala, Sorabji Dadabhai	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Hodivala, Shapurshah Hormasji ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Patkar, Damodar Raghunath	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sorabji, Cornelia	Latin ...	Language and Literature	D.

Second Class.

Atmaram-Bhukhanvala, Matubhai Kasanbhai.	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram	Sanskrit	Mathematics	E.
Bharucha, Rastamji Phirozeshah	Persian	Language and Literature	D.
Bhedvar, Dhanjishah Pestanji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Borkar, Yashvant Balappa	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Dadachanji, Ratanshah Kershaspji	Persian	Language and Literature	St. X.
Deshmukh, Hari Pandurang	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	D.
Korgavkar, Kashinath Ramkrishna	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Limaye, Lakshman Narayan	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Mulgavkar, Ganpatrao Shivram	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatram	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Patel, Behramji Ratanji	Latin	Ditto	E.
Patel, Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Rajadhyaksh, Sajba Yashvant	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Raymond, Edward	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Saldanha, Camillo Francis Bibiana	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Sane, Ganesh Bhaskar	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Sethna, Nasarvanji Dhanjibhai	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.
Sethna, Rastamji Aspandiarji	Persian	Ditto	E.
Vakil, Jametram Jivanram	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Vimadalal, Jehangier Jamshedji	Persian	Language and Literature	St. X.
Welinkar, Narayan Gunaji	Latin	Ditto	F. G. A.
Welinkar, Shrikrishna Gunaji	Ditto	Natural Sciences	St. X.

Pass.

Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchandra	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Bade, Ramkrishna Nilkanth	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Bamji, Kaikhosru Edalji	Latin	Language and Literature	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College
Bhide, Vasudev Trimbak	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Chokshi, Manchhubhai Narsidas ..	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Dalal, Kashidas Narandas	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Dholkia, Rupshankar Murarji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Dhurandhar, Gajanan Vishvanath ...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Doctor, Framroz Pestanji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	St. X.
Dubash, Jehangier Phirozeshah ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Gharekhan, Rangnath Shambhunath ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	G. C.
Gogte, Balvant Ramkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto . ..	D.
Gokhale, Janardan Ganesh	Ditto .	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhle, Shridhar Balvant	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Hebbal, Ganesh Annarao	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Joshi, Shapurji Sorabji	Persian ...	Ditto	St X.
Kale, Moreshvar Ramchandra	Sanskrit .	Language and Literature	F. G. A.
Kallianpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh.	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Kazi, Gordhandas Narottamram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	G. C.
Konnur, Shesho Janardhan ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Lele, Gangadhar Vaman... .. .	Ditto . .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Maclve. Ramchandra Gopal	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Madgavkar, Govind Dinanath	Latin . .	Mathematics	E.
Mankar, Shamrao Dinanath	Ditto . .	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Master, Ratanji Dosabhai	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Mehta. Manmukh Krishnamukh	Sanskrit . .	Ditto	E.

Mehta, Umedram Jametram	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Mistri, Dhanjishah Palanji	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Mus, Nanabhai Hormasji	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pakvasa, Vrijbhukhandas Mancharam.	Latin .	Ditto ...	E.
Patel, Chhotalal Babarbhai	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Pradhan, Kashinath Babaji	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Reporter, Phiroze Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakharam ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	D.
Sane, Venkatesh Moreshvar	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Sathe, Shankar Keshav	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Sethna, Phiroze Kharshedji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Shukla, Jivanlal Mohanlal	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Sontake, Datto Damodar	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Tripathi, Tansukhram Mansukhram ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Vakil, Chunilal Harilal	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Wadia, Dosabhai Framji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.

MARCH.

Second Class.

Lalvani, Kundanmal Manghirsing ..	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.

Pass.

Modak, Mahadev Hari	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Wagh, Venkat Vaikunth	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.

B. Sc.

Names.	Selected Subjects.			College
1882.				
First Class.				
Daruvala, Jamshedji Edalji, B.A.	Pure Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.	Botany.	F.G.A
Pass.				
Khot, Anant Venkaji, B.A. ..	Animal Physiology.	Zoology	Ditto..	E
1883				
First Class.				
Deshmukh, Moreshwar Gopal, B.A., M.D. . ..	Ditto	Chemistry ..	Ditto.	E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandas Kalliandas, M.A.	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	E.
Pass.				
Jayakar, Sundarrao Gajanan, M.A.	Ditto ..	Zoology ..	Ditto..	F.G.A.
1884.				
Second Class.				
Kanga, Mancherji Kavasji, M.A.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	E
Masani, Adarji Mernosji, M.A .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	F.G.A.
1885.				
Second Class.				
Mehta, Damubhai Dayabhai ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Pass.				
Doctor, Bapuji Palanji	Ditto ..	Chemistry .	Ditto .	St. X.
Pandit, Harilal Mulshankar .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	E.
Parvate, Ramrao Krishna ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E
1886.				
First Class.				
Nariman, Sorabji Kharshedji, L.M. & S.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Zoology	Grant.
Second Class				
Karpur, Shrinivasrao S.	Pure Mathematics.	Experimental Physics.	Physical Geography.	C. Sc.
Tarkhad, Ramchandra Atmaram.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology ..	Ditto..	E.
1887.				
First Class.				
Surveyor, Nasarwanji Fakirji, B A.	Botany ..	Ditto ..	Chemistry.	E
Pass				
Ghoda, Ganpatrai Mayashankar	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Animal Physiology.	E
1888.				
Pass.				
Astekar, Ramchandra Gopal ..	Botany .	Experimental Physics	Ditto..	E
Iyer V. S Sambasiv .. .	Pure Mathematics.	Ditto .	Physical Geography.	C. Sc

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

Ranade, Mahadev Govind, M.A. ... . L.
Wagle, Bal Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderao Chimanrao, B.A. ... .. L.
Kothare, Girdharlal Dayaldas, B.A.... ... .. L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinanath Atmaram, M.A. ... ... L.
Marphatia, Nagindas Tulsidas, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehta, Thakurdas Atmaram, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyar, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... . L.
Pathak, Shapurji Hormasji, M.A. ... . L.
Sayani, Rahimtulah Muhammad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dadachanji, Karshatji Rastamji, M.A. . L.
Desai, Ambalal Sakarlal, M.A. .. ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlal Mugatlal, B.A. .. ... L.
Nadkarni, Ghanasham Nilkant, B.A. ... .. L.
Telang, Kashinath Trimbak, M.A. ... .. L.
Vikaji, Framji Rastamji, B.A.†... ... . L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahadev Chimnaji, B.A. . ... L.
Dalal, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... . L.
Dhurandhar, Sadashiv Vishvanath, B.A. ... . L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhatavadekar, Gajanan Krishna, B.A. . L.
Davlatjada, Chandulal Mathuradas, B.A. L.
Gadgil, Janardan Sakharam, B.A.... . L.
Ghasvala, Ardesir Framji, B.A. .. .. L.
Mankar, Ganpatrao Amritrao, M.A. L.
Nanavati, Manikji Nasarvanji, B.A. .. L.
Nanavati, Nagardas Narottamdas, B.A. .. L.
Parekh, Gokuldas Kahandas, B.A. ... ... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervanji, M.A. . . ... . L.
Taleyarkhan, Manekshah Jehangiershah, B.A... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintaman Narayan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Ramchandra Gopalrao, B.A.... ... . L.
Khandalavala, Navroji Dorabji, B.A. . ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kothare, Anandrao Krishnarao, B.A. .. L.
Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna, B.A. ... . . L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vasudev, M.A. .. .. . . L.
Bhanap, Gopal Vinayak, B.A. ... .. . L.
Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishnu, B.A. . L.
Kher, Krishnaji Narayan, B.A. ... . L.
Pandit, Vinayak Mahadev, B A. L

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyavan, Vasudev Krishnarao, B.A. .. .. L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Ramchandra, M.A. . . .. L.
Tipnis, Raghunath Shivram, B.A. .. .. L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Hariram Uttamram, B.A. ... ... L.
Inamdar, Venkatrao Rukhamangad, B.A. ... .. L.
Kanga, Dinshah Pestanji, M.A. ... . L.
Tullu, Raoji Vasudev, M.A. . ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Narayan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Modi, Jehangier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vinayak Ramchandra, B.A. ... L.
Paudval, Dvarkanath Sakharamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunath Gangadhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gadgil, Pandurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitanath Gopinath, B.A. .. . ... L.
Bhandarkar, Shivram Vithal, B.A. ... . L.
Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhatavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalal, Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas, B.A. ... . L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gandhi, Jivaji Dinshahji, B.A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnarao Madhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarvala, Bejanji Manikji, B.A. ... . L.
Kanitkar, Govind Vasudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kathavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... .. L.
Kirtane, Keshav Vaman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Narayan, B.A. . .. ... L.
Rao, Ganpat Sadashiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sarangpani, Krishnaji Vinayak, B.A. ... . L.
Tilak, Bal Gangadhar, B.A. ... . . . L.
Tullu, Govind Vasudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Upasani, Shridhar Balkrishna, B.A. .. .. L.

1881.

First Division.

Chandavadkar, Narayan Ganesh, B.A. .. .. L.
Khara, Daji Abaji, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division

Dhruva, Harilal Harsadrai, B.A. . . ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abaji, B.A. L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... L
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B A. ... L.
Gole, Siddheshvar Bhaskar, B.A, L
Jog, Pralhad Narayan, B.A. . . L.
Joshi, Sakharam Vasudev, B.A. . L.
Kanga, Fardunji Manikji, B.A. .. .. L.
Koparkar, Govind Balkrishna, B.A. . L.
Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsinha, B.A. L.
Rahurkar, Vaman Narayan, B.A... . .. ... L.
Rele, Gangaram Bapsoba, B.A. ... . L.
Sethna, Kavasji Bejanji, B.A. L.
Sethna, Rastamji Dhanjibhai, B.A. L.
Wagle, Shivram Sitaram, B.A. . ... L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhagvat, Dattatraya Vishnu, B.A. L.
Dave, Kevalram Mavji, B.A. ... L.
Gokhale, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A. L.
Kanga, Sorabji Manikji, M.A. ... ... L.
Shahani, Dayaram Gidumal, B.A. ... L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdullah Meherallı, B.A. . ... L.

Second Division.

Cama, Rustom K. R., B.A . L.
Chavbal, Mahadev Bhaskar, B.A. . ... .. L.
Chitnis, Dattatraya Balvant, B A. L.
Gokhale, Vishvanath Ballal, B A. ... L.
Kaka, Navroji Behramji, B A. . L.
Kanga, Jamshedji Behramji, B.A .. L.
Mirajkar, Raghavendra Shrinivas, B.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Motilal Mugatlal, B A. . L.
Nagarkar, Ramchandra Daji, B.A. L
Phatak, Narayan Gopal, B.A. L
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah, B A. .. ... L.
Vania, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. . ... .. L.
Wadia, Framji Rastamji, M.A. ... L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Allı Muhammad Hussanalli, B.A. . L.
Dali, Raghunath Sakharam, B.A. .. . L.
Joshi, Moro Vıshvanath, B.A. . .. . L.
Kapadia, Damodar Manjı, B.A. ... . L.
Kırtıkar, Janardan Sundarji, B.A. ... . L.
Pathak, Pandurang Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Sovani, Vinayak Krishna, B.A. .. .. L.
Tripathi, Govardhanram Madhavram, B.A. . L.
Vakıl, Manchhashankar Jivanram, B.A... . L.

1885.

Second Division.

Bharucha, Jivaji Kavasji, B.A. .. .. L.
Desai, Motılal Dalpatram, B.A. ... . L.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. . . L.
Doctor, Dinshah Jıjıbhai, B.A. ... . L.
Judge, Jametram Nanabhai, B.A. . . L.
Kanga, Manıkji Dorabji, B.A. .. ... L.
Kelkar, Hari Vaman, B.A. ... ... L.
Khaparde, Ganesh Shrikrıshna, B.A. .. L.
Mirza, Nasarvanji Framji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nadgır, Malhar Martand, B.A. ... ... L.
Sanjana, Temuras Navroji, B.A. ... ... L.
Saraiya, Gokaldas Vithaldas, B.A. ... . L.
Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak, M.A. ... ... L.

1886.

First Division.

Karandikar, Balkrishna Parshuram, B.A. ... .. L.
Sattavala, Motilal Tribhovandas, B.A. ... . L.
Vazırani, Tahilram Khemchand, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A. ... . L.
Bhagvat, Balaji Abaji, B.A. ... ... L.
Bharvani, Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A. ... .. . L.
Dıkshit, Hari Sitaram, B.A. .. .. L.
Joglekar, Vasudev Daji, B.A. ... . L.
Kelkar, Govind Narayan, B A. L
Kothare, Gajanan Bapuji, B.A. . ... . L.
Laghate, Govind Balvantrao, B.A. ... . L.
Munshi, Mohanrai Dolatrai, B.A. ... . L.
Pandıt, Ghanasham Narayan, B.A. . ... L.

Pavri, Fardunji Palanji, B.A. .. ... . L.
Risvadkar, Krishnaji Sadashiv, B.A. ... ... L.
Sapre, Dattatraya Sadashiv, B.A. .. . .. L.
Shirgavkar, Ramchandra Raghunath, B.A. .. . L.

1887.

First Division.

Alpaivala, Mervanji Kaikhosru, B.A. ... ... L.
Patil, Govind Appaji, B.A. . . ... . L.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Bilimoria, Sorabji Framji, B.A. . ... L.
Chitnis, Malhar Khanderao, B.A. .. ... . L.
Darukhanavala, Mervanji Pestanji, B.A. . . L
Deshpande, Damodar Lakshman, B. A. .. . . L.
Gokhale, Narayan Vishnu, B A. ... . L.
Kanga, Pestanji Manikji, B.A. ... . L.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadashiv, B.A. . ... . L.
Khare, Purshottam Purshuram, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirkire, Krishnaji Hari, B.A. .. .. L.
Mundle, Ramchandra Ganesh, B.A. .. . L.
Natu, Vishnu Raghunath, B.A. .. .. L.
Pandit, Vishvanath Nilkanth, B.A. ... ... L.
Pleader, Phirozeshah Nasarvanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Setalvad, Chimanlal Harilal, B.A... .. .. L.
Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra, M.A. ... ... L.

1888.

First Division.

Javahri, Mathradas Ramchand ... ... L.

Second Division.

Advani, Hiranand Khemsing ... ... L.
Bhagvat, Sakharam Keshav ... ... L.
Bhat, Mahadev Vaman ... ... L.
Dalvi, Sitaram Yashvant .. .. L.
Herlekar, Vishvanath Mahadev ... . L.
Joglekar, Vasudev Ramchandra ... ... L.
Kalsulkar, Trimback Vithal .. .. L.
Khare, Damodar Nilkanth ... ... L.
Lalvani, Dalpatrai Rochiram ... . L.
Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas .. .. L.
Mehta, Damubhai Dayabhai ... . L.
Modi, Kaikhosru Framji ... . L.
Mohile, Hari Atmaram .. . . L.
Nulkar, Lakshman Krishnaji ... . . L.

Patvardhan, Ganesh Vinayak L.
Patvardhan, Madhav Narayan L.
Phadke, Ramchandra Dinkar ... .. L.
Rashingkar, Vishnu Krishna L.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Moroba ... L
Tana, Murarji Anandji L
Vyas, Raghavji Jayakrishna ... L.
Wadia, Hirji Pestonji ... L.
Warden, Behramji Hirjibhai L.
Yajnik, Madhavlal Javerilalj L

M D

1876

Kunte, Arna Moreshvar, B A ... G

1885

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopal, B Sc , B A. G

1887

Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu, M A G.

1888

Nariman, Sorabji Kharsedji, B Sc G.

L M.

1862

Second Division

Lamna, Nasarvanji Jehangierji G.
Sanzgire, Shantaram Vithal G.
Vikaji, Kaikhosru Rastamji G.
*Barjorji Behramji G.

1863

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe .. G
Ravut, Sakharam Arjun .. G.
*Sheik Abdul Karim G

1864

Second Division

DeSouza, Philip Clement G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvanji . .. G..
Vaidya, Gopal Shivram G.

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* Surname not known

1865

First Division

Howell, John Alexander G
Nadirshah, Rastamji Jamshedji G

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio G
Hakim Sheik Sultan G
Kothare, Shamrao Jagannath G

1866

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria G

1867.

First Class

Goradya, Amidas Manji . G
Jayakar, Atmaram Sadashiv .. G

1868

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco G
Hakim, Abdul Rahim G

Second Class.

Daphtare, Girdharlal Ratanlal G

1869.

First Class

Pereira, Mathias Francisco G

1871

First Class

Shribastam, Saruplal Balakram .. G

Second Class.

Bhate, Balvant Gopal G

1872

First Class

Bedford, Robert .. ... G.
Shah, Tribhuvandas Motichand G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio... .. .. G.
Kantak, Shantaram Vinayak ... ... G.
Patel, Kasam Virji .. .. G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G

1873.

First Class.

Masani, Hormasji Dadabhai ... ... G.

Second Class.

Nariman, Temulji Bhikaji .. .. G.
Paranjapye, Mahadev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirvalkar, Trimbak Sakharam ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhatavadekar, Bhalchandra Krishna ... . G.
Desai, Ganesh Ramchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador .. .. G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godambe, Yashvant Pandurang ... ... G.
Kamat, Dharmaji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambata, Nasarvanji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph . ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Nariman, Kaikhosru Sorabji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antao, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghani ... ... G.
Nanavati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiya, Ramdas Gangadas ... ... G.
Sulemani, Shamsudin Jivabhai ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Bharucha, Rastamji Pestanji ... . . G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji .. .. G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. .. .. G.

DeConceição, Philip .. .. G.
Makuna, Manikji Dosabhai... ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damnia, Phirozshah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Manikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kandavala, Dosabhai Barjorji ... ... G.
Kapadia, Bejanji Dadabhai ... ... G.
Khambata, Jamshedji Dinshah ... . G.
Pathak, Krishnarao Gopal .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postvala, Mancherji Sorabji ... ... G.
Reporter, Manikji Edalji .. .. G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cama, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry... ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Divecha, Framji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehta, Batukram Sobharam ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinshah Dorabji ... . G.
Mistri, Kavasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dadina, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalal, Thakurdas Kikabhai ... ... G.
Desai, Manilal Gangadas ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozshah Palanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Palanji ... ... G.
Kaji, Lallubhai Bhagvandas ... ... G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kavasji ... ... G.
Vyas, Shivanth Ramnath ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorabshah .. .. G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhai Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharucha, Phirozshah Behramji ... ... G.
Daruvala, Bamanji Framji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino .. .. G.
Doctor, Ramlal Lallubhai ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano .. .. G.
Kolapurvala, Jamshedji Framji ... ... G.
Nanavati, Balabhai Maganlal ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra .. .. G.
Sanjana, Kavasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethna, Erachshah Framji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cama, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhai Barjorji ... ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorabji Fardunji .. .. G.
Jayakar, Vishvasrao Balaji ... ... G.
Kelavala, Manikshah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkaji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... ... G.
Damnia, Bhikaji Jivaji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnarao Vishvanath ... ... G.
Gunderia, Chunilal Govardhandas ... ... G.
Karanjia, Mervanji Dhanjibhai ... ... G.
Mudhar, Narayan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitna, Dadabhai Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Ramchandra Gangadhar ... ... G.
Tarapurvala, Shavakshah Sorabji... ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosabhai Ardesir ... ... G.
Dadachanji, Kavasji Edalji... ... ... G.
Dadachanji, Palanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Daji, Jehangier Kharshedji . ... G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorabji ... ... G.
Gandevai, Mervanji Navroji ... ... G.
Kharegat, Mervanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.

Tukina, Edalji Kavasji .. .. G.
Wadia, Dhanjibhai Rastamji ... ... G.
Wadia, Jehangier Pestanji... ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldas Manordas ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio .. .. G.
Prabhakar, Govindrao Bhau ... ... G.

1881.

First Class.

Banat, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Baria, Darashah Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilamvala, Jehangier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Master, Dinshah Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulan, Phirozshah Palanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan Dhondo Appaji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nanabhai Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Kashinath Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorabji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapatti, Nilkanth Dayabhai... ... ... G.
Desai, Chunilal Ghelabhai ... ... G.
Dhume, Damodar Raghunath ... ... G.
Divecha, Framji Dorabji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vinayakrao Govind... ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Balkrishna ... ... G.
Kapadia, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Madan, Framji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Framroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nadirshah, Sorabji Dosabhai ... ... G.
Nanji, Ratanji Dorabji ... ... G.
Pascal, Sorabji Kavasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvai Hormas Nasarvanji... ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopal .. .. G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Gandevia, Navroji Bamanji ... . G.
Kaka, Sorabji Manikji ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dadabhai ... . G.
Nanavati, Behramji Hormasji . ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorabji Ratanji .. .. G.
Dantra, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhargalkar, Lakshman Bachaji .. . . G.
Edal-Behram, Dinshah Jivaji ... ... G.
Kane, Sadashiv Vaman ... ... G.
Motivala, Dinshah Hormasji .. .. G.
Shirgavkar, Vishnu Jagannath .. .. — ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorabji . .. . G.
Vacha, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal .. .. G.
Bharucha, Mervanji Kuvarji ... . G.
Brown, Edwin Harold .. .. G.
Davalatjada, Surajlal Mathuradas ... . G.
DeMonte, Dominick A. . ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ... G.
Kaji, Chhaganlal Gulabdas ... ... G.
Katrak, Nanabhai Navroji ... ... G.
Kutar, Rastamji Palanji ... ... G.
Mirza, Jafar Kulibeg Fraidunbeg ... ... G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pocha, Jamshedji Pochaji .. .. G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhia, Nadarshah Hormasji ... ... G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvanji Hormasji .. .. G.
Khandvala, Tuljaram Chuniram ... ... G.
Lalkaka, Kavasji Karshedji ... ... G.
Nariman, Sorabji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Shett, Meherjibhai Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Achyutrao, Parakhi Shrinivas ... . G.
Banshah, Nasarvanji Framji ... . G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakharam ... . G.
Batlivala, Kavasji Mothabhai .. .. G.
Bhat, Maganlal Umiashankar ... . G.
Bhatavadekar, Mahadev Hari . .. . G.
Bocarro, John Eugene . . .. G.
Bopardikar, Gangadhar Gopal ... . . . G.

Dadarkar, Bhovanisharkar Balkrishna ... ... G.
DeAttaides, Francis X. ... ... G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie ... ... G.
Kamle, Keshav Gopal ... ... G.
Katrak, Dosabhai Hormasji ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvanji ... ... G.
Nariman, Pestanji Bhikaji ... ... G.
Nicolson, Jijibhai Pestanji ... ... G.
Nilkanth, Anubhai Mahipatram ... ... G.
Patel, Dhanjibhai Hirjibhai ... ... G.
Penti, Jehangier Hirjibhai ... ... G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji ... ... G.
Satpute, Narayan Raghunath ... ... G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nanabhai ... ... G.
Unvala, Jamshedji Bhikaji ... ... G.
Velkar, Atmaram Vasudev ... ... G.

1885.

First Division.

Gokhale, Krishnaji Trimbakrao ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William .. .. G
Vakil, Manchershah Mothabhai ... ... G.

Second Division.

Brooks, John Charlton ... ... G
Chhatre, Narayan Vinayak ... ... G
Chhatre, Vasudev Vinayak ... ... G
Dallas, Dhanjibhai Sorabji ... ... G
Davar, Framji Edalji ... ... G
Doctor, Jehangier Barjorji ... ... G
Dotivala, Hormasji Kavasji ... ... G
Ghasvala, Bhikaji Edalji .. .. G
Gomes, Lewis ... ... G
Henriques, Lawrence Felix ... ... G
Kelavala, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G
Kher, Govind Balaji ... ... G
Masani, Ardesir Behramji... ... ... G
Masani, Dhanjibhai Sorabji ... ... G
Mehta, Anantrai Nathji ... ... G
Pinto, P. Manuel Lisboa ... ... G
Raval, Virji Jhina .. .. G
Sabja, Dinshah Edalji ... ... G
Sahiar, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... G
*Ardesir Dadabhai ... ... G

*Surname not known.

1886.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Mistri, Mancherji Jamasji ... ... G.
Anklesaria, Dhanjishah Edalji ... ... G.
Modi, Maganlal Motiram ... . G.
Davar, Framroz Shavakshah ... ... G.
Kothavala, Dorabshah Edalji .. .. G.
Asrani, Ismael Jan Muhammad ... ... G.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ... ... G.
Saraiya, Chunilal Dharamdas ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Davada, Purshottam Naranji ... ... G.
Dave, Shevaklal Maneklal ... ... G.
DeCosta, Francis Xavier... ... ... G.
Daruvala, Sorabji Jamshedji ... ... G.
DeCunha, George F. ... ... G.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ... ... G.
Joshi, Khushaldas Karsanji ... ... G.
Kapadia, Sorabji Framji .. .. G.
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu . ... G.
Masani, Mervanji Dadabhai ... ... G.
Master, Chhabildas Tribhovandas ... ... G.
Mehta, Dhanjibhai Hormasji ... ... G.
Mehta, Mahipatram Govindram ... ... G.
Moudavala, Darashah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Patel, Dosabhai Kavasji .. .. G.
Pereira, Anthony Aluisius Jervis ... ... G.
Tata, Dhanjibhai Rastamji ... ... G.
Vadvani, Tarachand Jairamdas ... ... G.
Writer, Darabshah Dinshah ... ... G.

1887.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Kallianvala, Navroji Kavasji ... ... G.
Bharucha, Shapurji Dosabhai ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Anklesaria, Bamanshah Kharshedji ... ... G.
Gonsalves, Gabriel Francis ... ... G.
Kamdin, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... G.
Kane, Kashinath Vaman .. .. G.
Kanga, Mancherji Kavasji ... ... G.
Khote, Dvarkanath Ramnath, B.A. ... . G.

Lakdavala, Navroji Mancherji ... ... G.
Masina, Hormasji Manikji ... ... G
Mehta, Pranjivan Jagjivan ... ... G.
Mehta, Sorabji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Mehta, Vithaldas Narbheram... ... ... G.
Modi, Ratanshah Manikji ... ... G.
Pochkhanavala, Dorabji Hormasji ... ... G.

1888.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Gandhi, Sorabji Fardunji ... ... G.
Bharucha, Erachji Sheriarji ... ... G.
Malegamvala, Kharshedji Kavasji ... ... G
Thadani, Mulchand Gangaram ... ... G.
Whitecombe, Ernest Gerald Robert ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Bakshi, Hormasji Dhanjibhai ... ... G.
Bhandarkar, Prabhakar Ramkrishna ... ... G.
Bharucha, Dorab H. ... ... G.
Bisni, Fardunji Nasarvanji ... ... G
Boyce, Kharshedji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cama, Manekji Dosabhai ... ... G.
Dadimaster, Rastamji Ardesir ... ... G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behramji ... ... G.
Divan, Vajeram Sakerram ... ... G.
Divecha, Dhanjibhai Nasarvanji ... ... G.
Doctor, Kharshedji Behramji ... ... G.
Ferreira, Francis Xavier ... ... G.
Gokhale, Krishnaji Kashinath ... ... G.
Gujarati, Brijlal Javerilal ... ... G.
Hakim, Mervanji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mehta, Shridhar Nityaram ... ... G.
Patel, Pitambardas Kuberdas ... ... G.
Postvala, Behramji Sorabji ... ... G.
Purank Balvant Mahadev ... ... G.
Rana, Behramji Ladabhai ... ... G.
Ranina, Rastam Nanabhai ... ... G.
Reuben, Benjamin ... ... G.
Salgar, Vithal Annaji ... ... G.
Sherdivala, Fardunji Edalji ... ... G.
Surti, Kharshedji Edalji ... ... G.
Tavaria, Hormasji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Waite, Thomas John ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopal Raoji ... ...P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Narayan ... ...P.E.
Bhat, Gangadhar Anant, M.A. ... ...P.E.
Desai, Khandubhai Gulabbhai ... ...P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nagavkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Ramchandra Govind, B.A... ... ...P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Narayan Babaji ... ...P.E.
Kirane, Gangadhar Ramkrishna ... ...P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Date, Narayan Vinayak ... ...P.E
Godbole, Kashinath Ramchandra, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Sane, Balaji Bapuji, B.A.... ... ...P.E.
Vajifdar, Manikji Hormasji . ...P.E.

1874.

First Class.

*Bamanji Sorabji ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Bhada, Nasarvanji Dorabji ... ...P.E.
Bhide, Prabhakar Gangadhar ... ...P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Kanga, Hormasji Adarji ... ...P.E.
Karve, Vasudev Hari .. ..P.E.
Khandalavala, Pestanji Dorabji... ... ... P.E.
Vaslekar, Nanaji Narayan ... ...P.E.

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* Surname not known.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanani, Pritamdas Parsumal ... ...P.E.
Dalal, Chunilal Tarachand ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kavasji ... ...P.E
Pile, Balkrishna Narayan... .. ..P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ...P.E.
Tarapurvala, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ...P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Damle, Jagannath Vishnu ... ...P.E.
Hindia, Durgaram Ghelabhai ... ...P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhai Dalpatram ... ...P.E.
Mula, Ramchandra Ballal ... ...P.E.
Nanavati, Dayabhai Maganlal ... ... P.E.
Sathe, Dhondo Sakharam ... .P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Pathak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Bhandarkar, Narayan Pandurang ... ...P.E.
Bhedvar, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ...P.E.
Desai, Motibhai Vaghjibhai ... ...P.E.
Dharmadhikari, Balkrishna Gangadhar ... ...P.E.
Lavanival, Eknath Sakharam ... ...P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunath ... ... P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldas Narottamdas ... ...P.E,
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintaman ... ...P.E.
Rana, Rudarji Sundarji ... ...P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhagvat, Sadashiv Ramchandra ... ...P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vinayak ... ...P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahadev Trimbak... ... ...P.E.
Desai, Vasanji Kallianji ... ... P.E.
Keshkamat, Ramchandra Anant ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ...P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bamji, Shapurji Dadabhai ... ...P.E.
Kanitkar, Balkrishna Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Mehta, Harivadanram Maniram ... ...P.E.
Saraf, Venkatrao Anant ... ...P.E.

1879.

First Class

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... .P.E.

Second Class.

Desai, Gulabbhai Kanthadji ... ...P.E.
Gurjar, Pandurang Gopinath ... ...P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunath ... ...P.E.
Muzumdar, Maneklal Narbheram ... ...P.E

Pass.

Dalal, Jamshedji Jehangier ... ...P.E.
Das, Dharnidhar ... ...P.E.
Hajara, Dinanath ... ...P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnaji Gururao ... ...P.E.
Late, Vasudev Pandurang... ... ...P.E.
Mehta, Vithaldas Chimanlal ... ...P.E.
Mus, Nanabhai Ardesir ... ...P.E.
Nadarshah, Jamshedji Dadabhai ... ...P.E.
Nagarkar, Vaman Daji ... ... P.E.
Pavri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ...P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandas Itchharam ... ...P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gaytonde, Gopal Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ...P.E
Gharpure, Ramchandra Govind ... ... P.E
Gokhale, Vithal Mahadev ... ...P.E
Hall, William ... ...P.E
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ...P.E
Williamson, Alexander John ... ...P.E

Pass.

Bhandare, Ramchandra Bhikaji .. ..P E.
Gharpure, Narayan Hari ... ...P.E.
Pathak, Pranshankar Dayashankar ... ...P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Narayan .. ..P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharucha, Manikji Sheriarji ... ...C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanath ... ...C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudrappa Virbasappa ... ...C.Sc.
Desai, Vithal Tatia ... ...C.Sc.
Gadgil, Anant Ramchandra .. ..C.Sc.
Lele, Mahadev Venkatesh ... .C.Sc.
Moharir, Balaji Gangadhar ... ...C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiraji Nanabhai .. ..C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitaram Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Khandekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ...C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunath Makund... ... ...C.Sc.
Khandheria, Popatlal Dungarsi ... ...C.Sc.
Lala, Kiasing Ramsing . . .. C.Sc.
Mehta, Vavabhai Haridas .. ..C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlal Thakdroas ... ...C.Sc.
Nadirshah, Ardesir Navroji ... ...C.Sc.
Rao, Kekobad Hormasji... ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Raoji Baburao .. ..C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Ravji .. .. C.Sc.
Boga, Dhanjibhai Rastamji ... ... .C.Sc.
Desai, Nathabhai Avichaldas ... ... C.Sc.
Ganu, Keshav Hari ... ...C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu .. . .C.Sc.
Surveyor, Manikji Ratanji ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshipara, Pranlal Kahandas ... ... C.Sc.
Kanga, Kavasji Dadabhai ... ... C.Sc.
Naik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... . C.Sc.
Naik, Timaji Venkatesh .. . ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshuram Vithal .. .. C.Sc.
Pavri, Bamanji Hormasji . . . C.Sc
Pavri, Dorabji Temulji ... . C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvanji Nagji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibrahim Shaik Daud... ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhavalkar, Martand Vaman ... ... C.Sc.
Madan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Ramchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Bamji, Manikji Kavasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhandare, Hari Bhikaji ... ... C Sc.
Daji, Sorabji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalal, Kilabhai Dullabhram ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Narayan Janardan ... ... C.Sc.
Katrak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Katre, Narsingrao Krishnaya.. ... ... C.Sc.
Kotval, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad .. .. C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopal Balkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. ... ... C.Sc.
Mulligan, William George Tobias ... ... C.Sc.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Visvesvaraiya, Mokshagundam ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Dev, Vaman Narayan ... ... C.Sc.
Katre, Mangesh Rao ... ... C.Sc.
Shah, Bhailal Purshottamdas ... ... C.Sc.
Varneshiyar, Sitaram Sambasiv ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalal, Nasarvanji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Date, Vithal Balkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Garde, Narayan Dattatraya ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Sethna, Kavasji Bejanji .. .. C.Sc.
Vyas, Gavrishankar Harjivandas ... ... C.Sc.

March, 1884.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subrao Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

1885.

First Class.

Chitale, Parshuram Krishna ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Chhapgar, Kharshedji Framji ... . C.Sc

Pass.

Ajrekar, Sitaram Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Gowda, Basavappa Chikkamagalur Halagaiya ... ... C.Sc.
Khatav, Hari Balaji ... . C.Sc.
Kora, Balabhai Gulabchand ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1886.

Second Class.

Basavapatna, Subbarao ... ... C.Sc.
Gokhale, Vinayak Hari .. .. C.Sc.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Balkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Vakil, Ardersir Kavasji ... . C.Sc.

Pass.

Chakarbatti, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... . C.Sc.
Joshi, Kishnaji Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Kunte, Vasudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mehta, Chunilal Jethabhai ... ... C.Sc.
Sheik Abdul Rehman valad Sheik Adam ... ... C.Sc.

1887.

Second Class.

Dalal, Bhagvandas Harkisandas ... ... C.Sc.
Karpur, Shrinivasrao S., B.Sc. ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kavasji ... ... C.Sc.
Sataravala, Nanabhai Dadabhai ... ... C.Sc.
Tudball, Charles ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Baptista, Joseph ... ... C.Sc.
Chitale, Vithal Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Gadre, Ganesh Vaman ... ... C.Sc.
Gokhale, Gangadhar Sadashiv ... ... C Sc.
Junre, Govind Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakharam .. .. C.Sc.
Lele, Hari Vishnu ... . C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Mankeshvar Gopal ... ... C.Sc.
Nagarkar, Lakshman Daji ... ... C Sc.
Navaratna, Ramrao . ... C.Sc.
Nerurkar, Baburao Yashvant... ... ... C.Sc.
Nonaminakar, Venkatram Ramasvami Ayengar ... ... C.Sc.
Oza, Ratishankar Girjashankar ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Chhotalal Kashibhai ... . C.Sc.
Robinson, Arthur Charles ... ... C.Sc.

1888.

First Class.

Chikkaballapur, Subbarao ... ... C.Sc.
Hosaghrahar, Ramannah ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Grogan, Horace J. L. ... ... C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Ramchandra Shrinivas ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Bindiganule, Bangalore Garudacharya ... ... C.Sc.
Budhe, Jagannath Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Dave, Keshavji Gopaji ... ... C.Sc.
Narsapur, Annaji Hanamant ... ... C.Sc.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the Examinations of 1887 as follows:—

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

1887.

Second Class.

Agashe, Ganesh Krishna ... . D.
Bahadurji, Jamshedji Nasarvanji ... ... St. X.
Bhat, Manishankar Ratnaji ... ... E.
Dadachandji, Phirozeshah Kershaspji ... ... St. X.
Dalal, Barjorji Jamshedji ... ... G.C.

Desai, Dhanjishah Bapuji	.. E.
Kale, Govind Krishna	...D.
Kale, Raoji Ramchandra	.. D.
Lele, Ganesh Anant	...D.
Marker, Hirjibhai Framji	.. E.
Mehta, Nasarvanji Edalji	.. St. X.
Mulgavkar, Sundarrao Shivram	...St. X.
Ribeiro, Julio	...F.G.A.
Samuel, Mary	.. D.
Sanjana, Phirozeshah Edalji	...D.
Vakil, Dorabji Fardunji	.. D.
Vakil, Framji Ardesir	...St. X.
Vakil, Merbai Ardesir	...F.G.A.

Pass.

Agashe, Narayan Krishna	.. D.
Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal	...E.
Balsekar, Mangesh Krishnaya —	...F.G.A.
Bamji, Hormasji Edalji	...St. X.
Bapat, Nilkanth Krishna	.. D.
Barahia, Varajdas Dayabhai	.. G.C.
Belsare, Khanderao Bhikaji	...F.G.A.
Belvalkar, Hari Sadashiv	...E.
Bendigeri, Krishnaji Balaji	...R.C.
Bhadkamkar, Narayan Mahadev	...D.
Bhalerao, Narayan Rangnath	.. D.
Bidi, Krishnaji Kamalo	...R.C.
Bilimoria, Nanabhai Mancherji	...E.
Buch, Anantrai Nanalal	...F.G.A.
Bumla, Nasarvanji Pestanji	...D.
Cama, Framji Manikji	...St. X.
Cama, Nasarvanji Mancherji	...E.
Cardmaster, Behramji Sorabji	...F.G.A.
Chandavarkar, Padmanabh Gopal	...E.
Chandorkar, Ganesh Ramchandra	.. F.G.A.
Damle, Bhau Krishna	...D.
Davar, Edalji Framji	.. E.
Dave, Kashiram Sevakram	. E.
Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh	.. E.
Devdhar, Sitaram Ganesh	.. D.
Dodihalkar, Krishnaji Anaji	.. R.C.
Doshi, Nanchand Bechar	.. S.C.
Gambhir, Jehangier Sorabji	...S.C.
Gajdar, Manchershah Kavasji	...St. X.
Gokhale, Keshav Narayan	...D.
Gokhale, Vishnu Balvant	.. D.
Hungund, Krishnaji Shrinivas	.. D.
Jayakar, Narayan Gajanan	...St. X.

Joglekar, Shridhar Ramchandra ... ...D.
Joshipara, Manirai Trikamrai ... ...E.
Kallianpur, Ganpat Raghavendrarao ... ...F.G.A.
Kane, Hari Vinayak ... ...D.
Kankodivala, Chandulal Dayabhai ... ...St. X.
Kaprekar, Narayan Bhikjai ... ...E.
Karamchandani, Varialsing Nihalsing ... . E.
Karkaria, Rastamji Pestanji ... ...St. X.
Kathavate, Nagesh Abaji ... .G.C.
Kelkar, Narayan Chintaman ... ...D.
Khare, Vishnu Vinayak ... ...E.
Kohiyar, Kharshedji Ratanshah ... ...F.G.A.
Koppikar, Pandurang Timappa .. ..F.G.A.
Lalvani, Tarachand Alimchand ... ... S.A.C. & E.
Lele, Raghunath Hari ... ...D.
Limaye, Krishna Govind ... ...D.
Marathe, Krishnaji Dhondo ... ...R.C.
Mehta, Fardunji Dorabji ... ...G.C.
Mulla, Rastamji Fardunji ... ...E.
Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj ... ... S.A.C. & E.
Padgavkar, Krishnaji Baburao ... ...E.
Padgavkar, Vithal Atmaram... ... ...F.G.A.
Pandit, Narayan Bhaskar ... ...F.G.A.
Panse, Narayan Sakharam ... ...D.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhai ... ... .St. X
Patel, Ardesir Sorabji ... ... E. & G.C.
Patel, Chhotalal Lallubhai ... ...E.
Patel, Chunilal Kakubhai ... ...E.
Patel, Shivabhai Motibhai ... ...E.
Petki, Vasudev Raghunath ... ...F.G.A.
Phadnis, Subhaji Shesgir ... ...D.
Prani, Dettatraya Pandurang ... ...R.C.
Purveyor, Phirozeshah Barjorji ... ...D.
Sahasrabuddhe, Ganesh Balvant ... ...D.
Supre, Rajaram Sadashiv ... ...F.G.A.
Saraiya, Hiralal Dharamdas ... ... E.
Sathe, Narayan Nilkanth ... ...D.
Sethna, Hormasji Mervanji ... ...St. X.
Shroff, Maganlal Laldas ... ...F.G.A.
Tavalkar, Hari Balkrishna ... ...E.
Tembe, Anant Damodar ... ...D.
Thakor, Balvantrai Kallianrai ... ...S.C.
Upadhye, Kashinath Vishnu ... ...F.G.A.
Vacha, Jehangier Mancherji ... ...E.
Vakil, Chunilal Harilal ... ...E.
Valladares, Diogo J. ... ...St. X.
Varde, Pundlik Gangadhar ... ...St. X.
Vora, Maganlal Lakshmishankar ... ... F.G.A.

Previous Examination.

First Class.

Mobedji, Dosabhai Rastamji .. .. E.

Second Class.

Ali, Adnan Suleman .. .. St. X.
Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak ... . E.
Crage, Ernest W. J. ... ... F.G.A.
Ezechiel, Percy .. . . D.
Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram ... ... E.
Gupte, Dattatraya Khanderao .. ..E.
Kamat, Narayan Subrao ... ... E.
Kelkar, Narhar Krishna ... ... F. C.
Madurkar, Govind Datto .. ..St. X.
Majmudar, Kanaiyalal Dayabhai .. .. B. C.
Mehta, Bamanji Dinshah . .. .F.G.A.
Mehta, Kaikhosru Behramji ... ... St. X.
Mehta, Ratanram Mancharam . .. . St. X.
Narvane, Narayan Anant ... ...F. C.
Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinmal ... ... S. A. C. & E.
Pandya, Chhabilanand Harinand ... ... S. C.
Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh .. ..,. F. C.
Sanjana, Kharshedji Edalji ... ... D.
Thariani, Kasim Sumar ... ... E.

Pass.

Ajrekar, Krishnaji Ganesh ... ... .E.
Amin, Raoji Motilal .. .. B. C.
Anklesaria, Bamanji Navroji .. ..G. C.
Apte, Ganesh Shridhar ... ... B. C.
Apte, Vinayak Ganesh ... ... F. C.
Arabi, Motlani Abdulgani ... ... S. C.
Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavasji ... . St. X.
Ashbury, Charles J. ... ... F.G.A.
Athavale, Bapu Narayan . . .. F.G.A.
Bala, Kaikhosro Ardesir ... . E.
Balsari, Maganlal Maniklal ... . E.
Baman-Behram, Jehangier Bamanji... ... ...St. X.
Bamji, Pherozeshah Kavasji ... ... F. G. A.
Bapat, Shivram Narayan ... ... F. G. A.
Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao ... .B. C.
Bellary, Raghavayya .. ..F. C.
Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh ... ... D.

Betigeri, Jivaji Hanumantrao ... ...D.
Bhagvat, Purushottam Balvant ... .F.C. & St. X.
Bhatt, Anupram Ramji .. ..S. C.
Bhatt, Krishnarao Purshottam ... ... D.
Bhatt, Manishankar Gavrishankar ... ... F..G.A.
Bhathena, Mervanji Behramji ... ...St. X.
Bhojvani, Nihalchand Gidumal ... ...E.
Billimoria, Dosabhai Dhanjibhai ... ...F.G.A.
Broker, Madhavji Virji . ... E.
Chamani, Khubchand Jethmal ... ...S.A.C.
Chhatre, Pandurang Shridhar ... ...E.
Chirmule, Gopal Ganesh ... ...R.C.
Dalal, Motilal Nagindas ... ...G.C.
Dave, Nandshankar Parvatishankar .. ..G.C.
DeOliveira, John F. X. ... ...St. X.
Dèsia, Ratanji Ranchhodji ... ... E.
DeSouza, Anthony Sebastian .. ..St. X.
Dhavle, Ganesh Vinayak ... ... F.C.
Dhekne, Yashvant Lakshman ... ...F.C.
Dhondi, Bapuji Kharshedji ... ...E.
Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav ... ...G.C.
Dikshit, Sadashiv Maninarayan ... ...St. X.
Dubash, Dinshah Barjorji ... ... E.
Dukle, Govind Madhavrao ... ...St. X.
Gamudia, Behram Navroji ... ...E.
Gazdar, Jehangier Jivanji ... ... St. X.
Ghotage, Vithal Sitaram ... ... F.G.A.
Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh . . ..E.
Gonsalves, Paul C. . ...St. X.
Gurjar, Mukund Balkrishna ... ...E.
Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant .. ..St. X.
Javeri, Manilal Bhagubhai . . ..G. C.
Joglekar, Vithal Parshuram ... ... F.G.A.
Kadkol, Shrinivas Keshav ... .F. C.
Kapadia, Phiroze Ratanji ... ...E.
Karagudri, Narayan Gurunath ... ... F. C.
Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udarnomal ... . S.A.C.
Karmarkar, Gopal Divakar ... ...D.
Kelkar, Prabhakar Lakshman ... ...F.C.
Ketkar, Mahadev Janardan ... ... D.
Khansaheb, Ishvarlal Pranlal ... ... St.X.
Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev ... ...F.C.
Kittur, Krishnaji Gopal . . .. F.C.
Kohiyar, Sorabshah Ratanshah ... ...F.G.A.
Kotval, Bamanshah Bejanji ... ... St.X.
Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra ... ...D.
Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishna ... ...F.C.
Kulkarni, Ramchandra Raghunath ... ...F.C.

Lalkaka, Erach Kharshedji ... ...G.C.
Lavlekar, Vinayak Hanmant ... ...F.C.
Limaye, Vasudev Vithal ... ...D.
Majmundar, Trikamrai Ishvarrai ... ... B.C.
Manerikar, Govind Sadashiv... ... ...F,G.A,
Marphatia, Chandulal Nagindas ... ... E.
Mehta, Hoshangji Dinshah .. ..G.C.
Mehta, Ichhashankar Prabhashankar ... ...S.C.
Mehta, Parshuram Harisukhram .. ..E.
Melugue, Rangnath Bapuji ... ... D.
Merchant, Muhammad Vallibhai ... ... E.
Merchant, Mulji Khatav ... ...E.
Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai ... ...E.
More, Mahadev Pandurang ... ...E.
Mulla, Bhikaji Dadabhai .. ..E.
Munsiff, Manekshah Dhanjishah ... ...St.X.
Nagarkatti, Dattatraya Venkappa ... ...F.C.
Nanavati, Himatlal Jamnadas ... ...G.C.
Nanavati, Hiralal Dayabhai ... .B.C.
Nanavati, Maniklal Dharanji .. .. F.G.A
Oza, Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar ... ...S.C.
Pandit, Ramchandra Babacharya ... ...R.C.
Petit, Pestonji Kavasji ... ... St. X.
Pitre, Trivikram Kashinath . ...F.C.
Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar ... ...D.
Rozario, Anthony Chrysostom .. ..St. X.
Sakalkar, Vinayak Bhaskar . . .. F.G.A.
Saher, Kharshedji Navroji ... .E.
Saldanha, F, ... F.G.A.
Santuk, Kharshedji Kavasji ... . .F.G.A.
Sarangpani, Ganesh Vishnu .. ..F.C.
Sirvai, Kaikhosru F. ... ... .St.X.
Shurpali, Bhimaji Narasinha ... ... F.C.
Talati, Gokuldas Dvarkadas ... ... B.C.
Taleyarkhan, Pherozeshah Jehangiershah ... . . .G.C.
Tara, Vithal Rango ... ...D.
Telegu, Lakshman Jenuji ... ... .F.C.
Vaze, Gopal Govind ... ...D.

First Examination for the Degree B.Sc.

Pass.

Bamji, Manekshah Kavasji .. .. C.Sc.
S. S. Srinivas Iyengar ... ... C.Sc.

Second Examination in Medicine.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Sanjana, Hormasji Jamshedji	G.
Sambare, Anant Narayan	G.
Poredi, Ramchandra Shivaji	G.
Surveyor, Nasarvanji Fakirji	G.
Collector, Ratanji Adarji	G.
Turner, Ardesir Kavasji	G.
Ghasvala, Ardesir Hormasji...	G.

Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Afinvala, Vikaji Dorabji	G.
Baird, James Joseph William	G.
Bhaka, Phirozeshah Pestanji	G.
Bharucha, Barjorji Bejanji	G.
Buch, Revashankar Pranshankar	G.
Chobhe, Shankar Amrit	G.
Cochrane, Charles	G.
Dadisett, Hirji Jehangier	G.
Dantes, Augustus Paul	G.
Daruvala, Rastamji Dadabhai	G.
DeQuadros, John Baptist	G.
Dev, Hari Shrikrishna	G.
Doctor, Ardesir Dorabji	G.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Rastamji...	G.
Fido, Herbert Adamson	G.
Gandhi, Framji Shapurji	G.
Gorvala, Manikji Dosabhai	G.
Hiramanik, Kaikhosru Mancherji	G.
Kelavala, Rastamji Manikji	G.
Kobla, Dosabhai Homjibhai	G.
Lawrence, Peter	G.
Mandevia, Ramji Nathubhai	G.
Mane, Lakshman Ganpat	G.
Marshall, Behramshah Manchershah	G.
Medivala, Hosangji Kuvarji...	G.
Mehta, Dhanjibhai Sorabji	G.
Mehta, Shapurji Manikji	G.
Merchant, Jagmohandas Chhabildas	G.
Motafarmna, Jamshedji Palanji	G.
Nadkarni, Ganpat Raghunath	G.
Naidu, Krishnasvami Saishiya	G.
Pilgavkar, Purshottam Ramchandra	G.
Rele, Balaram Bapuji	G.
Sunavala, Ratanji Bejanji	G.
Vaidya, Popat Prabhuram	G.

First Examination in Medicine.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Tarkhad, Dnyaneshvar Atmaram ... ... G.
Narielvala, Bapuji Pestanji ... ... G.
Gotla, Framji Shapurji . . .. G.
Kulkarni, Vaman Baji ... ... G.
Sethna, Nasarvanji Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Class (arranged in alphabetical order).

Avashia, Motilal Trikamji ... ... G.
Bhagvat, Anant Balkrishna ... ... G.
Bhat, Harilal Jhina ... ... G.
Bhide, Bhaskar Vaman ... ... G.
Cama, Freany K. R. ... ... G.
Chavan, Vithal Pandurang ... ... G.
Dalal, Ratanshah Dinshah ... ... G.
Desai, Sorabji Dosabhai ... ... G.
Desai, Umedram Lalbhai ... ... G.
Dhabhar, Dosabhai Rastamji ... ... G.
Doctor, Dinshah Barjorji ... ... G.
Dordi, Rastamji Navroji ... ... G.
Gandevia, Sorabji Mancherji ... ... G.
Hunt, Matilda ... ... G.
Kirtikar, Damodar Vasudev ... ... G.
Kotak, Jayavant Nanji ... ... G.
Mansukhani, Naval N. ... ... G.
Mehta, Kavashah Behramji ... ... G.
Merchant, Varjivandas Damodardas ... . G.
Motivala, Phirozeshah Bhikaji ... ... G.
Naidu, Krishnasvami Saishiya ... ... G.
Paranjapye, G. B. ... ... G.
Pereira, J. A. W. ... ... G.
Solomon, Jacob J. ... . G.
Vagal, Vinayakrao Nanabhai ... ... G.
Vaidya, Dhirajram Pranshankar ... ... G.
Vaishnav, Anandrai Ranchhoddas ... . G.
Wellis, Hope ... ... G.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

First Class.

Date, Krishnaji Hari ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Gaytonde, Ganesh Vishvambhar ... . C.Sc.

Pass.

Angadi, Kallappa Shivappa ... ... C.Sc.
Bhosikar, Dattatraya Pandurang ... ... C.Sc.
Dalia, Chunilal Gulabchand ... ... C.Sc.
Deshpande, Govind Raghav .. .. C.Sc.
Divecha, Dadabhai Sorabji ... ... C.Sc.
Gharpure, Krishna Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Kittur, Revanshidhappa Basavaneppa ... ... C.Sc.
MacFarlaine, Robert Melbourne ... ... C.Sc.
Mehta, Mulji Kapurchand ... . C.Sc.
Narlikar, Ganesh Bhaskar ... ... C.Sc.
Naronha, Nicholas Francis ... ... C.Sc.
Rajadhyaksha, Sakharam Vishvanath ... ... C.Sc.
Ribeiro, Vincent d'Paul ... ... C.Sc.
Shah, Maganlal Rayachand ... ... C.Sc.
Vakde, Balkrishna Sakharam ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1887.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Abdulbhai Yusufalli	F. G. A.
2	Bailly, Bertha Constance	St. M. P.
3	Jnvekar, Dattatraya Govind	Rat.
4	DaCunha, Emmeline	C. G. S.
5	Joga, Gopal Daji	R.
	Rao, Manchershah Manekji	Sir J.
7	Lenahan, Winifred...	Sc.
8	Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejumal	H.
9	Arabatti, Ramchandra Balacharya	R.
10	Sethna, Rastamji Palanji	Sir J.
11	Galande, Ramchandra Mahadev	Rat.
12	Chinai, Sorabji Dorabji	F.
	Pavry, Sorabji Palanji	St. X. H.
14	Dravid, Shrinivas Trimbak	R.
	Sovani, Shivram Krishna...	R.
16	Boyce, Nasarvanji Nanabhai	F.
17	Karkaria, Jahangier Pestanji	St. X. H
18	Mehandale, Bhikaji Raghunath	N. E.
19	Dastur, Darashah Mancherji	St. X. H
20	Natu, Krishnaji Raghunath	B.
21	Deshmukh, Dvarkanath Ganesh	P.
22	Garde, Kashinath Khanderao	N. E
	Parekh, Mulraj Panachand	St. X. H.
24	Baptista, Frank	St. M. I.
25	Richardson, William Norman	B E.
26	Patki, Krishnaji Rangnath	P. N.
27	Vaidya, Gajanan Bhaskar	E. S.
28	Bharucha, Rastam Framji	St. X. H.
	Desai, Shantaram Anant	Rat.
30	DeLima, Ligorio Joseph	St. X. H.
31	Damle, Moro Keshav	Am.
32	Saklatvala, Aderji Hormasji	Sir J.
33	Chubb, Nasarvanji Edalji	F
34	Patuck, Kaikhosru Sorabji	B. Pro.
35	Godrej, Mancherji Barjorji .. — ...	F.
36	Unvala, Edalji Jamshedji	E. S.
	Wadia, Manchershah Nasarvanji	Su.
	Wagle, Ghanasham Subrao	K.
39	Spooner, Richard	C. H. S.
	Zobel, Samuel	G. K.
41	Unvala, Ardesir Mancherji	F.

Rank.	Names of Candidates	Schools.
42	Cutler, Robert Denham	M. E.
43	Limaye, Krishnaji Pandurang	N. E.
44	Cama, Jamshedji Dadabhai	St. X. H.
	Ghate, Sitaram Dinkar	P.
46	Corkery, Herbert Edward	Bis.
	Master, Framji Dadabhai	St. X. H.
48	Wadia, Pestanji Dadabhai	E. S.
49	Colaço, Aluisio Leonard	Sc.
50	Gokhale, Dattatraya Ganesh	P. N.
	Rix, Walter	C. H. S.
52	Lalvani, Khanchand Partabrai	H.
53	Dikshit, Gopal Sitaram	R.
54	Falapalana, Mervanji Jehangier...	St. X. H.
55	Mehta, Shankarlal Keshavlal	N
56	Karnik, Sitaram Vinayak	B. T.
	Sardesai, Balkrishna Bhikaji	N. E.
58	Ambekar, Atmaram Purshottam	Rat.
	Kulkarni, Subrao Krishnaya	K.
	Shah, Keshavlal Dolatchand	A.
61	Cody, Kate E.	G. K.
62	Tadivala, Jehangier Manekji	F.
63	Malkani, Jethanand Nihalsing	H.
64	Apte, Ramchandra Govind	E. S.
	Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas	Sh.
66	Doctor, Ebrahim Abdulhusain	E. S.
	Power, Charles	St. M. I.
68	Bhat, Harikrishna Fakirbhai	Su.
69	Bharucha, Phirozeshah Edalji	Sir J.
	Merchant, Chhotalal Premji	B. Pro.
	Shapur Pestanji	Ch.
72	Bhagat, Jaikisandas Gangadas	P. T.
	Tayebbhai, Shaik Abdulali	E. S.
74	Surti, Dhanjibhai Jehangier	F.
75	Vaze, Krishnaji Vinayak...	P.
	Hasan Musakhan	St. X. H.
77	Joshi, Balkrishnadas Bhagvandas	Bh.
78	Mowdavala, Kharshedji Mancherji	F.
79	Advani, Mohanlal Davlatram	H.
80	Meyer, Jacob	C. H. S.
	Sukhthankar, Hari Shamrao	R. M.
82	Ranade, Raghunath Shankar	B. S.
83	Dessai, Govind Sakharam	R.
	Donde, Baba Balkrishna	J. E.
	Gregory, Dos Remedios	St. X. H.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
86	Bharucha, Ardesir Kuvarji	Sir J.
87	Gupte, Bapuji Khanderao	P.
88	Gokhale, Dinkar Vishnu	P. T.
	Aquino, Prim	Sc.
90	Bukhari, Imdadhusen Bandeali	A.
91	Kapadia, Kashidas Ganpatlal	E. S.
	Pandit, Narayan Ganesh	P. T.
93	Dalal, Dadabhai Mervanji	St. X. H.
	Pilgamkar, Dattaram Vasudev	B. R.
95	Saher, Dadabhai Navroji	E. S.
96	Chitale, Vinayak Narayan	N. E.
	Corkery, Martin Percy	Bis.
	DeMello, Nicholas Mathew	St. X. H.
99	Desai, Balvantrai Khandubhai	B. T.
	Pandit, Raghunath Shankar	F.
	Thurston, Florence M.	C. G. S.
102	Angal, Ramchandra Vishnu	E. S.
	Bhalerao, Pandharinath Bapuji	N. E.
	Gazdar, Kharshedji Dadabhai	E. S.
105	Munsiff, Jamshedji Behramshah	E. S.
106	Dalal, Phirozeshah Mervanji	B. Pro.
107	Bhamgara, Hormasji Jehangierji	F.
108	Hiragasnar, Desai Narottam	E S.
	Mallapur, Timmappa Manjaya	P. T.
	Sonpar, Naraindas Vishandas	N. J.
111	Bharucha, Nanabhai Pestanji	F.
112	Arjani, Mahiyar Mancherji	Sir C.
113	Paranjapye, Narayan Mahadev	N. E.
	Turki, Shavakshah Barjorji	F.
115	Tata, Ratanji Jamshedji	St X. H.
116	Lele, Vithal Ramchandra...	N. E
	Majrekar, Govind Keshav	Rat.
	Wadia, Pestanji Nasarvanji	F
119	Kabraji, Shiavaksh Kaikhosru	St. X. H
	Khare, Krishnaji Vasudev	P. N.
	Tobin, James	St. M. I.
122	Kelkar, Dattatraya Narayan	N. E.
123	Joga, Bhaskar Damodar	N. E.
	Mahatani, Deumal Avatrai	P. T.
	Thatte, Narayan Ganesh	P. N.
	Vakil, Manchershah Ardesir	E. S.
127	Ghanekar, Vinayak Babaji	Rat.
	Gutikar, Vajirao Ramaji	B

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
127	Kulkarni, Bhimaji Govind	B. Pro.
	Wadia, Rastam D. N.	Sir J.
131	Bamanji, Shavakshah Ratanji	F.
	Deshpande, Bando Govind	B. M.
133	Shahade, Ganesh Daji	R.
134	Mehta, Mahashankar Harsharam	E. S.
135	Hunt, Ernest	G. K.
	Lalvani, Jivatram Alimchand	H.
	Sykes, Lilian	St. P. G.
138	Advani, Bijasing Harising	H.
139	Kapadia, Motilal Kanji	E. S.
140	Kane, Kashinath Vinayak	B. T.
	Mahrotri, Nihalchand Khushiram	N. J.
142	Deshpande, Vaman Vithal	P. N.
	Madan, Ardesir Mervanji...	E. S.
	Mehandale, Khandu Chintaman...	N. E.
145	Limaye, Sadashiv Bhaskar	E. S.
146	Bhide, Gopal Raghunath	N. E.
	Deshpande, Krishnaji Gopal	Ak.
	Pimple, Vasudev Ramchandra	N. S.
149	Advani, Hussamal Murjimal	H.
	Amladi, Bharat Shesgiri	N. E.
	Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakshman	B.
	Jitekar, Purshottam Balvant	N. E.
	Koranne, Ganesh Kashinath	P. T.
	Manerikar, Dattatraya Sadashiv	E. S.
155	Tendle, Gopalrao Ramkrishna	A.
156	Patkar, Shamrao Sakharam	E. S.
157	Paymaster, Kavashah Sorabshah	F.
158	Kothare, Moreshvar Ramchandra	M. H.
	Hakim, Abdul Kadarkhan	F. G. A.
	Joshi, Vinayak Govind	E. S.
161	Bamji, Kharshedji Bhikaji	F.
162	Kanitkar, Pandurang Sitaram	N. E.
	Kharkar, Gopinath Mahipat	S.
	Mahajan, Subhaktibai	I. S.
	Meer, Imdadali Roshanali	Ah.
166	Bakhle, Sadashiv Ramchandra	N. E.
	Bode, Sorabshah Manchershah	E. S.
	Mehta, Harilal Chaturbhuj	N.
169	Ghadailly, Bapuji Pestanji	E. S.
	Kolatkar, Datto Krishna	Ak.
	Parekh, Erachshah Ardesir	Su. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
172	Captain, Manekji Sorabji...	P.
	Sohoni, Anant Lakshman...	Rat.
174	Thadani, Mulchand Rochiram	H.
	Daru, Chhotalal Dahiabhai	Su.
176	Dubash, Shavakshah Framji	St. X. H.
	Laskary, Nasarvanji Bapuji	F.
	Patel, Barjorji Navroji	F.
	Fernandes, Louis	St. X. H.
180	Servai, Sorabji Pestanji	E. S.
181	Vatve, Gopal Govind	M.
182	Bora, Dharamsi Nagardas	D. S.
	Goudinho, Bernard Cajetano	P. T.
184	Bakre, Narayan Mahadev	M. H,
	Bhingare, Datto Anant	P. N.
	Deshpande, Sitaram Bhimaji	B.
	Merchant, Chhotalal Karsandas...	F.
	Karandikar, Krishnaji Narayan...	N. E.
188	Mistri, Bamanji Hormasji	E. S.
	Natu, Keshav Bhaskar	R.
	Patvardhan, Ganesh Ramchandra	Rat.
	Vyavaharik, Madanjit Mayashankar	P. T.
193	Devatja, Harkha Keshav	Ah. M.
	Harisingani, Tillumal Vishindas...	Sh.
	Puranic, Vinayak Purshottam	G. A.
	Windsor, Emily	St. M. P
197	Desai, Bhimbhai Naranji	Su. M.
198	Devdhar, Lakshman Krishna	R.
	Joshi, Vishnu Ganesh	B. T.
	Keating, Robert Cresswell	St. M. I.
	Tilvi, Vithal Ramchandra	B. T.
	Ukidve, Ganesh Dinkar	P. N.
203	Jalihal, Shrinivas Rangrao	P. T.
	Underwood, Maud Freeman	J. C.
205	Adhav, Tatiya Bahiroba	Ah. M.S.
	Kharode, Jayshankar Valabhaji...	B. K.
	Nariman, Homji Dorabji	F.
	Rodrigues, Arthur	St. M. I.
	Talmakey, Shripad Subrao	K.
210	Avasty, Purshottam Raghunath	N E.
	Barve, Govind Vithal	N. E.
212	Desai, Mugatlal Jametram	P. T.
	Koyaji, Marzban Kuvarji	Kat.
	Naik, Keshav Balvant	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
215	Akshikar, Gopal Narayan	P. N.
	Bulakhi, Zalchand Gujarathi	P. T.
	Chandekar, Shrinivas Vaman	Am.
	Chitnis, Bal Shivram	R.
	Datar, Ganesh Parshuram	Am.
	Kelkar, Yeshvant Ganesh	P. T.
	Makim, Bhagvanji Manekchand...	N. W.
	Sykes, Harold	St. P. B.
223	Keshkamat, Anant Babaji	B. M.
224	Bhavnani, Tekchand Tolaram	H.
	Popat, Kharshedji Pestanji	Su.
	Thakar, Narhar Ganesh	P. N.
227	Desai, Anant Sitaram	Rat.
	Gujar, Raghunath Haridas	Rat.
	Kotval, Vinayak Govind	B. T.
	Paradkar, Vasudev Sitaram	B. H.
	Vacha, Bamanji Dosabhai	B. R.
	Vaidya, Dattatraya Narayan	S. H.
	Winkler, Maud P....	C. G. S.
234	Ranina, Kaikhosru Nanabhai	E. S.
	DoRozario DeSouza, George	A. P.
236	Bahdurji, Bahdurji Mervanji	F.
	Dhume, Anandrao Shantaram	F. G.
238	Trilokekar, Moreshvar Sokarji	E. S.
239	Gandevia, Phirozeshah Bamanji...	E S.
	Karai, Behramji Jamshedji	E. S.
	Katrak, Dinshah Hormasji	Sir J.
242	Mehta, Manilal Harilal	Bh.
	Rodrigues, Beatrix	C. R.
244	Koyaji, Dorabji Nasarvanji	Sir J
	Haevae, Ardesir Framji	F.
246	Nachane, Váman Ramchandra	P.
	Patil, Vinayak Sadashiv	J. E.
	Vaidya, Gulabshankar Kharashankar	Alf. B.
249	Bhandari, Kashintah Vishvanath	P. T.
	Shah, Lallubhai Asharam	A.
251	Mahitani, Hotchand Tekchand	H.
	Uranvala, Behramji Mervanji	F. G. A.
253	Balsara, Bhikaji Framji	E. S.
	Belgaumkar, Narsinh Morar	B. M.
	Kajiji, Mahomedbhai Mahomedali	St. M. I.
	Lafrenais, Lily	St. P. G.
	Nanal, Bhaskar Ramchandra	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
258	Cash, Manekji, Dadabhai	Bh.
	Desai Behramji Manekji	Sir J.
260	Athavle, Lakshman Sadashiv	N. S.
	Katrak, Phirozeshah Navroji	E. S.
262	Hanson, Lilian Florence Ethel	St. M. P.
	Mauskar, Trimbak Sadashiv	S.
	Sutaria, Barjorji Manekji	Sir J.
	Vacha, Manekji Shapurji	E. S.
266	Bhise, Shankar Abaji	E. S.
	Joshi, Balkrishna Vaman	P. T.
	Joshi, Narhar Mahadev	P. T.
	Trivedi, Vithaldas Girjashankar	Bh.
270	Vakil, Kaikhosru Hormasji	B. Pro.
271	Lakhumalani, Divansing Chartsing	H.
272	Amonkar, Anandrao Moroba	E. S.
	Shinde, Raghunath Mahadev	Rat.
274	Samant, Jagannath Moreshvar	B
275	Joshi, Shivshankar Girjashankar	E. S.
	Kothavala, Dosabhai Manekji	B. S.
	Munshi, Thakorlal Chimanlal	Br.
	Ugrankar, Sadashiv Lakshman	K.
	Umrigar, Dorabji Dosabhai	E. S.
280	Advani, Hiranand Santokram	H.
	Blunt, Charlotte Mary	V.
	Mirajkar, Datto Narsinh	N. E.
	Pangarkar, Khushal Narayan	Am.
	Pataskar, Vinayak Vaman	Sho.
	Treasurivala, Jijibhai Jehangier...	E. S.
286	Sodawatervala, Jehangier Rastamji	F. G. A.
287	Mehta, Nagindas Ghelabhai	F.
	Panthaki, Rastamji Kaikobadji	E. S.
289	Chitnis, Mangesh Ramchandra	Sáv.
	Shroff, Chunilal Motiram	N.
291	Gandhi, Virji Manordas	Kát.
	Kelkar, Hari Bapuji	P. T,
293	Vakil, Jal Sorabji	E. S.
294	Chitale, Dhondo Balkrishna	B. E
	Gadre, Lakshman Vaman...	N. E.
	Ghate, Gopal Pandurang	B.
	Gokhale, Damodar Vithal	N. E.
	Motivala, Pestanji Kuvarji	Sir J.
	Welde, Anant Raghunath	P, T,

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
300	Gokhale, Ramchandra Ganesh	P.
	Kondkar, Lakshman Bhikaji	E. S.
302	Apte, Ramchandra Moreshvar	R.
	Dalvi, Narayan Bhikoba	Su.
	Javadeker, Krishnaji Ganesh	Sho.
	Kulkarni, Dhondo Narhar	P. N.
	Malani, Tarachand Himumal	K. M.
307	Commissariat, Phirozeshah Jamshedji	F.
308	Kale, Raghunath Vithal	F. G. A.
	Phadake, Mahadev Ramchandra	Sho.
	Trivedi, Tribhuvandas Kalidas	P, T.
311	Treasurivala, Barjorji Jamshedji	F. G. A.
312	Alnavar, Venkatesh Ramrao	P. T.
	Dongavkar, Ramchandra Manohar	Ak.
	Kharkar, Trimbak Atmaram	E. S.
	Parikh, Nandlal Tarachand	A.
316	Chandavar, Padmanabh Shankar	K.
317	Shah, Jivandas Pitambar	E. S.
318	MacDonell, Francis	P. T.
	MacDonell, William F.	St. V.
	Pishvikar, Gundo Sakharam	R.
321	Alpajakati, Tamaji Krishna	V. D.
	Madan, Ratanji Behramji	E. S.
	Pendse, Narayan Balvant...	Dhu.
	Shinde, Narayan Ganu	P.
325	Khambata, Ardesir Kaikhosru	St. M. I.
	Nanavati, Darashah Pestanji	Sir J.
	Patvardhan, Mahadev Vinayak	P. N.
	Ranade, Shripati Govind	P.
329	Cama, Jehangier Kavasji	F.
	Mulla, Fardunji Dadabhai	F.
331	Bhatkal, Pandurang Shamrao	F. G. A.
	Jambusarvala, Antoldas Hargovandas	B. S.
	Pimpalkhare, Raghunath Krishna	N. E.
334	Athani, Balvant Subrao	Dh.
	Bryson, Reginald	P. H.
	Dholkia, Mahipatram Amarji	B. Pro.
	Joshi, Amarji Kanji	E. S.
	Parekh, Edalji Bamanji	F.
	Peyton, William Henry	Bis.
	Unde, Anant Krishna	P.
	Vasavda, Keshavlal Mangalji	N. W.
342	Jaindani, Khiamal Mohanlal	N. J.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools
343	Chandanani, Jivatram Pritamdas	H.
	Muralihalli, Ramchandra Narsinh	P. T.
345	Walke, Hari Lakshman	Sáv.
346	Khare, Madhav Vishnu	B. T.
	Talati, Harilal Mathurdas	N.
348	Athalye, Bhalchandra Mahadev	P.
	Dalal, Sorabji Dorabji	Sir J.
	Palkhivala, Dadabhai Rastamji	F.
351	Bhat, Trimbaklal Chhaganlal	D. S.
	Cama, Ratanbai	J. C.
	Mavlankar, Gajanan Shridhar	N. E.
	Shah Motichand Odhavji	Bh.
355	Bhagat, Haribhai Ramji	Su. M.
	Gokhale, Gundo, Narayan	B.
	Haveri, Bhimaji Gopal	Dh.
	Kittur, Shamji Gopal	P. T.
359	Apte, Balkrishna Shridhar	B. S.
	Bal, Dhondo Govind	N. E.
	Birje, Vasudev Lingojirao	P. T.
	Critchell, Archibald	St. M. I.
	Gadre, Krishnaji Lakshman	N E.
	Hathi, Lakshmishankar Jagjivan . ..	N. W.
	Kakalia, Sorabji Mancherji	E. S.
	Khare, Mahadev Vithal	N.
	Medivala, Gustadji Kuvarji	B S.
	Pandit, Dhimat Navalram	Kát.
369	Agashe, Moro Bhikaji	Am.
	Desai, Jugalbhai Govindrai	B. S.
371	Deshpande, Krishnaji Dinkar	Ak.
	Hombal, Yellappa Sankappa	B. M.
	Modak, Ganesh Balvant	R.
	Purandare, Mahadev Chintaman ...	E. S.
375	Alola-Vibhuti, Gadgaya Huchaya	Dh.
	Desai, Hakumat Harrai	P. T.
	Lavangia, Bamanji Dhanjibhai	B. H.
378	Athanikar, Padmanabha Venacharya .	P. N.
	Bapat, Vishvanath Ramkrishna	P.
	Lalit Damodar Vinayak	B. S.
	Modi, Mervanji Kavasji	Su. M.
	Oza, Maniram Dolatram	P. T.
	Parasnis, Janardan Appaji	R.
	Phadake, Krishnaji Keshav	N. E.
	Puranic, Vasudev Gopal	N. J.

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386	Joshi, Narayan Vinayak	P.
	Mene, Venkatesh Hari	Ah.
388	Buch, Jaishankar Dayashankar	Kát.
	Kulkarni, Gopal Krishna...	P. T.
	Mandlik, Narayan Vishvanath	P. T.
	Sant, Vishvanath Govind...	B. S.
392	Wadia, Hormasji Manekji	B. Pro.
393	Jeste, Damodar Govind	P.
	Mehanti, Jamshedji Dadabhai	Sir J.
	Mehta, Mahashankar Durgashankar	B. S.
	Cosserat, Nelson	St. P. B.
	Shukla, Dajibhai Naranji	P. T.
398	Datar, Sheshagir Tirmalrao	B.
399	Gazdar, Dinshah Pestanshah	P. T.
	Minvala, Phirozeshah Ratanji	N. J.
401	Barve, Bhikaji Krishna	E. S.
	Sondi, Nilkanth Bhimrao...	V. D.
	Sathe, Ganesh Krishna	P.
404	Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand	Kát.
	Kaji, Abdul Latif	E. S.
	Kulkarni, Rango Govind	P.
	Plunkett, Lilian Maud	St. M. P.
408	Buch, Jesuklal Rudarji	B. K.
409	Acharya, Vinayak Atmaram	M. H.
	Athani, Pandurang Narayan	Dh.
	Bodas, Trimbak Shivram...	N. E.
	Joshi, Lakshman Govind	N. E.
	Kothari, Devchand Ratanji	A.
414	Dalal, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Su.
415	Kikani, Chhotalal Sundarji	Kát.
	Romer, Rastamji Dorabji...	P.
417	Barve, Narayan Raoji	P.
	Vachrajani, Chaganlal Mugatram	Kát.
419	Darukhanavala, Sorabji Hormasji	B. Pro.
	Mehta, Umedram Uttamram	A. N.
421	Ahmadi, Shaik Abdul Kadar	B. T.
	Broker, Gokuldas Amthasa	E. S.
	Dandekar, Narayan Krishna	S.
	Ghaisas, Gopal Vishnu	F. G. A.
	Khedkar, Krishnaji Vithal	P. T.
	Kher, Atmaram Hari	E. S.
	Mehandale, Mahadev Balkrishna	N. E.
	Motivala, Bejanji Dosabhai	F.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
429	Kathavate, Shridhar Vishnu	E. S.
	Marathe, Gangadhar Rajaram	P. N.
431	Treasurivala, Mancherji Jamshedji	F. G. A.
432	Kale, Dhondo Sadashiv	R.
	Patuck, Framji Shapurji	F.
	Thatte, Vasudev Sadashiv	N. E.
435	Lahori, Kundansing Krishinchand	N. J.
436	Alinavala, Haribhai Venibhai	A. N.
	Engineer, Behramji Hormasji	P. T.
	Haevae, Mervanji Kavasji	F.
	Munsiff, Purshottamdas Vajichand	E. S.
	Mistri, Kavasji Mancherji	E. S.
	Vakil, Dadabhai Hormasji	E. S.
442	Kothavala, Phirozeshah Ratanji...	B. S.
443	Deshmukh, Trimbak Sakharam	B. T.
	Khanzode, Damodar Purshottam	Am.
	Mehta, Chhaganlal Harilal	A.
	Vaidya, Datto Mahadev	N. E.
447	Dubash, Ratanji Kavasji ... . —	Ch.
448	Ainpur, Naro Venkat	B.
	Antia, Framji Kharshedji	Sir C.
	Hulkoti, Venkangowda Nagangowda	Dh.
	Mehta, Jamshedji Nasarvanji	F. G. A.
	Mehta, Madhavji Monji	E. S.
453	Halvai, Bhau Mansaram	Ah.
	Jayavant, Lakshman Bhaskar	F. G. A.
	Korde, Gopal Balvant	Ah.
	Kothavala, Mervanji Hirjibhai	Ah. M.
457	Captain, Bamanji Navroji	F.
458	Datar, Trimbak Balvant	P. T.
	Hanson, Percival Reginald	Bis.
	Mehta, Rastamji Phirozeshah	B. Pro.
	Parekh, Vithaldas Ishvar	Bh.
	Unakalkar, Purshottam Dattatraya	Dh.
463	Nadkarni, Dattatraya Bhaskar	K.
464	Bapat, Chintaman Pandurang	P. T.
	Manoli, Vishnu Ramchandra	P. T.
	Shroff, Dinshah Sorabji	F.
467	Deshpande, Gopal Janrao	Ak.
	Lauder, Helen	C. B.
	Raval, Manishankar Parshottam	D. S.
470	Motvani, Vadhumal Hashmatrai	Sh.
471	Phatak, Balkrishna Damodar	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
472	Abhyankar, Sadashiv Govind	N. E.
473	Bhat, Amritlal Ramchandra	N.
	Bhave, Dattatraya Trimbak	P.
	Mogre, Ramrao Anant	E. S.
476	Nadkarni, Vithal Gangadhar	P.
	Joshi, Vaman Balkrishna	P. T.
478	Balsara, Shapurji Hormasji	B. Pro.
	Kapadia, Kavasji Framji	F.
	Balsara, Mervanji Kollabhai	F.
	Dadina, Hormasji Mancherji	St. X. H
	Marathe, Narayan Bhikaji	P. T.
483	Mistri, Bapuji Kavasji	Sir J.
	Desai, Karshan Jeshing	N. E.
	Honuatti, Rajerao Ramchandra	Dh.
	Panse, Abaji Tukaram	Am.
	Padhye, Bhagvant Appaji	B. T.
	Badami, Siddo Timaji	V. D.
489	Chavbal, Sakharam Ramchandra	B. T.
	Kaikini, Shivrao Krishnaji	M. H.
	Mirza, Ratanji Rastamji	Su. M.
	Madan, Mervanji Hormasji	E. S.
	Choksi, Rastamji Behramji	F.
494	Deshpande, Keshav Lakshman	P. T.
	Hulkop, Venkatesh Yalgurd	Dh.
	Sahasrabudhe, Savalaram Shridhar	S.
	Cingit, Venkatesh Shrinivasrao	B.
	Rajgor, Narayan Premji	Alf. B.
	Lad, Pandurang Shamrao	St. X. H
	Nene, Gangadhar Gopal	P.
501	Subhedar, Meherjibhai Behramji	Ch.
502	Cama, Jamshedji Hormasji	E. S.
	Bharucha, Barjorji Mancherji	Sir J.
	Kapadia, Kharshedji Bejanji	Sir J.
	Rajmachikar, Narhar Trimbak	N. E.
	Patil, Fackirgowda Sivangowda...	Dh.
	Kanga, Sorabji Navroji	E. S.
508	Alchi, Motiram Mancharam	Su.
	Gadhikar, Narayan Ramchandra	Am.
	Sayani, Hussain Rahimtulla	P. T.
	Merchant, Abdulhusain Badrudin	E. S.
	Joshi, Shankar Daji	N. E.
	Jamkhandi, Gopal Bhimrao	Dh
514	Palekar, Dinanath Sadanand	E. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
515	Kamat, Janardan Ganesh...	S.
	Kittur, Virbhadrappa Sidhappa..	Dh.
517	Joshi, Mulshankar Vaijnath	N. W.
	Dange, Vasudev Krishna	Am.
	Mehta, Rastamji Edalji	Sir J.
520	DeArcy, Wynnie	C. R.
	Khambata, Jamshed Hormasji	P. T.
	Balkundi, Shamaji Bhimrao	Dh. S.
	Bhadbhade, Shivram Govind	P. T.
524	Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchhoddas	P. T.
	Khidkikar, Krishnaji Eknath	B. S.
	Master, Mancherji Jehangierji	Ch.
	Mehta, Lallubhai Pranlal	Ah. M.
528	Anavkar, Shankar Jivaji	Kat.
	Patankar, Damodar Amritrao	E. S.
530	Vora, Bhudhardas Behechardas...	Kat.
	Kulkarni, Pandurang Anant	E. S.
	Pande, Sundar Nilkanth	Am.
	Rele, Narayan Purushottam	E. S.
	Chitale, Narhar Ganesh	P. T.
	Namjoshi, Vithal Mahadev	Rat.
	Gadgil, Ganesh Bapu	P.
	Hanabarhatti, Ramchandra Virupaksh ...	Dh.
538	Kulkarni, Krishnaji Dadaji	R.
539	Bagalkot, Venkatesh Bhimrao	Dh.
	Karmarkar, Anant Sadashiv	Rat.
	Mirchandani, Kundanmal Rijhumal	H.
	Dubash, Bapuji Jamshedji	F.
	Jumani, Ahmed Sulaiman	E. S.
	Patel, Balubhai Keshavram	Su.
	Chudasama, Meruji Dosaji	Bh.
546	Samuel, Rahamim H.	E. S.
547	Nagrani, Hotchand Motaram	Sh.
	Batlivala, Shavakshah Sorabji	P. T.
	Kharkar, Gangadhar Sitaram	B. T.
	Trasi, Gopal Ganesh	P. T.
	Dikshit, Shivram Shridhar	P
	Deshpande, Khrishnaji Govind	Dh.
	Badgandi, Shrinivas Venkatesh	V. D.
554	Udvaria, Framji Hormasji	F.
555	Chonkar, Ramkrishna Madhavrao	F. G. A.
	Ghanekar, Purushottam Balvant	F. G. A.
	Mobedjina, Sorabji Mancherji	F.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
555	Anikhindi, Bhimrao Appa	Dh.
	Palkar, Harichandra Ramchandra	M. H.
	Tambakuvala, Chunilal Javerchand .. .	Su. M.
561	Vagha, Ramchandra Chintaman	B. T.
562	Servai, Edalji Hormasji	E. S.
563	Thakur, Murarji Mulji	E. S.
	Desai, Parshuram Janardan	P. T.
	Dund, Jetha Anandji	St. M. I.
	Sangle, Dinkar Krishnarao	P. T.
567	Hoskote, Ganpat Annappa	K.
	Merchant, Pranjivandas Narayandas	F.
	Itavedekar, Mahadev Balvant	P. T.
570	Malva, Barjorji Bhikaji	E. S.
571	Babras, Narayan Gopal	P. T.
	Dastur, Manchershah Temulji	P. T.
	Rajadhyaksha, Vinayak Ramchandra	P. T.
	Soman, Ganesh Kashinath	Sho.
575	Gumeer, Nasarvanji Mervanji	Su. M.
576	Ganpule, Vishnu Balvant	P.
	Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal	St. X. H.
	Khare, Ramchandra Vasudev	N. E.
	Mehta Jamnadas Gangaram	Su.
580	Pendse, Vinayak Gangadhar	Dh.
	Sarangdhar, Nilkant Gopinath	E. S.
	Joshi, Dattatraya Gopal	N. E.
583	Digaria, Dosabhai Rastamji	F.
	Munshi Sorabji Ardesir	B. Pro.
	Mehta, Mohanlal Mahashankar	A.
	Kinarivala, Parbhudas Nagardas	Su. M.
	Thakore, Manilal Pranlal	A.
588	Nanavati, Manekshah Pestanji	E. S.
589	Bakle, Chintaman Ramchandra	P.
	Chichria, Holaram Bhiramal	P. T.
	Dikshit, Keshavlal Miratram	A.
	Diveker, Damodar Gangadhar	S.
	Joshi, Krishnaji Vasudev	Ah.
	Lele, Pandurang Mahadev	B. M.
	Rogers, Gilbert	St. M. I.
	Sahah, Narottam Khemchand	B. S.
	Vaze, Krishnaji Ballal	R.
598	Parekh, Parbhudas Bhaidas	Su.
	Parasinis, Vasudev Raoji...	M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
600	Clifford, Bertie	P. T.
	Gadgil, Trimbak Ganesh	B. T.
	Dhala, Jamshedji Dadabhai	E. S.
	Coutinho, Francis Xavier...	Sc.
	Dongre, Vinayak Hari	N. E.
	Parekh, Chhaganlal Brijlal	E. S.
	Pastakia, Mancherji Ratanji	F.
	Phadnis, Bhimaji Sheshgir	B.
608	Lavand, Keshav Mahadev	N. E.
609	Apte, Balkrishna Lakshman	S.
	Balsara, Jehangier Kollabhái	E. S.
	Joshi, Ramchandra Damodar	N. E.
	Nesargi, Shankar Rudro	B.
	Vaishnava, Pratapraí Vajishankar	D. S.
614	Divan, Manekram Navnitram	P. T.
	Indolikar, Ramchandra Dhenddev	N. E.
	Kharkar, Shivram Mahipat	S.
	Lyvala, Behramji Hormasji	F.
	Surti, Sorabji Rastamji	Sir J.
619	Chhatrapati, Hariprasad Dayabhai	N. E.
620	Almapur, Hanmant Krishna	P. T.
	Chapekar, Narayan Govind	E. S.
	Deshmukh, Madhav Krishna	P. T.
	Khare, Ganesh Trimbak...	N. S.
624	Naik, Shrinivas Krishna...	B.
	Nakhoda, Gulam Yaseen Gulam Mustapha ...	Su. M.
626	Kurne, Vishnu Sitaram	R.
627	Patel, Motibhai Bhikhabhai	B. S.
	Vaz, Frank	St. M. I.
629	Karandikar, Sadashiv Narayan	S.
630	Mudliar, Dattatraya Damodar	N. E.
631	Chhatrapati, Manilal Chhotalal	A.
	Choksi, Govardhandas Hargovandas	Su.
	Commissariatvala, Nadirshah Navroji... ...	Ch.
	Gatne, Sadashiv Shankar...	Ah.
	Kale, Trimbak Gangadhar	N. E.
	Kalghatgi, Balram Anant	B.
	Nariman, Dinshah Temulji	F.
	Risaldar, Alijankhan Shahajahankhan ...	A.
639	Thanavala, Navroji Kharshedji...	B.S.
460	Arksali, Kallappa Virappa	Dh.
	Chimalagi, Krishnaji Narayan	Vi. D.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
640	Mall, Maganlal Gulabdas	P. T.
	Soman, Narayan Kashinath	P. T.
644	Bharucha, Ardesir Sorabji	Sir J.
645	Bhojvani, Hashmatrai Alumal	N. J.
	Deshpande, Shamrao Kaloji	Am.
	Mahajan, Vaman Hirasa	Am.
	Maralhhalli, Krishnaji Narsinh	P. T.
649	Horsedealer, Bejanji Navroji	E. S.
650	DeLemos, Joseph Phillips	St. X. H.
	Deshpande, Balkrishna Bhimaji...	P. T.
	Gole, Mahadev Narayan	N. E.
653	Balvaidya, Maganlal Chunilal	B. S.
	Henderson, Arthur	G. K.
	Kittur, Anant Shrinivas	P. T.
	Mehta, Govardhan Prabhuji	Alf. B.
	Mirchandani, Shevakram Jhamandas	H.
	Pinto, John E. A.	Su. M.
659	Davar, Shavakshah Kavasji	P.
	Hakim, Gulmahamed Ibrahim	P. T.
	Kanga, Ardesir Behramji...	P. T.
	Korde, Anant Tatya	Ak.
	Vijayakar, Gajanan Nana	P. T.
664	Desái, Sakarlal Ratilal	Bh.
	Phadnavis, Vishnu Sadsahiva	B.
666	Baturkar, Vishnu Lakshman	R.
	Ganu, Raghunath Sakharam	P. N.
	Godrej, Hormasji Barjorji	F.
	Karve, Purshottam Trimbak	B.T.
670	Cooper, Phirozeshah Dinshah	E. S.
671	Gujarati, Chiman Pandu	Dhu.
	Phadake, Ramchandra Sakharam	P. T.
673	Bamji, Edalji Navroji	Sir J.
	Basargekar, Ramchandra Sakharam	R.
	Haveri, Ramchandra Venkatesh...	Dh.
	Khandekar, Ganesh Ramchandra	N.E A.
	Writer, Framji Nanabhai	E. S.
678	Chavathe, Moreshvar Shivshankar	E. S
679	Dholkia, Girdharlal Jivabhai	P. T.
	Gandhi, Jehangier Dadabhai	B. Pro.
	Mate, Ramchandra Ganesh	Sho.
	Mehta, Keshavlal Maganlal	A.
	Sethna, Rastamji Dorabji	N. J.
	Tavildar, Tamaji Ramchandra	B.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
685	Mehta, Kekobad Dadabhai	E. S.
686	Chepalkati, Bhimaji Krishna	P. T.
	Desai, Shambhu Bhaskar	Dh.
688	Deshpande, Raghavendra Svamirao	N. E.
	Tola, Narhar Govind	P. T.
690	Joga, Vinayak Shivaji	N. E.
	Kulkarni, Vishnu Bhaskar	P. T.
	Motivala, Dadabhai Rastamji	B. Pro.
	Namjoshi, Gopal Balkrishna	B. T.
	Soman, Gangadhar Bhaskar	Rat.
	Tamhane, Mahadev Balkrishna	B. T.
696	Mehta, Bhaidas Bhagubhai	Su.
	Palkar, Krishnarao Rajananrao	P.
	Sungthanekar, Yeshvant Sadashiv	Sav.
699	Ajgavkar, Keshav Ramchandra	P. T.
700	Ghael, Narottamdas Ranchhoddas . ..	Su.
	Minasvala, Husainbhai Ahmedbhai	E. S.
	Painter, Darashah Bamanji	E. S.
	Paranjapye, Ramchandra Mahadev	N. E.
704	Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	E. S.
	Navani, Dalpatrai Jethanand	N. J.
706	Desai, Narsingprasad Dharnidhar	Bh.
	Gudi, Svami Shrinivas	P. T.
708	Commissariat, Jamshedji Hormasji	Sir J.
	Dhulekar, Shamrao Narayan	E. S.
	Kate, Mahadev Gopal	P. T.
	Patvardhan, Dinkar Balvant	B. E.
	Shroff, Jekisandas Pranjivan	N. E.
713	Gokhale, Vaman Ramchandra	S.
714	Godkhindi, Narayan Lakshman	P. T.
715	Kotval, Ardesir Bejanji	E. S.
716	Contractor, Tyaballi Vallibhai	F.
	Dastur, Fardunji Navroji	P. T.
	Dharmadhikari, Vishvanath Ramchandra	P. T.
	Kelkar, Bhikaji Kashinath	Rat.
	Vakil, Umedram Hiralal	P. T.
721	Mutalik Desai, Balaji Hanmant...	Dh.
722	Balsara, Pejanji Manekji	B S.
	Bhat, Balkrishna Haribhai	E. S.
	Coachbuilder, Nasarvanji Edalji	P. T.
	Dantas, Duvarte Francis	Sav.
	Kodolkar, Mahadev Appaji	P. T.
727	Doctor, Nashirvan Barjorji	Bh.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
728	Dante, Narayan Raghunath	N. E. B.
	Modi, Nagindas Dvarkadas	N.
	Pradhan, Keshav Vaman	P. T.
731	Godbole, Balvant Yadneshvar	P.
732	Banaji, Jehangier Pestanji	F.
	Ghangurde, Sadashiv Vasudev	P. T.
	Kotval, Martand Ramchandra	B. T.
	Mehd, Ramnikrai Kallianrai	P. F.
	Kulkarni, Narayan Timaji	Dh.
	Naik, Shamrao Balkrishna	E. S.
	Vyas, Harjivan Kanji	P. T.
739	Bhat, Trimbak Sadashiv	P. T.
740	Mehta, Javerchand Jeshing	P. T.
	Sanjana Dinshah Edalji	F.
	Shah, Parshottam Ranchhod	P. T.
743	Contractor, Mancherji Palanji	E. S.
	Gadgil, Vasudev Narayan	M. H.
	Gogari, Hirashankar Udeshankar	A.
	Joglekar, Vasudev Ramchandra	P. T.
	Katrak, Dinshah Dosabhai	Sir J.
	Kulkarni, Rango Raghavendra	B. M.
	Mehta, Motilal Purushottam	Bh.
	Morris, Behramji Bamanji	F.
	Shurpali, Narayenrao Narsinh	B. M.
752	Bendigeri, Shrinivas Balajirao	B.
	Povar, Murarirao Govindrao	B. S.
	Mehta, Ramlal Maneklal	Su.
755	Alamshah, Meherban Faredoon	Br.
756	Mehta, Madhavlal Narayanbhai	N.
	Tophkhane, Lakshman Pandurang	S.
758	Lele, Nagesh Mahadev	B. M.
	Parneria, Pranlal Abheram	Su.
760	Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal	A.
761	Haldipur, Shantappa Subaro	P. T.
	Kulkarni, Narso Vithal	Dh.
	Parulekar, Narayan Bhaskar	P. T.
	Punegar, Bejanji Rastamji	P. T.
	Rege, Vishram Narayan	P.
766	Agashe, Keshav Vishvanath	N. E.
	Batlivala, Kavasji Dadabhai	B. Pro.
	Jhabvala, Hormasji Jivanji	Su. M.
	Ranade, Govind Mahadev	M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
770	Dalal, Kavasji Manekji	Su.
771	Barve, Parshuram Vasudev	N. E.
	Navrosjina, Jamshedji Sorabji	N. J.
773	Nulkar, Dattatraya Vishnu	Sáv.
774	Amin, Kashibhai Chaturbhai	B. S.
775	Hotanhalli, Ramchandra Gopal	Dh.
	Limaye, Sadashiv Balkrishna	P. T.
	Gazdar, Nasarvanji Jivanji	F.
778	Mehta, Kaikhosru Mervanji	P. T.
779	Golvala, Phirozeshah Bejanji	P. T.
780	Mahabal, Govind Ravji	N. S.
781	Aranake, Hari Narayan	S.
	Konur, Balaji Jivaji	P.
783	Bhat, Lakshmishankar Morarji	Bh.
	Trilokekar, Anandrao Atmaram	P. T.
785	Reporter, Sorabji Edalji	P. T.
	Wadia, Hirji Framji	P. T.
787	Dhaga, Hiranand Naraindas	Sh.
788	Deshmukh, Kashinath Govind	P. T.
789	Kulenur, Gurunath Bhimaji	P. T.
790	Muddebihalkar, Ramchandra Govind	Sho.
791	Kokil, Yeshvant Vaman	Ah. M. S.
792	Punekar, Ramchandra Bapuji	Dh.
793	Naik, Anandrao Sadashiv	E. S.
	Vora, Mahipatrai Vishnurai	P. T.
795	Kulkarni, Keshav Khando	B. M.
	Trivedi, Prabhashankar Bhavanishankar ...	Bh.
797	Lam, Navroji Barjorji	B. Pro.
798	Bapat, Trimbak Krishna	V. D.
	Bothe, Hanumant Vinayak	B.
	Marathe, Narayan Keshav	Sáv.
801	Dhavle, Narhari Lakshman	R.
802	Desai, Jayashankar Dhanshankar .. .	Su. M.
	Kilidar, Manmohandas Bhagvandas	B. H.
804	Nagarkatte, Ramchandra Santappa	P. T.
805	Mehta, Bava Nathu	Kat.
806	Sabnis, Venkatesh Narso	Dh.
	Hivergavkar, Balvant Ramchandra	A.
808	Mavinkurve, Ramkrishna Subrao	K.
	Mehta, Ochhavlal Dayabhai	B. S.
810	Kulkarni, Mangesh Pundlik	K.
811	Chavdhari, Ramkrishna Harichandra	P T.
	Karle, Lakshman Narayan	B. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
813	Fraser, Dosabhai Shapurji	Su.
	Ranade, Nagesh Dattatraya	P.
	Thakore, Manilal Umedram	Su.
	Upasani, Raoji Balkrishna	S.
817	Vatvanekar, Govind Ganesh	Sav.
818	Damri, Behramshah Shapurji	P. T.
	Mhasker, Balkrishna Vaman	E. S.
	Trivedi, Balkrashnashankar Vishnushankar	B. H.
821	Nagarvala, Kharshedji Mervanji	Ah.
822	Patel, Jethabhai Vaghjibhai	N.
823	Kavathekar, Shankar Shridhar	B. S.

VI.

Recognition

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I.—Elphinstone College, Bombay ... ...
II.—Deccan College, Poona ... ...
III.—Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... .
IV.—St. Xavier's College, Bombay ... ...
} *In Arts.*

V.—Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—*In Arts (1) for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations; and (2) up to the end of second Term of 1888 for the purposes of the Second B.A. Examination.*

VI.—Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations.*

VII. Baroda College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.Sc. Examinations.*

VIII.—Fergusson College, Poona—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination up to end of 1892.*

IX.—Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.—*In Arts (1) for the purposes of the Previous Examination; and (2) up to the end of second Term of 1888, for the purposes of the First and Second B.A. Examinations.*

X.—Ahmednagar College.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination.*

XI.—Sind Arts College, Karachi.—*In Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations.*

XII.—Government Law School, Bombay.—*In Law.*

XIII.—Government Law Class, Poona.—*For the purposes of the Jurisprudence Class up to the end of second Term of 1888.*

XIV.—Grant Medical College, Bombay.—*In Medicine; and in Arts for the Second B.Sc. Examination.*

XV.—College of Science, Poona.—*In Civil Engineering; and in Arts for the First and Second B.Sc. Examinations.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation, in the year 1856, of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavad Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavad in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jivaji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Babaji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Raja of Dhar's Prize Fund, given by the Raja of Dhar in 1853.

The Ganpatrao Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatrao Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khan.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities), and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks, and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

The Gokhale Prize, founded in 1885 by the students of the Elphinstone College and others in memory of the late Mahadev Vishnu Gokhale. The Prize consists of Rs. 50 (the interest of Rs. 1,000 in Government Securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the 1st B.A. Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages . .	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics . .	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences . .	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. William Wordsworth, B.A.

1888.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B A. Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A. Cantab., Professor of Mathematics (*Acting* Principal)

Professors.

Peter Peterson, D.Sc, M A. Edin, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Michael Macmillan, B.A. Oxon, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy

G. W. Forrest, B A. Cambridge, Professor of English and History.

Arthur Barnett, B.A. Lampeter, Professor of English Literature (*Acting* Professor at Deccan College).

J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

J. S. Slater, B A, Acting Professor of History and Political Economy

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C S., F I C., Professor of Chemistry.

D MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.

Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M A., F.R A.S., F.C.S., E.L.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shastri.

Bhimacharya bin Rambhat, Zalakikai.
Rajaram Shastri bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS

Senior.

Banaji, Framji Kavasji, M.A.

Juniors.

Bharda, Jalbhai Dorabji, B.A.
Bastavala, Sorabji Dadabhai, B A.
(1) Hodivala, Shapurji Hormasji, B A.
Kania, Jaikisandas Jethabhai, B A

Superintendent and Librarian.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A., LL.B. (On leave.)
Apte, Raghunath Narayan, M.A, Acting.

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(1) James Taylor Prizeman of 1887-88

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvanji Kurlevala.

Senior Scholars.

	Astikar, Ramchandra Gopal, B.A.	Clare Fund.
	Atmarambhukanvala, Mathubhai Kasanbhai, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
	Borkar, Yashvant Ballapa, B.A.	Clare Fund.
(2)	Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram, B.A.	,,
	Chokshi, Manchubhai Narsidas, B.A.	Elph. Fund
	Dalal, Kashidas Narandas, B A.	,,
(3)	Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant, B A.	,,
	Kaliaupurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh, B.A.	,,
	Lalvani, Kundanmal Manghirsing, B.A.	Clare Fund.
(4)	Limaye, Lakshman Narayan, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
	Madgavkar, Govind Dinanath, B.A.	Clare Fund.
	Machave, Ramchandra Gopal, B A.	Elph. Fund.
(5)	Mehta, Manmukh Krishnamukh, B.A.	,,
(6)	Sane, Ganesh Bhaskar, B.A.	,,
	* Bhatt, Manishankar Ratanji	West Fund.
	* Cama, Nassarvanji Mancherji	,,
	* Chandavarkar, Padmanath Gopal	,,
	* Dave, Kashiram Shevakhram	,,
	* Davar, Edalji Framji	,,
(7)	* Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh	,,
(8)	* Marker, Hirjibhai Framji	,,
	* Mulla, Rastamji Fardunji	,,
	* Padgavkar, Krishnarao Baburao	,,
	* Patel, Shivbhai Motibhai	,,
	† Ajrekar, Krishnaji Ganesh	Gaikavad Fund.
	† Chhatre, Pandurang Shridhar	Clare Fund.
	† Desai, Ratanji Ranchodji	Gaikavad Fund.
	† Dubash, Dinshah Barzorji	,,
	† Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh	Clare Fund.
	† Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram	,,
	† Gupte, Dattatraya Khanderao	,,
	† Kamat, Narayan Subrao	,,
	† Marphatia, Chandulal Nagindas	,,
	† Merchant, Mulji Khatav	,,
	† Merchant, Mahammad Vallibhai	,,

* Passed the First B A Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(2) Nawab of Sachin Prizeman of 1887. (3) Nagpore Scholar
(4) Narayan Vasudev Scholar and Sundarji Jivaji Prizeman of 1887-88.
(5) Sundarji Jivaji Prizeman of 1887-88. (6) Ellis Scholar of 1887-88.
(7) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman of 1887-88.
(8) Gokhale Prizeman of 1887-88.

† Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai		Clare Fund
† Mobedji, Dosabhai Rastamji	...	,,
Boyce, Nassarvanji Nanabhai		West Fund
Cama, Jamshedji Dadabhai	.. ...	Elph Fund
Chinai, Sorabji Dorabji		West Fund
Desai, Shantaram Anant ...		Clare Fund
Godrage, Mancherji Barzorji	.. ...	,,
Pathak, Kaikoshru Sorabji	..	,,
Rao, Mancherji Manekji	...	West Fund
Sethna, Rastamji Palanji	.	,,
Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas ..	.	Clare Fund
Unvala, Ardesir Mancherji	... ...	Elph Fund
Vaidya, Gajanan Bhaskar	... ..	West Fund
Wagle, Ghanashám Subrao		Clare Fund

Commoners.

* Bahadurji, Jamshedji Nasarvanji.
* Barahia, Varajdas Dayabhai.
* Batha, Jehangier Dinshah.
* Belvalkar, Hari Sadashiv.
* Billimoria, Nanabhai Mancherji.
* Bodas, Mahadeo Rajaram.
* Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji.
* Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshman.
* Dalal, Barzorji Jamshedji.
* Desai, Dhanjishah Bapuji.
* Desai, Harilal Desaibhai.
* Dodihalkar, Krishnaji Annaji.
* Fouzdar, Motilal Tribhuvandas.
* Joglekar, Shridhar Ramchandra.
* Joshipura, Manmai Trikamrai
(9) * Kalamchandani, Varialsing Nihalsing.
* Kathavate, Nagesh Abaji.
* Lalvani, Tarachand Alimchand.
* Marathe, Krishnaji Dhondo
* Manerikar, Balwant Ramkrishna.
* Mehta, Fardunji Dorabji
* Mehta, Motibhai Manibhai.
* Munshi, Harilal Mansukhlal.
* Oja, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj
* Upadhye, Kashinath Vishnu.
* Patel, Ardesir Sorabji
* Patel, Chunilal Kakabhai.

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* Passed the First B A Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination
(9) Sind Scholar

* Patel, Chotalal Lallubhai.
* Saraya, Hiralal Dharamdas.
* Serdesai, Govind Sakharam.
* Sathe, Narayan Nilkanth.
* Thakor, Balvantrai Kalliaurai.
* Varde, Dinkar Sakharam.
† Anklesaria, Bamanji Navroji.
† Amin, Ravji Motilal.
† Bala, Kaikhoshru Ardesir.
† Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao.
(10) † Bhagvat, Purshottam Balvant.
† Bhagvanani, Mulraj Surajsing.
† Bhojvani, Nihalchand Gidumal.
† Broker, Madhavji Virji.
† Desai, Anantrai Girdharrai.
† Desai, Jugalbhai Kalliaurai.
† Desai, Ramdat Vitoba.
† Dhondi, Bapuji Kharshedji.
† Dikshit, Sadashiv Maninarayan.
† Gamudia, Behram Navroji.
† Gazdar, Jehangier Jivanji.
† Ghotage, Vithal Sitaram.
† Gurzar, Mukund Balkrishna.
† Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai.
† Joshi, Narbheram Mancharam.
† Kapadia, Phirozeshah Ratanji.
† Khansaheb, Ishvarlal Pranlal.
† Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra.
† Mahajan, Vinayak Bapuji.
† Marzban, Kekobad Behramji.
† Mehta, Parshuram Harsukhram.
† Mehta, Motiram Surbhai.
† Mehta, Thakor Kapilram.
† Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji.
† Mulla, Bhikaji Dadabhai.
† Nanavati, Hiralal Dayabhai.
† Pandit, Davlatram Kashiram.
† Patel, Pragji Mathurbhai.
† Paymaster, Rastam Barzorji.
† Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh.
† Saher, Kharshedji Navroji.
† Talyarkhan, Erachshah Jehangir.
† Talati, Gokaldas Dvarkadas.
† Thanani, Kasam Sumar.

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* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(10) Berar Scholar.

† Vaidya, Vishvanath Parshuram.
† Wagh, Subrao Vaikunth
† Wagle, Bhavanishankar Subrao.

PREVIOUS CLASS.

Seniors.

Bathena, Dinshah Framji.
Bhat, Rajaram Ramshankar.
Batlivala, Pestanji Sorabji
Cooper, Nasarvanji Manikji.
Dastur, Bezanji Ardesir.
Dastur, Kavasji Dinshah.
Dastur, Jamshedji Nasarvanji.
Davar, Phirozeshah Hormasji.
Desai, Gulabrai Jametram.
Desai, Kuvarji Khandubhai.
Desai, Bapalal Harilal
Desai, Pranshankar Lallubhai.
Godrage, Ardasir Bapuji.
Kelavala, Dhanjishah Hormasji.
Khatri, Ahmed Yasuff.
Lalkaka, Mancherji Kharshedji.
Mankikar, Dattatrya Anantaya.
Master, Dinshah Dadabhai.
Merchant, Pestanji Kharshedji.
Modi, Jehangier Dadabhai
Nariman, Hormasji Rastamji.
Pathakji, Janardan Vinayak.
Parikh, Jethabhai Motilal.
Parikh, Harkisandas Manchharam.
Parulkar, Ramchandra Vinayak.
Patel, Maneklal Chimanlal.
Samuel, Simeon.
Save, Gajanan Atmaram
Shukla, Harjivan Bhagvanji.
Taleyarkhan, D. K
Vedak, Krishnarao Vithal
Wadia, Hormasji Nasarvanji.
Waller, Frank Hastings.

Juniors.

Ahmedi, Shake Abdulkadar
Amonkar, Anandrao Moroba.
Angal, Ramchandra Vishnu.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.

Balsara, Bhikaji Framji.
Bamji, Edalji Navroji.
Banaji, Jehangier Pestanji.
Bhagat Jaikisandas Gangadas.
Bhato, Harikrishna Fakirbhai.
Bhojvani, Hashamtrrai Alumal.
Bharucha, Phirozshah Edalji.
Bahadurji, Mervanji Bahadurji.
Balsara, Bezanji Manekji.
Bamanji, Shavakshah Ratanji.
Cama, Ratanbai Dadabhai.
Chandavarkar, Padmanath Shankar.
Contractor, Mancherji Palanji.
Contractor, Taibali Vallibhai.
Dalal, Dadabhai Mervanji.
Desai, Bhimbhai Naranji.
Desai, Balvantrai Khandubhai.
Desai, Anant Sitaram.
Deshmukh, Trimbak Sakharam.
Digria, Dosabhai Rastamji.
Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchordas.
Dhonde, Baba Balkrishna.
Dholkia, Mahipatram Amarji.
Godrage, Hormasji Bezanji.
Gazdar, Kharshedji Dadabhai.
Gazdar, Nasarvanji Jivanji.
Harold, Sykes.
Kaji, Abdul Latiff.
Kanga, Ardesir Behramji.
Kapadia, Kavasji Framji.
Kapadia, Motilal Kanji.
Kapadia, Kashidas Ganpatlal.
Katrak, Phirozeshah Navroji.
Katrak, Dinshah Dosabhai.
Kekalia, Sorabji Mancherji.
Kharkar, Gopinath Mahipat.
Koyaji, Dorabji Nasarvanji.
Kulkarni, Pandurang Anant.
Laskari, Nasarvanji Bapuji.
Lad, Pandurang Shamrao.
Madan, Ardesir Mervanji.
Manerikar, Dattatrya Sadashiv.
Mehta, Mahashankar Harsharam.
Mehta, Nagindas Ghelabhai.
Mehta, Rastamji Edalji.
Mandlik, Narayan Vishnu.
Mulla, Fardunji Dadabhai.
Merchant, Pranjivandas Narayandas.

Munshi, Sorabji Ardesir.
Maudavala, Kharshedji Mancherji.
Nagrani, Hotchand Motiram
Nadkarni, Dattatrya Bhaskar.
Nakhuda, Gulam Yasim Gulam Mastipa.
Naik, Anandrao Sadashiv.
Nanavati, Manekshah Pestanji.
Nariman, Dinshah Temulji.
Nariman, Hormasji Dorabji.
Palekar, Dinanath Sadanand.
Pandit, Raghunath Shankar.
Parikh, Edalji Bamanji.
Parikh, Chhaganlal Bhojlal.
Parikh, Parbhudas Bhaidas.
Pathak, Framji Shapurji.
Purandhare, Mahadev Chintaman.
Paymaster, Kavashah Sorabshah.
Sayani, Husain Rahimtulah.
Shah, Jivandas Pitambar.
Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal.
Shinde, Raghunath Mahadeo.
Surti, Dhanjibhai Jehangier.
Surti, Sorabji Rastamji.
Treasurivala, Jijibhai Jehangierji.
Vaidya, Dattatrya Narayan.
Wadia, Rustam D. N.
Wagh, Ramchandra Chintaman.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maratha State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Brahmans (Dakshina). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshina Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Brahmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Brahmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshina Fund, Dakshina Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following Endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year.....	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Marathi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of

his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S. D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahajani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

In the year 1884 Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte presented the sum of one thousand Rupees at 4 per cent. to found an annual Prize of Rs. 40 for the student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual scholarship Examination of the First B. A. Class.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A,
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R G. OXENHAM, M A.

1888.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

F. G. Selby, B.A. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Arthur Barrett, B A. Lamp., *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A. Cam., Professor of Mathematics.

Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph.D., Professor of Persian,

Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.
Rao Saheb Venkatrao Ramchandra, Law Lecturer.

Fellows.

Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
Vishnu Govind Bijapurkar, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
D. R. Patkar, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Rustomji Phirosha Bharucha, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Bhaskar, Vishnu Joshi, B A.

Librarian.

Bapu Abaji Sohoni.

Shastris.

Govind Shastri Bharadvaj, 1st Assistant Sanskrit Teacher.
Vamanacharya Jhalkikar, Acting do.
Chintaman Shastri Varudkar, Acting 2nd do.

Students.

1.—Graduates.

None.

2.—Undergraduates.

(a)—Senior Scholars.

(1) Gokhale, Keshav Narayan.
(1) Gokhale, Vishnu Balvant.
(1) Kale, Govindrao Krishnarao.
(1) Kale, Raoji Ramchandra.
(3) (2) Kelkar, Narhar Krishna.
(1) Lele, Ganesh Anant.
(2) Naravane, Narayan Anant.
(1) Sanjana, Phirozeshah Edalji.
(2) Sanjana, Kharshedji Edalji.
(1) Vakil, Dorabji Fardunji.

(b)—Junior Scholars.

Arbate, Ramchandra Balacharya.
(2) Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh.
(2) Betigiri, Jivaji Hanmant.
Damle, Moro Keshav.
Dravid, Shrinivas Trimbak.

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(1) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(2) Passed the Previous Examination.
(3) Jagonnath Sunkerset Scholar.

(2) Ezechiel, Percy.
(2) Ketkar, Mahadev Janardan.
(4) Jogi, Gopal Daji.
(2) Limaye, Vasudev Vithal.
Natu, Krishnaji Raghunath.
(5) (2) Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar.

Commoners.

(1) Agashe, Ganesh Krishna.
(1) Agashe, Narayan Krishna.
(1) Bapat, Nilkant Krishna.
(1) Bendigiri, Krishnaji Balaji.
(1) Bendi, Krishnaji Kamalo.
(1) Bhadkamkar, Narayan Mahadev.
(1) Bhalerao, Narayan Raghunath.
(1) Bumbla, Nasarvanji Pestanji.
(1) Hungund, Krishnaji Shrinivas.
(1) Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Ramchandra.
(1) Kane, Hari Vinayak.
(1) Kelkar, Narayan Chintaman.
(1) Khare, Vishnu Vinayak.
(1) Lele, Raghunath Hari
(1) Limaye, Krishnaji Govind.
(1) Panse, Narayan Sakharam.
(1) Phadnis, Subaji Sheshgir.
(1) (6) Potdar, Vaman Moreshvar.
(1) Purveyor, Phirozeshah Barjorji.
(1) Prani, Dattatraya Pandurang.
(1) Samuel, Mary.
(1) Sukhia, Jamshedji Dhanjibhai.
(1) Tambe, Anant Damodar.
(2) Abhyankar, Ramchandra Vishnu.
(2) Apte, Vinayak Ganesh.
(2) Athalye, Madhusudan Vasudev.
(2) Bhat, Krishnaji Purshottam.
(2) Bhide, Ramchandra Kashinath.
(2) Chitnis, Balvant Sitaram.
(2) (5) Dangi, Shankar Narayan
(2) Deshpande, Balvant Babaji.
(2) Dhavale, Ganesh Vinayak.
(2) Dhekne, Yeshvant Lakshman.
(2) Durge, Balkrishna Bhaiji.

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(1) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A
(2) Passed the Previous Examination
(4) Sir G LeGrand Jacob Scholar
(5) Berar Scholar (6) Havelock Prizeman

(4) Ghali, Satyapa Shankapa.
(2) Gupte, Damodar Mahadev.
(2) Kale, Vishnu Govind.
(2) Karandikar, Ramchandra Balvant
(2) Karagudari, Narayan Gurunath.
(2) Karmarkar, Gopal Divakar.
(2) Kelkar, Prabhakar Lakshman.
(2) Khare, Vaman Sakharam.
(2) Kitur, Krishnaji Gopal.
(2) (4) Kololgi, Virupaksha Shivling.
(2) Lavalekar, Vinayak Hanmant.
(2) Lalit, Bhikaji Gopal.
(2) Limaye, Mahadev Narayan.
(2) Limaye, Narayan Hari.
(2) Melegne, Rangnath Bapuji.
(2) Namjoshi, Keshav Narayan.
(2) Padamji, Bamanji Dorabji.
(2) Panse, Krishnaji Martand.
(2) Paranjapye, Sadashiv Vinayak.
(2) Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang
(2) Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh.
(2) Ranade, Vinayak Vishnu.
(2) Redkar, Krishnaji Sitaram.
(2) Sane, Damodar Moreshvar.
(2) Shirgavkar, Raoji Raghunath.
(2) Svadi, Anant Vishveshvar.
(2) Tambe, Gopal Ramchandra.
(2) Tare, Vithal Rango.
(2) Vartak, Vishnu Narayan.
Agashe, Moro Bhikaji.
Arksule, Kullappa Virruppa.
Bakle, Chintaman Ramchandra.
Bakle, Sadashiv Ramchandra.
Bilia, Kharshedji Jamshedji.
Bendigiri, Shrinivas Balaji.
Bhandarkavthekar, Bapuji Gopal.
Bothe, Hanmant Vinayak.
Bothe, Narayan Balaji.
Captain, Maneckji Sorabji.
Chandrachud, Mahadev Balvant.
Chew, Harry Dunn.
Chitale, Ganpati Krishna.
Chitale, Padmakar Krishna.
Chitale, Vinayak Narayan.
Damle, Keshav Govind.

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(2) Passed the Previous Examination. (4) Lingait Scholar.

Dani, Martand Vinayak.
Dandekar, Narayan Krishna.
Datar, Ganesh Parshuram.
Datar, Seshagir Tirmalrao.
(5) Deshmane, Balapa Shivapa.
Deshpande, Krishnaji Gopal.
Deshpande, Krishnaji Dinkar.
Dhadphale, Chintaman Bahirao.
Dhavale, Ramkrishna Vasudev.
Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakshman.
Godbole, Hari Vithal.
Gupte, Trimbak Vasudev.
Gutikar, Vajirao Ramaji.
Huligiri, Bhimaji Tirkapanaik.
(8) Halkote, Venkangowda Nagangowda.
Jambheker, Ramchandra Balvant.
Jamkhandi, Gopal Bhimrao.
Jogi, Bhaskar Damodar
Joshi, Venkatesh Shivram
Joshi, Vinayak Vishnu.
Karmarkar, Vinayak Govind.
Kusikar, Keshav Gopal.
Khanvalkar, Vinayak Balkrishna
Kolatkar, Ramkrishna Damodar.
Konnur, Balaji Jivaji.
Kulkarni, Krishnaji Dadaji.
McDonnell, Francis P. William.
McDonnell, William Frederick.
Mutalick-Desai Balaji Hanmant.
Nachane, Vaman Ramchandra.
Nagarvala, Kharshedji Mervanji.
Nanal, Bhaskar Ramchandra.
Natu, Gopal Kashinath.
Nulkar, Sakharam Krishna.
Palkar, Krishnarao Gajananrao.
Pande, Sundar Nilkant.
Pangarkar, Khushal Narayan.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Ramchandra.
Phadnavis, Vishnu Sadashiv.
Ranade, Shripati Govind.
Rishi, Mahadev Keshav.
(5) Sahasrabudhe, Vinayak Krishna.
Samant, Jagannath Moreshvar.
Sarvate, Sitaram Vishnu.
Sethna, Ardesir Bamanji.

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(5) Berar Scholar. (8) Dharwar Scholar.

Sohoni, Anant Lakshman.
Syed, Mahomed Zakir.
Takle, Trimbak Ramchandra.
Thosar, Ramchandra Narayan.
Unakulkar, Purshottam Dattatraya.
(7) Uprasune, Raoji Balkrishna.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following Endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship...	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

These endowments together with certain sums annually allotted to this purpose furnish the College Scholarships which are awarded at the beginning of the College year.

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(7) Hubli Scholar

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).
The Raja of Dhar Prize.
Vithal Narayan Pathak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum)
William Graham Prize (value Rs. 20 per annum).
The Campbell (A.) Prize. } For Preparatory Classes.
The Murray Mitchell Prize. } For Preparatory Classes.
The Bala Gopal Joshi Prize. } For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876 The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
1884 The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

1888.

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and English.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Scott, M.A., Professor of English Literature and Moral Philosophy.

J. Jack, M A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry and Biology. (*On furlough.*)

The Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

The Rev. J. W. Gardner, M.A., B.D., Professor of History. (*Europe.*)

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shastri.

Raoji Ramchandra Upasani.

Assistant Professor.

Dadabhai Kharshedji Munshi, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

College Fellow.

Narayan Gunaji Velinkar, B.A.

Students.

Velinkar, Narayan Gunaji, B.A.
Kale, Moreshvar Ramchandra, B.A.
Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchandra, B.A.
Nanavati, Purshottamrai Bhagvatidas.
Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanath.
*Rebeiro, Julio.
Belsare, Khandu Bhikaji.
Buch, Anantrai Nanalal.
Vora, Maganlal Lakshmishankar.
Pandit, Narayan Bhaskar.
*Koppikar, Pandurang Timappa.
Kohiyar, Kharshedji Ratanshah.
Shroff, Maganlal Laldas.
*Cardmaster, Behramji Sorabji.
Kallianpur, Ganpat Raghavendra.
Balsekar, Mangesh Krishnaji.
Padgavkar, Vithal Atmaram.
Chandorkar, Ganesh Ramchandra.
Sapre, Rajaram Sadashiv.
Patki, Vasudev Raghunath.
Bapat, Ramchandra Vishnu.
Shukla, Venishankar Revashankar.
*Vakil, Miss Meherbai Ardesir.
Vakil, Miss Ratanbai Ardesir.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Ugrankar, Ramrao Lakshman.
Nerurkar, Baji Vishnu.
Solaina, Rastamji Dadabhai.
Pandit, Govind Mahadev.
Sayed, Mainodin Sayed Hussein.
*Ashbury, Charles Jesudas.
Pitale, Vinayak Sadanandji.
Vinekar, Shantaram Narayan.
Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishnarao.
Dhurandhar, Babulji Krishnanath.
Crage, Ernest.
Kohiyar, Sorabshah Ratanshah.
Athavle, Bapu Narayan.
Bamji, Phirozeshah Kavasji.
Billimoria, Dosabhai Dhanjibhai.
Nanavati, Maneklal Dharamdas.
Santuk, Kharshedji Kavasji.
Sakhalkar, Vinayak Bhaskar.
Manerikar, Govind Sadashiv.

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* College Scholar.

Joglekar, Vithal Parshuram.
*Mehta, Bamanji Dinshah.
Bapat, Shivram Narayan.
Saldhana, Frank Anthony.
Heilekar, Narayan Ganesh.
Vaze, Gopal Govind
Ambekar, Vasudev Vithal.
*Apte, Sadashiv Vinayak
*Pitre, Trivikram Kashinath.
Kher, Gangadhar Mahadev.
Karkini, Shankar Krishnaji.
Nagarkati, Dattatraya Venkappa.
Bulvali, Lakshman Ramchandra.
Pingle, Madhavrao Moroba.
Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao.
*Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishnaji.
Patel, Behramji Nasarvanji.
Ranji, Dorabji Navroji.
Sunavala, Kharshedji Bezanji.
Hunt, Matilda.
Mehta, Nagindas Pranjivandas.
Baxter, Mervanji Rastamji.
Vedia dave, Kanji Mavji.
Gora-Tela, Nanji Hansraj.
Mehta, Ardesir Nasarvanji.
Reporter, Rastamji Edalji.
Reporter, Jamshedji Edalji.
Paranjapye, Anant Govind.
Khare, Vasudev Hari.
Trilokekar, Dinkar Nanaji.
*Sukhatankar, Hari Shamrao.
Chitnis, Mangesh Ramchandra.
Sukhatankar, Yashvant Sadashiv.
Sodawatervala, Jehangir Rastamji.
Kale, Raghunath Vithal.
*Dhume, Anandrao Shantaram.
Chonkar, Ramkrishna Madhavrao.
Treasuryvala, Mancherji Jamshedji.
Treasuryvala, Barjorji Jamshedji.
Vacha, Bamanji Dosabhai.
Chavathe, Moreshvar Shivshankar.
Sarangdhar, Nilkanth Gopinath.
Trilokekar, Moreshvar Sokarji.
Natekar, Moreshvar Pandurang.
Continho, Francis Xavier.
Bhatena, Mancherji Jamaji.

* College Scholar.

Kher, Atmaram Hari
Jaivant, Lakshman Bhaskar
Joshi, Vaman Balkrishna
*Turki, Shavakshah Barjorji
Punegar, Bezonji Rastamji
Parikh, Eiakshah Ardesir
Commissariatvala, Nadirshah Novroji
Soman, Gangadhar Bhaskar
Oka, Vasudev Kashinath
Mhaskar, Balkrishna Vaman
Kharod, Jayashankar Vallabhji
Mehta, Madhavji Monji.
Bhat, Balkrishna Hariba
Pitkar, Moreshvar Hari
Shapur Pestanji
Sathe, Vishnu Ramchandra
Pradhan, Balkrishna Raghunath
Hate, Vasantrao Harichandra
Karmajvala, Anarai Vithalrai
*Abdulabhai Yasufali § ‡
Kharkar, Trimbak Atmaram
Kotval, Vinayak Govind
Kharkar, Gangadhar Sitaram
Nayak, Sahmrao Balkrishna
Dhulekar, Shamrao Narayan
Ghaisas, Gopal Vishnu
Chapekar, Narayan Govind.
Khare, Madhav Vishnu.
Ball, Dhondu Govind
Patankar, Damodar Amrit.
Vatavnekar, Govind Ganesh.
Mogre, Ramrao Anant
Amladi, Bharat Shesgiri.
Rotti, Chinappa John
Buch, Jamkhlal Rudarji
Khisti, Nilkanth Yashvant
Trilokekar, Anandrao Atmaram.
Padhye, Bhagvan Appaji
Kirloskar, Dhondu Pandurang.
*Apte, Ramchandra Govind.
Kirtikar, Shamrao Moroji.
William, Hardi
Banaji, Jehangir Shavakshah.
Engineer, Behramji Hormasji
Dalal, Lakhmidas Karamsi

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* College Scholar ‡ Jamazbhai Peerbhoy Scholar
§ Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Latin Scholar.

Kumthe, Mangesh Shantaya.
Vyavaharik, Madanjit Mayashankar.
Mull, Maganlal Gulabdas.
Tilve, Vithal Ramchandra.
Chaugule, Ramchandra Vinayak.
Motivala, Pestanji Kuverji.
Costa, Samuel Dinkar.
Limaye, Sadashiv Bhaskar.
*Prim, Aquino.
Kothare, Vamanrao Ganpatrao.
Joshi, Damodar Nilkanth.
*Colaco, Aluisio Leonard.
†Birji, Vasudev Lingojirao.
Kelavala, Bamanji Fardunshah.
Nadkarni, Mangesh Shantaya.
Adenvala, Kaikobad Kavasji.
Gokhale, Dinkar Vishnu.
Moulvi, Rafiudin Ahmad.
Pandit, Narayan Ganesh.
Joshi, Vinayak Govind.
Panthaki, Hormasji Kaikobad.
Gangoli, Bhavanishankar Mahabaleshvar.
Panthaki, Homji Dinshah.
Lyvala, Behramji Hormasji.
Palkar, Harichandra Ramchandra.
Mehta, Ramlal Manicklal.
Ayrton, Rustomji Dhanjibhai.
‖Doctor, Ebrahim Abdulhusein.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and St. Xavier's High School Its object is to provide the Catholic youths of the Presidency with a full course of sound and liberal education. Non-Christians are likewise admitted.

There is one endowed Scholarship connected with the College:—

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125,

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* College Scholars. † Gaikvad of Baroda Scholar. ‖ Sir Frank Souter Scholar

tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay.

1888.

Rector.

The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Political Economy.

Professors.

The Rev. J. Bischoff, S.J., Professor of Latin.
" " H. Bochum, S.J., Professor of Logic.
" " Ch. de Boeselager, S.J., Professor of History.
" " F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Physics.
" " J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature
" " H. Juergens, S.J., Professor of Chemistry.
" " E. Usteri, S.J., Professor of Latin and History.
Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagvat, Professor of Sanskrit.

Students.

Pavri, Navroji Palanji, B.A.
Bastavala, Sorabji Dadabhai, B.A.
Dadachandji, Ratanshah Kershaspji, B.A.
Saldanha, Camillo Francis, B.A.
Vimadalal, Jehangier Jamshedji, B.A
Wellingkar, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A.
Agaskar, Balkrishna Vinayak.
Bamji, Harmasji Edalji.
Cama, Framji Manikji.
Dadachandji, Phirozeshah Kershaspji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Gazdar, Manchershah Kavasji.
Jayakar, Narayan Gajanan.
Kanga, Edalji Rastamji.
Kankodivala, Chandulal Dayabhai.
Karkaria, Rastamji Pestanji.
Mehta, Nasarvanji Edalji.
Misquitta, Gabriel.
Mulgavkar, Sundarrao Shivram.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhai.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant.
Sethna, Hormasji Mervanji.
Shet, Vithaldas Bhagvandas.
Vakil, Framji Ardesir.
Valladares, Diogo.

Varde, Pundlik Gangadhar.
Ali, Adnan Suleman.
Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavasji.
Bahadurji, Dorabji Nasarvanji.
Baman-Behram, Jehangier Bamanji.
Baman-Behram, Kavasji Bamanji.
Batlivala, Hormasji Dinshah.
Bhathena, Mervanji Behramji.
DeOliveira, John Francis.
DeSouza, Anthony.
Dukle, Govind Madhavrao.
El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein.
Esperance, John Joseph.
Gonsalves, Paul.
Idgunji, Dattatraya Anant.
Joshi, Dadabhai Sorabji.
Khambata, Sorab Rastam.
Kotval, Bamanji Bejanji.
Madurkar, Govind Datto.
Mehta, Kaikhosru Behramji.
Mehta, Ratanrain Manchharam.
Motivala, Rastamji Barjorji.
Munshi, Madhavrao Motiram.
Munsiff, Manekshah Dhanjishah.
Palkhivala, Jahangier Sorabji.
Petit, Pestanji Kavasji.
Ratnagar, Ratanji Jamshedji.
Rozario, Anthony.
Sethna, Framroze Shapurji.
Shiveshvarkar, Nilkanth Atmaram.
Sirvai, Kaikhosru Fardunji.
Soman, Ramchandra Ganesh.
Unvala, Kharsedji Framji.
Vakil, Hardevram Nanabhai.
Vora, Jayachand Morarji.
Welkar, Vamanrao Shamrao.
Arjani, Kohiyar Mancherji
Bakre, Narayan Mahadev.
Banaji, Fardunji Hormasji.
Bapat, Chintaman Pandurang.
Baptissa, Frank.
Bhandarkar, Dinkar Shivram.
Bharucha, Rastam Framji.
Bharucha, Shapurji Sheriarji.
Bode, Sorabji Mancherji.
Bragança, Anthony.
Cama, Jamshedji Hormasji.
Cama, Jehangier Kavasji.

Cama, Sashyan Kharshedji.
Commissariat, Pherozeshah Jamshedji.
Dadina, Hormasji Mancherji.
Dalal, Kharshedji Framji.
Dalal, Phirozeshah Mervanji.
Dalal, Sorabji Dorabji.
Davar, Shavakshah Kavasji.
DeLima, Gregorio.
DeMello, Necolas.
Desai, Hakumat Harrai.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji.
DosRemedios, Gregory.
Dubash, Shavakshah Framji.
Engineer, Vasudev Mukund.
Falapalana, Mervanji Jehangier.
Fernandes, Louis.
Gandevia, Phirozeshah Bamanji.
Gandhi, Jehangier Dadabhai.
Gandhi, Pestanji Kaikobad.
Gandhi, Virji Manordas.
Gonsalves, Braz.
Jall, Dhanjishah Manekji.
Kajiji, Mahamedbhai Mahamedali.
Kaka, Nasarvanji Jamshedji.
Kanga, Dinshah Dorabji.
Kanga, Sorabji Navroji.
Karkaria, Jehangier Pestanji.
Khambata, Ardesir Kaikhosru.
Khambata, Jamshedji Hormasji.
Khandekar, Ganesh Ramchandra.
Kondkar, Lakshman Bhikaji.
Kothare, Moreshvar Ramchandra.
Kotval, Ardesir Bejanji.
Koyaji, Murzban Kuvarji.
Koyaji, Nadirshah Shapurji.
Kulkarni, Bhimaji Govind.
Madan, Mervanji Hormasji.
Massalavala, Nasarvanji Rastamji.
Master, Framji Dadabhai.
Mehanti, Jamshedji Dadabhai.
Mehta, Kaikobad Dadabhai.
Mehta, Rastamji Phirozeshah.
Meisheri, Lakmichand Tejpal.
Merchant, Chotalal Premji.
Merchant, Ismael Aladin.
Minasvala, Hussein Ahmedbhai.
Mistri, Kavasji Mancherji.
Mobedjina, Sorabji Mancherji.

Modi, Jehangier Hormasji.
Modi, Rastamji Kavasji.
Morris, Behramji Bamanji.
Mulgavkar, Vishvanath Narayan.
Nathani, Nagarali Sheriff.
Nazareth, Anthony.
Nazir, Rastamji Kuvarji.
Pandya, Manilal Atmaram.
Panthaki, Rastamji Kaikobad.
Parekh, Mulraj Panachand.
Paskar, Shamrao Sakharam.
Pavri, Hormasji Palanji.
Pavri, Sorabji Palanji
Ranina, Kaikhosru Nanabhai.
Rele, Narayan Purshottam.
Rodrigues, Arthur.
Romer, Rastamji Dorabji.
Samuel, Rahamim H.
Sanjana, Dinshah Edalji.
Sirvai, Edalji Hormasji.
Sirvai, Rastamji Fardunji.
Sirvai, Sorabji Pestanji.
Surti, Dosabhai Edalji.
Surti, Phirozeshah Hormasji.
Sutaria, Barjorji Manekji.
Talati, Dinshah Sorabji.
Thakar, Sundardas Narandas.
Thakur, Murarji Mulji.
Timble, Bhai Babulji.
Tyabji, Ali Najmudin.
Unvala, Edalji Jamshedji.
Vacha, Kaikhosru Dinshah.
Vacha, Manekji Shapurji.
Vakil, Dadabhai Hormasji.
Vakil, Kaikhosru Hormasji.
Vakil, Manchershah Ardesir.
Vasudev, Keshav Krishnaji.
Vaz, Frank.
Vesavevala, Mancherji Kharshedji.
Wadia, Bamanji Jamshedji.
Writer, Framji Nanabhai.

V.—GUJARAT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona.

These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' Examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. From 3rd March 1879 up to 1st April 1887, the College was a Government College under the Educational Department. The annual interest of the College Funds, about Rs. 8,000, was paid to Government, who supplemented this by such amount as was found necessary. But in accordance with their recent policy, Government have now withdrawn from the management, and the College is now, since 1st April 1887, under the control of a Committee, with an annual subsidy from Government of Rs. 10,000.

For the interest of the College Government has allowed the Committee to retain the services of some of the former staff; guaranteeing the pension of such as were already in pensionable service. The Committee is composed of 3 Government nominees, being the Collector of Ahmedabad (*ex-officio* President) and the District Judge of Ahmedabad and the Educational Inspector (*ex-officio* members) and a few Native gentlemen, regarding whose election and length of tenure rules are shortly to be framed.

The following Endowments are connected with the Gujarat College :—

(I) A. A. Borradaile Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Matriculation Examination, and is an inhabitant of Ahmedabad.

(II) S. H. Philpotts Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Previous Examination from this College.

(III) Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to a Vadnagra Nagar student of this College who has passed highest in the 1st B.A. or the P.E. (if there is no student of that caste in the 1st B.A.) from this College and continuing his further studies in this very College.

(IV) Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588, to be given to the students of this College according to merit.

1888.

Principal.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Professor of English Literature and Mathematics.

Professors.

Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Darashah Shapurji Sethna, M.A., Professor of History and Philosophy.

Mirza Musa Cowser, Professor of Persian.

Balkrishnadas Pritamdas Dalal, B.A., Lecturer in Science.

Dakshina Fellow.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.A.

Lallubhai Samaldas Scholar.

† Majmudar Trikamrai Ishvarrai.

S. H. Philpotts Scholar.

† Javeri Manilal Bhagubhai.

A. A. Borradaile Scholar.

Shah Keshavlal Dolatram.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.

Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Karamchand Scholars.

† Dalal, Motilal Nagindas
† Mehta, Hoshangji Dhinshahji.
† Nanavati, Himatlal Jamnadas.
† Talyarkhan, Phirozeshah Jahangierji.
Bukhari, Imdad Husen Bundeallı.
Divasza, Harkha Keshav.
Shah, Lallubhai Asharam
Tendle, Gopal Ramkrishna.

Commoners.

* Dalal, Ardeshir Fardunji
† Ambegavkar, Shankar Keshav
† Apte, Ganesh Shridhar
† Dave, Nandshankar Paravtishankar.
† Dhruva, Anandshankar Bapubhai
† Javeri, Dalsukhbai Bhagubhai
† Kinkhapvala, Balabhai Gatabhai.
† Lalkaka, Eruchsha Kharsedji.
† Mehta, Ghirdharlal Harilal
† Samarth, Narayan Mahadev.
† Shah, Mulchand Asharam
† Shringrapure, Khanderao
Bhachech, Bapubhai Maniram.
Bhat, Ishvarlal Gavarishankar
Bhat, Ravishankar Manishankar
Chatrapati, Hariprasad Dahyabhai.
Chatrapati, Mamlal Chotalal
Chokhavala, Dahyabhai Narayandas.
Chokshi, Sankalchand Chhaganlal.
Dalal, Ghelabhai Parbhulal
Dalal, Dahyabhai Dholsa
Dave, Chunilal Keshavlal.
Desai, Karsan Jeysing
Divatia, Mukandrai Ishvarrai.
Gogheri, Hirashankar Udeshankar.
Gore, Sitaram Narayan
Javeri, Harilal Govindlal.
Javeri, Nathubhai Sankalchand.
Kantharia, Gopal Hiralal
Kathavate, Shridhar Vishnu.
Kinariwala, Parbhudas Nagardas.
Kothari, Devchand Rattanji
Kothavala, Mervanji Hirjibhai.

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination

Lakhia, Trikamlal Pranjivan.
Mankad, Harjivan Rupshankar.
Mehd, Ramnikrai Kallianrai.
Mehta, Bhaidas Bhagubhai.
Mehta, Chaganlal Harilal.
Mehta, Jahangierji Dinshaji.
Mehta, Keshavlal Maganlal.
Mehta, Madhavlal Narayanbhai.
Mehta, Navanitrai Narayanbhai.
Mehta, Thakorlal Jivanlal.
Modi, Nagindas Dvarkadas.
Munshi, Thakorlal Chimanlal.
Nanavati, Motilal Chunilal.
Nilkanth, Gunabhai Mahipatram.
Parneria, Pranlal Abheram.
Patel, Kashidas Vastabhai.
Shett, Chimanlal Motilal.
Shroff, Chunilal Motiram
Trivedi, Uttamlal Keshavlal.

Free Students.

† Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav.
† Vyas, Vitthal Jethabhai.
Mehta, Lallubhai Pranlal.
Rasaldar, Alijan.

VI.—RAJARAM COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rajaram College, which is maintained by the Kolhapur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rajaram High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardars in the Southern Maratha Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhapur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rajaram High School, after the lamented Rajaram Maharaj of Kolhapur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

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* James Greaves Scholar.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College, which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhapur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Raja and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardars' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardars' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Raja of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, and Raja of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship" in honour of the Raja's father.

The late Rajaram Maharaj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a*) One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rajaram High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rajaram College with the highest number of marks.

(*b*) Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the Rajaram College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c*) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination, from the Rajaram College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(*d*) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rajaram College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rajaram High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

(*e*) In 1884, Mr. Krishnaji Bhikaji Gokhale presented the sum of Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. Government paper to found a "Bhikajipant' Scholarship" in memory of his father the late Mr. Bhikajipant Gokhale. The stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem is to be held for one year by that undergraduate of the Rajaram College who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Miraj High School.

1888.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M. Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikaji Vakharkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Shivram Bapuji Paranjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Balaji Prabhakar Modak, F.A., Science Lecturer.

Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., Ghorpade Lecturer.

Alfred Scholars.

(1) Chirmule, Gopal Ganesh.
Dixit, Gopal Sitaram.
Devadhar, Lakshman Krishna.
(1) Pandit, Ramchandra Babacharya.
Shahade, Ganesh Daji
Sovani, Shivram Krishna.

Students paying half-fee.

Chikodikar, Mahadev Narayan.
(1) Kelkar, Mahadev Chintaman.
Mushriff, Pandurang Sakharam
Parasnavis, Janardan Appaji.

Commoners.

Apte, Ramchandra Moreshvar.
Bal, Balkrishna Gopal.
Chitnis, Bal Shivram.
Dhavale, Narhar Lakshman.
Ghanekar, Vinayak Babaji.
Kale, Balkrishna Mahadev.
Kale, Dhondo Sadasiva.
Karandikar, Venktesh Krishna.
(1) Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh.
Karve, Vishnu Sitaram.
Modak, Ganesh Balvant.
(2) Parasnis, Vasudev Ravji
Pishvikar, Gundo Sakharam.
Rajopadhye, Narayanrao Sadashiv.
Vaze, Krishnaji Ballal.

VII.—BARODA COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1881.)

The Baroda College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Baroda State by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.
(2) Bhikajipant Scholar

the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. In February 1887 a further recognition was extended to the College by the University, *viz.* for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemadapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Endowments.

Three Scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any College are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Baroda College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five Scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Baroda College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Baroda High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1888.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A. Camb., B Sc. Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C. D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.
Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, M.A., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A. } Professors of Sanskrit.
Ramchandra Dinkar Phadke, B A. }
Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Professor of Persian.
Adarji Mernosji Masani, M.A., B.Sc , Professor of Biology
Tribhovandas Kalliandas Gujjar, M.A., B,Sc., Professor of Chemistry.

BARODA COLLEGE.

Scholars.

Majmudar, Kanaiyalal Dahyabhai
Apte, Balkrishna Shridhar.
Jambusarvala, Antol Hargovind.
Kothavala, Dosabhai Manekji.
Medivala, Gustadji Kuvarji.
Ranade, Raghunath Shankar.

Commoners.

Atmarambhookhanvala, Jagoobhai Kisandas.
Amin, Kashibhai Chaturbhai.
Bhagavat, Jeykisandas Gangadas.
Chavan, Matadinsing Bhavansing.
Dalal, Jamshedji Kharshedji.
Dalal, Kavasji Manekji.
Dali, Jagannath Sakharam.
Daru, Chhotalal Dahyabhai.
Desai, Gulabbhai Bhimbhai.
Desai, Jugalbhai Govindrai.
Desai, Lallubhai Pranbhai.
Divan, Balsukhram Kaosthutram.
Divanji, Rangildas Jamnaprasad.
Hakim, Ardesir Dosabhai
Hate, Sadashiv Nanabhai.
Khidkikar, Krishnaji Eknath.
Marathe, Narayan Bhikaji.
Mehta, Jamnadas Gangaram.
Mehta, Kanaiyalal Anantrai.
Mehta, Mahashankar Durgashankar.
Mehta, Ochhavalal Dahyabhai.
Mehta, Ranchhod Dhirajlal.
Merchant, Imdadally Mahommed Kasim.
Nanavati, Narayandas Dahyabhai.

Nigudkar, Moreshvar Ramkrishna.
Patel, Motibhai Bhikhabhai.
Patel, Shankarbhai Motibhai.
Povar, Morarirao Govindrao.
Sapre, Gangadhar Anant.
Shah, Narottam Khemchand.
Shroff, Chunilal Chhaganchand.
Talati, Harilal Mathuradas.
Tamane, Mahadev Balkrishna.
Thakor, Vaman Sadashiv.
Thanavala, Navroji Kharshedji.
Vevai, Kharshedji Nasarvanji.
Wadia, Mancharshah Nasarvanji.

VIII.—FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1884.)

The Fergusson College owes its origin to the development and growth of the New English School, Poona, founded in 1880 by the late Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar and Messrs. B. G. Tilak and M. B. Namjoshi for the purpose of cheapening and facilitating education. Gradually several other gentlemen joined the staff of teachers with the object of devoting their lives to the work, and the body thus formed felt that they were in a position to take a higher step. Before doing so, however, they called a meeting of the sympathisers of private education on the 24th October 1884, and this meeting formed themselves into the "Deccan Education Society" for the purpose of carrying out the original objects of the promoters of the New English School. Soon after, the Council of the Society resolved to start a College under the name of "The Fergusson College" to mark their appreciation of the interest which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, took in the cause of private education generally and in the growth and prosperity of their school in particular; and on their application, the College was recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination on the 13th December 1884

The College is under the direct control and supervision of the Local Managing Board and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The permanent funds of the Society, including sums realized and subscribed up to date, amount to nearly Rs. 84,000.

Scholarships.

Eleven Scholarships of the total monthly value of Rs. 90 are open for general competition. Of these three, of the value of Rs. 32, are *endowed* Scholarships, and the remaining are paid from the current funds of the Society.

The endowed Scholarships are awarded under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Two Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 22, one of Rs. 12 and the other of Rs. 10, called "Govind Hari Scholarships," and tenable for one year, are open for general competition by all the College Students. The Chief of Sángli has made a donation to the College of a sum of Rs. 6,000 invested in 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and the interest is appropriated for Scholarships in the name of the ancestor of the Patvardhans.

(*b*) The Navab of Junagad has given a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Security for a Scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in connection with the Fergusson College. It is open for general competition.

(*c*) Mr. G. R. Kirane, State Engineer, Sangli, has placed the sum of Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of the Society. The interest on the endowment is to be applied to found a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 5, to be called "Kirane Scholarship," tenable for one year, and to be awarded to a student educated at the New English School as a free student intending to prosecute his studies in the Fergusson College, and who may have matriculated with the highest number of marks in Mathematics. This Scholarship will be available for award from 1889.

Besides these Scholarships, 10 per cent. free Studentships are allowed.

Prizes.

There are two Prizes attached to the College and awarded in accordance with the following regulations:—

The Sir James Fergusson Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Sir James Fergusson Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 50, shall be awarded every year to the student from the Fergusson College who shall have obtained, the highest number of marks in the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay, provided he obtains at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, and provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year.

The Gulve Prize.

A Prize, entitled "The Gulve Prize," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 20, shall be awarded every year to the student from the Fergusson College who passes the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay with the highest number of marks in Natural Science, provided that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year, and provided also that he obtain at least 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks assigned to that subject.

2. In case in any year the Prize be not awarded in the above subject, it shall be given to the student from the Fergusson College who passes with the highest number of marks in Mathematics (Algebra and Euclid), subject to the conditions mentioned above.

Mr. V S. Apte has offered for three years (1888, 1889 and 1890) an annual prize of Rs. 120 (one hundred and twenty only) to be awarded to the student of the Fergusson College who passes the Previous Examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks, provided that the student shall obtain at least 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks in the *total*, and that he shall have attended the said College for one academical year.

2. If in any year the Prize be not awarded the amount shall be added to the next year's prize.

3 The prize shall be given in cash or in books, to be determined by the prizeman.

Namjoshi, Ramchandra Abaji.
Navaratna, Ramchandra Anant.
Nene, Gangadhar Gopal.
Nene, Prabhakar Sadashiv.
Nesargi, Shankar Rudro.
Oka, Narayan Vaman.
Paranjapye, Dinkar Vishnu.
Pataskar, Vinayak Vaman.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Balvant.
Patvardhan, Ramkrishna Vishnu.
Pendse, Narayan Balvant.
Phadke, Ramchandra Sakharam.
Phadke, Sadashiv Ganesh.
Phatak, Balkrishna Damodar.
Phadnis, Bhimaji Sheshagiri.
Pimpale, Vasudev Ramchandra.
Purandhare, Lakshman Anant.
Puranik, Lakshman Balaji.
Rajmachikar, Nathar Trimbak.
Ranade, Govind Mahadev.
Sahasrabudhe, Savalaram Shridhar.
Sathe, Ganesh Krishna.
Sathe, Gopal Abaji.
Sathe, Govind Nilkanth.
Sathe, Purshottam Krishna.
Shinde, Anant Khanderav.
Shroff, Jekisan Pranjivan.
Trarokha Nath Roy.
Tilak, Govind Krishna.
Ukidve, Vaman Vithal.
Vatve, Gopal Govind.

Half-Free Students.

Athani, Pandurang Narayan.
Chakradev, Balkrishna Vishnu.
Gadre, Lakshman Vaman.
Ghanekar, Balvant Narayan.
Ghate, Gopal Pandurang.
Gokhale, Damodar Vitthal.
Keshakamat, Anant Balaji.
Marathe, Keshav Mahadev.
Nadkarani, Ramchandra Devrao.
Narendra, Daso Rango.
Paranjapye, Ramchandra Mahadev.
Shrikhande, Ganesh Ramchandra.
Soman, Ganesh Kashinath.

Free Students.

Bhide, Gopal Raghunath.
Joshi, Mahadev Keshav.
Vaidya, Datto Mahadev.

IX.—SAMALDAS COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

This College was founded by His Highness Sir Takhatsingji Jasvatsingji, Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar, in memory of his late Divan Samaldas Parmananddas. The College was opened in January 1885.

The College is maintained by the Bhavnagar State, and is under the supervision of a Managing Board, consisting of six officials of the State, with the Divan, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, as President.

The following Endowments are connected with the College :—

Three Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem.

Six Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem

Four Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two Darbari Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Two Javansingji Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One Gavrishankar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Vidyaram Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Gold Medal founded by Mr. Gavrishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded annually.

1888.

Principal.

R. H. Gunion, B.A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature and History.

Professors.

Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A., Professor of Physics, Vice-Principal.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Barjorji Ardesir Enti, B.A., Professor of Logic and Political Economy.

Shastri.

Bhanushankar Harishankar.

Munshi.

Shaik Mahamad Isphani

Clerk and Librarian.

Bechardas Chhaganlal Parekh.

Scholars.

* Doshi, Naachand Bechardas.
* Gambir, Jehangier Sorabji.
† Pandya, Chhabilanand Harinand.
† Motlani, Abdul Gani Arabi.
† Oza, Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar (also Bhavnagar Percival Scholar).
† Mehta, Ichhashankar Prabhashankar.
† Bhat, Manishankar Gavrishankar.
† Bhat, Anopram Ramji (also Sir Jasvantsigji Scholar).
Mehta, Shankarlal Keshavlal.
Joshi, Balkrishna Bhagvandas (also Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar).
Mehta, Harilal Chatrabhuj.
Mehta, Manilal Harilal (also Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar).
Vaidya, Gulabshankar Kharashankar (also Rao Sir Pragmalj Scholar.)
Trivedi, Vithaldas Girjashankar.
Vasavada, Keshavlal Mangalji.
Shah, Motichand Odhavji.
Bhat, Trimbaklal Chhaganlal.
Hathi, Lakshmishankar Jagjivan.

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* Passed the First B A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

Commoners.

Dave, Hariharshankar Bhanushankar.
* Bulsure, Maganlal Maneklal.
Contractor, Ardeshir Edulji.
Damle, Shankar Nagesh.
Desai, Champaklal Manilal.
Ghate, Gangadhar Narayan.
Jaervi, Krishnalal Mohanlal.
Oza, Navnidhirai Vajeshankar.
Oza, Vasantrai Mahipatrai.
Pandya, Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand.
Phadke, Narayan Khanderao.
Saraya, Motilal Vithaldas.
† Shukla, Navalshankar Narsinh.
Thakar, Pranjivan Odhavji.
Banshah, Nasarvanji Framji (L.M. & S).
Buch, Balvantrai Harishankar.
Buch, Jeshankar Dayashankar,
Chakradev, Ganesh Purshottam.
Ghudasama, Meruji Dosaji.
Dave, Anandrai Himatrai.
Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal.
Doctor, Nasarvanji Barjorji.
Doctor, Pestanji Barjorji.
Gami, Narandas Kallidas.
Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand.
Gatne, Sadashiva Shankar.
Maru, Mohanlal Jatashankar.
Mehta, Chhaganlal Ghelabhai.
Metha, Motilal Purshottam.
Metha, Narbheram Anopchand.
Modi, Vrajlal Vardhaman.
Munshi, Dinshah Mancherji.
Parikh, Bhogilal Bapulal.
Raval, Manishankar Purshottam.
Shah, Chunilal Keshavlal.
Shah, Harichand Nathubhai.
Shukla, Lakshmishankar Kachra.
Thakar, Girjashankar Ranchodji.
‡ Thakar, Parmanand Vithaldas.
Vachhrajani, Chhaganlal Mugatram.
Vohra, Bhudardas Bechardas.

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*Passed the Previous Examination. † Hebbert and LaTouche Scholar
‡ Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar and also the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.

X.—AHMEDNAGAR COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1886.)

In 1835 the American Mission opened in Ahmednagar an English school or *seminary* that was efficiently maintained for many years. The seminary was at first conducted by the Rev. Amos Abbott and several native assistants. Subsequently the Rev. E. Burgess and the Rev. R. G. Wilder successively had charge of the institution. It continued for more than twenty years to be the only English school in Ahmednagar, and in it were educated many native gentlemen now filling important Government and other offices.

After an interval of several years, the institution was revived in June 1882 as a High School. Its prosperity encouraged the Mission to apply in 1886 to the University for recognition as a College for the purposes of the Previous Examination. Recognition was granted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 11th of December 1886, and the College was formally opened on the 1st January 1887.

1888.

Principal.

The Rev. James Smith, B.A. (Canada), Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Mr. W. N. deRegt, M A., Professor of Latin and Science.

Miss Julia Bissell, B.A., Professor of Latin and History (*Acting*)

Mr. S. G Lee, Professor of Mathematics and Latin.

Mr. S. G. Devdhar, Professor of Sanskrit.

Mr. Geo. C. Lee, Professor of History.

Students.

Adhav, Tatya Bahiroba.
Chitale, Nilkanth Shankar.
Dalton, William Frederick.
Ghaisas, Trimbak Chintaman.
Godbole, Mahadev Lakshman.
Hivargavkar, Balvant Ramchandra.
Joshi, Vinayak Ramchandra.

XI.—SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1887.)

In 1882 an influential body of native gentlemen of Karachi addressed a memorial to the Education Commission then sitting at Calcutta, urging the Commission to recommend the foundation of an Arts College for the province of Sind, and adding that they could guarantee a sum of at least Rs. 30,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The writers of the memorial formed themselves into a Committee, which for two years extensively canvassed all parts of the province for support, pecuniary and otherwise, to the project, and then dissolved in favour of a new body, the Sind College Association, of which the Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was appointed President. Before the close of the year 1886-87 the Association was able to announce that the College Endowment Fund exceeded one hundred thousand rupees, and that a sum of Rs. 29,750 had been promised towards the annual income of the College, to which sum Government had agreed to contribute Rs. 10,000, the Sind Municipality Rs. 13,050, and the Sind District Local Boards Rs. 6,700. Of the Endowment Fund a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been invested in Government Securities, and the interest made available for the annual maintenance.

The support thus liberally accorded by all classes was considered sufficient to justify the Association in arranging for the opening of the Sind Arts College in temporary premises in Karachi early in 1887, and the preliminary arrangements being completed the College was accordingly opened by His Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, on the 17th January 1887. The management and control of the College are vested absolutely in a Board distinct from the Sind College Association, and consisting of representatives of Government, of the Association, and of the contributing Municipalities and District Local Boards. The Commissioner in Sind and the Judicial Commissioner in Sind are *ex-officio* the President and the Vice-President, respectively, of the College Board.

The balance of the endowment fund together with any other sums that may be collected for the purpose is held by the Sind College Association as the nucleus of a fund for providing the College with a permanent building.

Besides the above invested sum of Rs. 75,000 the only other endowment at present connected with the Sind Arts College is the following :—

The Edalji Dinshah Prize of Rs. 60 (the interest on Rs. 1,500 invested in Government Securities) given by Mr. Edalji Dinshah to be awarded annually to the student of the College who obtains the highest number of marks in the highest examination for which the College sends up candidates to the University in any year.

1888.

Principal.

Moses John Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Lond.), M.S.T.E., Professor of Science and English.

Professors.

Barjorji Jamasji Padshah, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy.

Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Vaijanath Kashinath Rajavade, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and English.

Mahomed Jaffer Mukhlas Ali Mirza, Professor of Persian.

Clerk and Librarian.

Jashanmal Relaram Kirpalani.

Students.

Lalvani, Kundanmal Manghirsing, B.A.
* Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal.
* Mansukhani, Wadhumal Udharam.
† Bhagtani, Revachand Ramrakhiamal.
† Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal.
† Jhangiani, Gidumal Avatrai
† Jhangiani, Premchand Avatrai.
† Karmchandani, Hardasmal Udernomal.

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* Passed the first Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

† Lala, Nandiram Gyanchand.
† Lalavani, Kishna Uttamchand.
† Mandvivala, Yousafali Alibhoy.
† Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinamal.
† Shahani, Sahibsing Chandasing.
Advani, Bijasing Harising.
Advani, Hassamal Murjmal.
Advani, Hiranand Santokram.
Advani, Mohinlal Dovlatram.
Alimchandani, Bulchand Dayaram.
Babla, Dhamanmal Isardas.
Bhagchandani, Verhomal Lokumal.
Bhavnani, Teckchand Tolaram.
Chandanani, Jivatram Pritamdas.
(1) Dharde, Karsandas, Premji.
Golwalla, Phirozeshah Bejanji.
Gulrajani, Assudamal Amarsing.
(2) Hassan Musa Khan.
Hunt, Ernest.
Jiandani, Khiamal Mohanlal.
Lahori, Kundansing Krishinchand.
Lakhumalani, Divanising Chartsing.
Lalvani, Khanchand Partabrai.
Mahomed Husain Musa Khan.
Mahrotri, Nihalchand Khushiram.
Mahtani, Deumal Avatrai.
Mahtani, Hotchand Teckchand.
Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejumal.
Minvala, Jijibhoy Mervanji.
Mirchandani, Kundanmal Rijhumal.
Mahomed Yousaff Ismail.
Navani, Dalpatrai Jethanand.
Novroji, Jamshedji Sorabji.
Ojha, Dipchand Tejbhandas.
Primalani, Hassamal Kalachand.
Puranik, Vasudev Gopal.
Sethna, Rastamji Dorabji.
Shivdasani, Jethanand Choithram.
Tata, Ratanji Jamshedji.
Thadani, Mulchand Rochiram.
Thadani, Uttimchand Gangaram.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.
(1) Rao Sir Pragmalj Scholar (2) Sir Frank Souter Scholar

XII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1888.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law. (On leave).

The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Acting Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Atre, Balkrishna Narhar.
Ambegavkar, Ganesh Balvant.
Bapat, Mahadev Sakharam
Bharucha, Behramji Phirozeshah.
Bhatkhande, Vishnu Narayan, B A.
Bhide, Vasudev Trimbak.
Bodas, Mahadev Rajaram.
Bomboatvala, Dadabhai Adarji, B A,
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bhaskar, B.A.
Damle, Anant Mahadev, B A.
Daphtari, Kisanlal Ratanlal, B A.
Dave, Kash ram Sevakram
Desai, Govindbhai Hathibhai, B.A.
Desai, Harilal Desaibhai
Desai, Pandurang Anant, B A
Deshpande, Shankar Ganesh.
Devrukhakar, Narayan Sadashiv, B A.
Ezra, Reuben, B A.
Ferriem, Dominee Joseph
Gandhi, Dosabhai Khairshedji, B A.
Ghoda, Ganpatrai Mayashankar, B A.
Joshi, Narayan Damodhar, B A.
Koregavkar, Kashinath Ramchandra, B.A,
Koyaji, Hormasdyar Kuvarji, B A
Koyaji, Koyaji Nasarvanji, B A.
Kulkaini, Eknath Subrao
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant, B A.
Lele, Ramchandra Sadashiv.
Limaye, Hari Vithal, B A.
Limbalkar, Gangajirao Rajoba, B A
Majumudar, Sarabhai Valabbhai, B.A.
Mehta, Manu Nandshankar, B A
Mehta, Markand Nandshankar, B.A.
Nabar, Dattatrya Narayan, B A.
Naik, Pandurang Bhikaji.
Pandit, Krishnaji Narayan.
Pandit, Ravji Parsharam, B A
Patvardhan, Damodhar Ganesh, B.A,
Patvardhan, Narayan Ganesh, B.A.
Patel, Chotalal Baberbhai, B A.
Pendse, Dattatraya Raghunath.
Raymond, Edward, B A
Rindani, Daolatrai Motiram.
Samant, Namdev Vithal, B.A.
Safre, Vishnu Vinayak, B A
Shukla, Jivanlal Mohanlal, B,A.

Shukla, Veinshankar Revashankar.
Sardesai, Govind Sakharam.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji, M.A.

II.—Junior Law Students.

(2) Amalnerkar, Tukaram Ramchandra, B.A.
(2) Anklesaria, Hormasji Jamshedji.
(2) Bapat, Ramchandra Vishnu.
(2) Banaji, Rastamji Ratanji.
(2) Bhagvanani, Mulraj Sujansing.
(2) Bhatavadekar, Ganesh Keshav, B.A.
(1) (2) Bottlibhai, Ardesir Framji.
(2) Cardmaster, Behramji Sorabji.
(2) Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshman.
(2) Chokshi, Manchubhai Narsidas, B.A.
(2) Dalal, Kashidas Narandas, B.A.
(2) Dalal, Hirjibhai Kavasji.
(2) Dallas, Barjorji Sorabji.
(2) Desai, Gulabrai Govindram.
(2) Desai, Ratanji Ranchodji.
(2) Deshmukh, Govind Sakharam.
(2) Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses, B.A.
(2) Fouzdar, Motilal Tribhuvandas.
(2) Gokhale, Janardan Ganesh, B.A.
(2) Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant, B.A.
(2) Ghotge, Vithal Sitaram.
(2) Gopal Aiyanyar, N.T.
(2) Hate, Gajanan Harischandra.
(2) Hebbal, Ganesh Annaji, B.A.
(2) Hodivala, Shapurji Hormasji, B.A.
(2) Kaina, Jaikisondas Jethabhai, B.A.
(2) Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron, B.A.
(2) Konnur, Shesho Janardan, B.A.
(2) Kotval, Dhanjishah Pestanji.
(2) Lajmi, Venkatrao Anandrao.
(2) Lalvani, Tarachand Alimchand.
(2) Lele, Gangadhar Vaman.
(2) Limaye, Lakshman Narayan, B.A.
(2) Madan, Ardesir Hormasji.
(2) Mehta, Mansukh Krishnamukh, B.A.
(2) Mehta, Umedram Jametram.
(2) Modak, Mahadev Hari.
(2) Modak, Ramchandra Vaman.

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(1) Prizeman of 1887.
(2) Passed the Jurisprudence Examination in 1887.

(2) Modi, Kalliandas Keshavdas, B A.
(2) Mohile, Ganpat Bhaskar.
(2) Mulgavkar, Ganpatrao Shivram.
(2) Pandit, Dayalatram Kashiram
(2) Patvari, Ranchordlal Vandravandas.
(2) Patel, Shivbhai Motibhai.
(2) Pavri, Navroji Pallanji
(2) Rammanna, B.
(2) Reporter, Edalji Darashah, B A.
(2) Sane, Venkatesh Moreshvar, B A.
(2) Sathe, Narayan Nilkanth
(2) Sathaye, Shridhar Narayan.
(2) Sethna, Phirozeshah Kharshedji.
(2) Shriniwossyengar, S S, B A
(2) Sonttake, Datto Damodhar, B A.
(2) Vakil, Jametram Jivanram, B.A
(2) Vakins, Dinkar Hari, B A
(2) Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderao, B.A
(2) Vora, Maganlal Lakshmishankar
(2) Wadia, Jamshedji Rastamji, B A
(2) Wagle, Ganpatrao Raghunath

III —Candidate Law Students.

Pitale, Vinayak Sadanand
Agaskar, Balkrishna Vinayak
Kanga, Edalji Rastamji
Davar, Edalji Framji
Patel, Behramji Ratanji, B A
Pitre, Trivikram Kashinath.
Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishnaji
Marker, Hirjibhai Framji.
Mehta, Fardunji Dorabji.
Karmajiwala, Anurai Vithalrai.
Patel, Maneklal Chimanlal
Amin, Ravji Motilal
Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchordas
Broker, Mahadev Virji.
Shah, Jivandas Pitambar
Nakhuda, Gulam Yaseen Gulam Mustaph.
Bhatt, Harikrishna Fakirbhai
Desai, Bhimbhai Naranji.
Talati, Gokuldas Dvarkadas
Nanavati, Hiralal Dayabhai
Mulgavkar Sundarrao Shivram
Dukle, Govind Mahadevrao

(2) Passed the Jurisprudence Examination of 1887

Dudihalkar, Krishnaji Annaji
Marathe, Krishnaji Dhondo.
Dalal, Barzorji Jamshedji.
Kathavate, Nagesh Abaji.
Wadia, Dosabhai Framji.
Save, Gajanan Atmaram
Samant, Lakshman Vithal.
Chandavarkar, Padmanath Gopal.
Idgunji, Dattatrya Anantaya.
G Krishnarao
Gurjar, Mukand Balkrishna
Mulla, Rastamji Fardunji
Maisheri, Lakshmichand Tejpal
Setalvad, Chunilal Harilal
Shroff, Maganlal Laldas.
Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar
Pingle, Mahadevrao Moroba.
Enti, Kaikoshru Ardesir.
Balsekar, Mangesh Krishnaji.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant.
Desai, Varajrai Shantukrai
Mulla, Bhikaji Dadabhai.
Mehta, Nasarvanji Edalji.
Joshi, Shapurji Sorabji
Vadya, Dattatraya Narayan
Kotval, Trimbak Ramchandra.
Donde, Babu Balkrishna
Naik, Lakshman Balkrishna
Sahasrabuddhe, Ganesh Balvant
Parakh, Parbhudas Bhaidas
Reporter, Phirozeshah Edalji
Nagrani, Hotchand Motaram
Bhojvani, Hashmatrai Alumal.
Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas
Mehta, Jivabhai Bhikabhai
Dadachandji, Rustamshah Keishasji
Khei, Gangadhar Mahadev.
Kale, Govind Vithal.
Desai, Bapalal Harilal.
Diogo, J. Valladares.
Dhondi, Bhikaji Kharshedji.
Godrej, Ardesir Barzorji.
Nanavaklal Dharanji
Desai, Dhanjishah Bapuji
K karia, Rastamji Pestanji
Mtivala, Rastamji Barzorji
Dctoi, Framroz Pestanji
Master, Ratanji Dosabhai

Paranjapye, Anant Govind.
Sunthankar, Nilkanth Raghunath.
Aquino Prim.
Potdar, Krishnaji Venkatesh.
Edrus, Syed Abubakar.
Pathakji, Janardan Virbhadra.
Bastavala, Sorabji Dadabhai, B.A.
Arur, Shivrao Narayan.
Cama, Framji Manekji.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT LAW CLASS.

(RECOGNIZED 1885.)

In April 1884 the Principal of the Deccan College requested that a jurisprudence class might be established and a Lecturer in jurisprudence appointed in the Deccan College. It was pointed out that, for want of such a class, students of this College could keep none of their law terms as undergraduates, so that they laboured under a great disadvantage as compared with students in Bombay. In a Government Resolution, dated November 10th, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctioned the establishment of the class asked for, subject to its recognition by the University. The class was recognised by the University, and Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Law Lecturer. The Lecturer delivers about seventy lectures during the thirty-five weeks of the academic year on the subjects of the first year's course as given to undergraduates in Bombay. The salary of the Lecturer is Rs. 125 per mensem; Rs. 50 is given as a prize to the pupil who is first in the yearly examination. The year is divided into two terms, and the fee for each term is Rs. 12-8. The class was opened on January 1st, 1885.

Law Lecturer.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Ramchandra.

Students.

1 Anerao, Govinda Balvant.
2 Bendi, Krishnaji Kemalo.
3 Bhalerav, Narayan Raghunath.
4 Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh.
5 Betigiri, Jivaji Hanmant.

6 Bhide, Ramchandra Krishna.
7 Bakhale, Sadashiv Ramchandra
8 Bilia, Kharshedji Jemshedji.
9 Chandrachude, Mahadev Balvant.
10 Chitale, Ganpat Krishna.
11 Dhavle, Ganesh Vinayak.
12 Kale, Govind Krishnarao.
13 Kale, Raoji Ramchandra.
14 Kane, Hari Vinayak.
15 Kelkar, Narhar Krishnaji.
16 Kelkar, Narayan Chintaman.
17 Kitur, Krishnaji Gopal.
18 Kulkarni, Krishnaji Dadaji.
19 Lele, Ganesh Anant.
20 Limaye, Mahadev Narayan.
21 Limaye, Vasudev Vithal.
22 Namjoshi, R. A.
23 Narvane, Narayan Anant.
24 Palkar, Krishnarao Gajananrao.
25 Paranjpe, Sadashiv Vinayak.
26 Phadnis, Subaji Sheshgir.
27 Patkar, D. R.
28 Pardeshi, G. K.
29 Potdar, Vaman Moreshvar.
30 Prani, Dattatraya Pandurang.
31 Raghavaya B.
32 Sathe, Shankar Keshav, B.A.
33 Sanjana, Phirojeshah Edalji.
34 Sirdesai, B. B.
35 Swadi, Anant Vishveshvar.
36 Setna, Ardesir Bamanji.

XIV.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain

endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes :—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships, Cursetji Framji Khory Scholarship, and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, Hunter Prize Funds, Cursetji Framji Khory Prize Fund, and MacDougall Prize.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rs. 1,16,700, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the

present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1876. Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond)., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1886. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D. (Lond.)

1888.

Principal.

H. V. Carter, M.D. (Lond.), Professor of Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, L.M., L.Ch. (Dublin), Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and Operative Surgery (Europe).

S. O'B. Banks, L.R.C.S., L.K. and Q.C.P., M.K. and Q.C.P. (Ir.), F.R.C.S., L.M. (Dub.), Acting Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M (Glas.), Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Physiology.

W. K. Hatch, M.B. C.M. (Aberd.), M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Lond)., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Lond)., Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

R. J. Baker, M.B., Professor of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Ed.), Professor of Botany and Practical Histology and Physiology.

Demonstrator.

Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Ismail Jan Mahomed, L.M.& S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Hormasji Manikji Masina, L.M.&S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Govind Balaji, Kher, L.M.&S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L.M.&S., Tutor in Practical Histology and Physiology, and Mayo Demonstrator.

Mancherji Kavasji Kanga, L M.&S., M.A., B.Sc., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, L.M.&S., B.A., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Senior Students.

		Foundation.
*	Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar	...Carnac Scholar.
*†	Narsinh Trikamji Mehta ...	. Farish Scholar.
*	Jivraj Ghelabhai Doshi	..Reid Scholar and Government Exhibitioner.
*	Annie Walke	...
*	Ramchandra Narayanrao Jadhav	...Farish Scholar and Gaikwad Scholar.
*	S. Jacob	...
*	Balvant Lakshman Paranjpye...	...Anderson Scholar.
*†	Shivdas Parmanand Broker ...	...
*	Diego Manuel DeSilva	.
*	Yashvant Mangesh Sanzgiri ...	
*	Dhanji Khemji Merchant ...	. Gokuldas Tejpal Scholar.
*	Augustus DeQuadros .. .	...
*	Luis Anjelino Valladares .	...

* Passed the First and Second Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

*	Ramkrishna Narayan Parmanand ...	
*	Krishnaji Ganesh Deshpande	
*	Jehangier Edalji Doctor	
*	Damodar Madhavrao Dukle	
*	Purshottam Harichand Dalal	
*	Kavasji Behramji Shroff...	
*	Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor	
*	Ravishankar Ganesh Anjaria ...	...Government Exhibitioner.
*	Vasudev Kashinath Kirloskar	
*	Kaikhoshru Manekji Dubash	
*	Kaikhoshru Mancherji Gimi	
*	Hari Vaman Bhat	
*	Abasali Alibhai Hathivala	
*	Shamsabal Sitaram Missed	
*	Vinayak Gopal Kirloskar	
*‡	Ishvarchandra Ramchandra Jayakar ...	
*	Dinshah Mervanji Surti	
*	Bamanji Behramji Doctor	
*	Babaji Bapuji Vijayakar	
*	Bapuji Palanji Doctor B.A., B.Sc. ..	
*	Dosabhai Hormasji Kamdin ..	
*	Purshottam Vishnu Rangnekar ...	
*	Sorabji Rastamji Sirvai	
*	Manikji Sorabji Karaka	
*	Behramshah Hormasji Cooper ...	
*	Navroji Jamshedji Billimoria	
*	Navroji Behramji Doctor	
*	Mahadev Krishna Pansare	
*	Ranchhoddas Parmanandas Vorah ...	
*	John Moniz	
*	Hormasji Jamshedji Sanjana ...	.Farish Scholar.
*	Anant Narayan Sambare ...	...Farish and Lisboa Scholar.
*	Ramchandra Shivaji Potedi ..	...Carnac Scholar.
*	Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyor, B.A.	.. Reid Scholar.
*	Ratanji Adarji Collector ...	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Ardesir Kavasji Turner ...	...
*	Ardesir Hormasji Ghasvala ...	...
*	Shankar Amrit Chobhe ...	. .Government Exhibitioner.
*	John Baptist DeQuadros ...	. .
*	Augustus Paul Dantes ..	..
*	James Joseph William Baird ...	...

* Passed the First and Second Examination for the Degree of L.M & S.
‡ Passed the Previous Examination.

*	Balaram Bapuji Rele	
*	Ganpat Raghunath Nadkarni .. .	
*	Phirozeshah Pestanji Bhaka . ..	
*	Framji Shapurji Gandhi	
*	Jagmohandas Chhabildas Merchant ...	
‡*	Hari Shrikrishna Dev	...Government Exhibitioner.
*	Kaikhoshru Mancherji Hiramanik ...	
*	Rastamji Dadabhai Daruvala	
*	Ramji Nathubhai Mandevia	
*	Shapurji Manikji Mehta	
*	Hirji Jehangier Dadisett	
*	Rastamji Manikji Kelavala .. .	
*	Ratanji Bejanji Sunavala	
*	Kaikhoshru Rastamji Doctor	
*	Charles Cochrane	
*	Jamshedji Palanji Motaframna	...Gaikavad Scholar.
*	Ardesir Dorabji Doctor	
*	Krishnasvami Saishiya Nadu ...	
*	Purshottam Ramchandra Pilgaokar ...	
*	Popat Prabhuram Vaidya	
*	Vikaji Dorabji Afinvala	
*	Barjorji Bejanji Bharucha	
*	Behramshah Manchershah Marshall ...	
*	Herbert Adamson Fido	
*	Manakji Dosabhai Govala	
*	Revashankar Pranshankar Buch ...	
*	Hoshangji Kuvarji Medivala	
*	Dosabhai Hormasji Kabla	
†*	Lakshman Ganpat Mane ...	. .Gaikavad Scholar.

Junior Students.

‡*	Dnyaneshvar Atmaram Tarkhad	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Bapuji Pestanji Narielvala ...	... Do.
*	Framji Shapurji Gotla	.. Farish Scholar.
*	Vaman Baji Kulkarni	...Carnac and Alfred Scholar and Government Exhibitioner.
*	Nasarvanji Rastamji Sethna ...	...Carnac Scholar.
*	Jaejavant Nanji Kotak	...
*	Sorabji Dosabhai Desai	...
*	Motilal Trikamji Avashia ..	..
*	Anant Balkrishna Bhagvat ...	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L M.&S
† Free Student. ‡ Passed the Previous Examination.

*	Rastamji Navroji Dordi	
*	J. A. W. Pereira	
*	G. B. Paranjapye	
*	Ratanshah Dinshah Dalal	
*	Miss Freany K. R. Cama	
*	Matilda Hunt	Sind Scholar.
*	Dhurajram Pranshankar Vaidya	
*	Bhaskar Vaman Bhide	
*	Dinshah Barjorji Doctor	
*	Vithal Pandurang Chavan	
*	Nanal N. Mansukhani	
*	Anandrai Ranchhoddas Vaishnav	
*	Phirozeshah Bhikaji Motivala	Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
*	Vinayakrao Nanabhai Vagal	
*	Jacob J. Solomon	
	John Gabriel DeMello	
	Mervanji Sorabji Divecha	
	Kavasji Jamshedji Katrak	
	Dadi Rastamji Gazdar	
	Jamshedji Sorabji Modi	
	Dominic C. Gonsalves	
	Dosabhai Kuvarji Doctor	
	Thakarlal Parmodrai Thakur	
	Hari Balvant Jōshi	
	Gopal Abaji Nadkar	
	Hassan Alidina Lakhani	Government Exhibitioner.
	M. S. Dharkar	
	Vasant Raghunath Gandhi	
‡	Lakshman Narsappa Ganla	Government Scholar and Exhibitioner.
	Ramchandra Krishna Brahamanikar	Government Scholar.
	Cayetano Fernandez	Do.
	Dosabhai Rastamji Bardi	Do.
	Phirozeshah Dadabhai Maju	Do.
	Alice Learmouth McKenzie	
*	Kuvarji Manakji Contractor	
	Damodar Keshav Kunte	
	John Donald Small	
	Jatashankar Haribhai Mehta	
	W. T. Conway	Government Exhibitioner.
	Ratanshah Temulji Nariman	

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.
‡ Passed the Previous Examination.

Antonio Jose Da Gama ...	
Manchershah Navroji Kapadia... ..	
M. N. Dissana	
Ardesir Sorabshah Paymaster	
Mary Mullen	
Mancherji Pestanji Shroff	
Rastamji Hirjibhai Appu	
Samanmal Ramukhiamal Bhagtani ...	
Jagannath Ramchandra Murkute . .	
Kaikhoshru Jamshedji Kotval .. .	
Lakshman Pandurang Chaugule ...	
Vishnu Vaman Bhagvat	
Francisco Da F. Couto	
Parmodrai Ishvarrai Divatia ...	
Moreshvar Rajaram Vaidya	
Dinanath Sadashiv Katvi	
Narhar Govind Bhagvat	
N. Pinto	
Mathura Mohan Barna	...Assam Scholar.
K. Narayan Raw	.Government Exhibitioner.
Raghavendra Raw	Do.
Emineline Da Cunha	...Government Scholar.
Darashah Mancherji Dastur .. .	Do.
Nasarwanji Edalji Chubb	Do.
Herbert Edward Courtenay Corkery ...	Do.
Jethanand Nihalsing Mulkani	Do.
Dadabhai Navroji Saher ..	. Cawasji J. Scholar.
Martin Percy Corkery	Do.
Narayan Mahadev Paranjapye ..	. .Jamkhandi Scholar.
Shiavax Kaikhushro Kabraji	
Jivatram Aluichand Lalvani	
Abdul Kadarkhan Hakim	
Bapuji Pestanji Ghadialli	
Dattatrya Krishna Kolatkar ...	...Berar Scholar.
Jehangier Mancherji Colah	
Ganesh Dinkar Ukidve...	
C. Corkery	
Kharshedji Pestanji Popat	
Do Rozario e Souza George	
Kashinath Vishvanath Bhandari ...	
Byramji Mervanji Majra	
Behramji Manekji Desai	
Jal Sorabji B. Vakil . ..	
Moses Aron Kehimkar	
Reginald Bryson	
F. Ward	

Dadabhai Rastamji Palkhivala ...
Vaman Ganeshpant Vaidya ... ...
Sorabji Hormasji Darukhanavala ..
Bejanji Dosabhai Motivala ... ..
Jamshedji Nasarvanji Mehta ... ...
Shamrao Ganesh Herlekar ... ...
Udharam Shevakram Mulkani ...
Bapuji Kavasji Maistry .. . ...
Narayan Balaji Munge .. ..
Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash .. ...
Shavakshah Sorabji Batlivala ... ...
Framji Hormasji Udwaria . ...
Romao Mariano De Mello .. ...
Chuniomal Dandumal Kaho ... ...
Bejanji Navroji Horsedealer ... ...
Mahadev Narayan Gole .. ..
Gulmahamed Ibrahim Hakim .. ...
Gurunath Kasinath Kuntkoti .. . Dharwar Scholar.
Darashah Bamanji Printer ... ...
Lakshman Morarji Bhatt ... ..
Navroji Barjorji Lam .. ..
Sadashiv Venkatesh Lele ... .
Ramkrishna Harichandra Chovdhari
Dosabhai Shapurji Fraser ... . .
Miss J. Fernandez . .
Krishnarao Mahadev Karandikar

XV.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(RECOGNIZED 1865)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments :—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4 Students who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Manufacturers.

Attached to the College are Workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Three Fellowships, one of Rs. 50 and 2 of Rs. 25 each, all tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	"	12	"
3	"	10	"
1	"	9	"
5	"	8	"
3	"	7	"
3	"	6	"
10	"	5	"
2	"	4	"
4	"	3	"

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of " 25 "

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a Meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.

1857. Henry Coke, M.A.

1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.

1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.

1864. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1888.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., M.Inst.C.E.I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F C S, Mem Inst. M. Eng, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.
G. M. Woodrow, Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture.
H. M. Page, Head Master
Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M A., Mathematical Master.
Nanabhai Ardesir Framji Moos, B Sc., L.C.E., F R.S.E, F H A S., F C S., First Master.
Bamanji Hormasji Pavri, L.C.E., Second Master.
Manikshah Kavasji Bamji, L C.E, Third Master.
Tukaram Ramkrishna, First Assistant Master.
Martand Ganesh Panshe, Second Assistant Master.
Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.
T Pottinger, Lecturer on Veterinary subjects.
Dinshah Dosabhai Sanjana, Superintendent, Veterinary Hospital

Librarian.

Sadashiv Ganesh Paranjapye.
Narayan Balvant Ranade, Herbarium Keeper.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

Samba Shiva Iyer, B.Sc.
Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar, B.A.

Frere Scholar.

Krishnaji Hari Date, B.A.

McDougall Scholar.

Vincent Paul Rebeiro.

The Watt Scholarships.

One of Rs. 8.
One of Rs. 5.

These Scholarships were founded in memory of the late James Chorley Watt, C.S., Judge of Poona, who was killed in a carriage accident in August 1885, from subscriptions raised by friends of the deceased. They are awarded annually to lads in the College Workshops who have shown special proficiency in Mechanical Engineering.

Ranchhoddas Bhimji Naik.
John F.De Silva.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Maganlal Rayachand Shah.
* Balkrishna Sakharam Vakde.
* Sakharam Vishvanath Rajadhyaksha.
* Govind Raghava Deshpande.
* Revansidappa Basavappa Kittur.

Second-year Students.

B. Krishnarao.
B. Nanjundaya.
Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti.
Dinshah Dadabhai Daruvala.
N. R. Vyankatrao.
Navroji Dadabhai Katrak.
B. N. Garudacharya.
Mulji Bhagvandas Parekh.
Mervanji Pestanji Bilimoria.

First-year Students.

J. Luxmonrao.
Bellary Raghavaya.
Bhimaji Narshinh Shurpali.
Shrinivas Keshav Kadkol.
Shrish Chandra Chakravarti.
Dhanjishah Pestanji Bhedvar.
Jamsetji Pestanji Mistri.
Radhikaprasad Ray.
Kharshedji Framji Bhatena.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* C. Shrinivasacharya.
* Dinshah Mancherji Mobedjina.
* Hariram Madhavji Machar.
* Vinayak Trimbak Agashe.
* Mahadev Bhikaji Parchure.
* Raojibhai Bhailal Patel.
* Khodadad Ratanji Vacha.
* Percival Wright.
* Louis Cosserat.
* Parashram Kuberram Bhat.
* Appaji Ramchandra Kulkarni.
* Dattatraya Pandurang Bhosekar.

Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

* Ganesh Vishwambhar Gayatonde.
* Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia.
* Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar.
* Kattapa Shivappa Angadi.
* Robert MacFarlaine.
* Nicolas Francis Noronha.
* Krishnaji Keshav Gharpure.
* Trimbak Balvant Lele.
* Vishnu Balkrishna Pandit.
* Dajirao Amritrao Vichare.
* Sangappa Chikappa Shetti.

Second-year Students.

H. P. Chatterji.
Hirmagalur S. Venkatachar.
B. Narayan Ayengar.
Dadabhai Navroji Gazdar.
Keshav Govind Deshpande.
Shankar Narayan Sirjoshi.
Balvant Narayan Sathaye.
Mahadev Hari Paranjapye.
Robert Rozario.
Swaminath Vydhanath Iyer.
Govind Vishnu Bhide.
Ramchandra Shivram Deshpande.
Chenvargouda Sedramgouda Patil.
Ernest Hubert Flower.
Chandulal Sitaram Pardesi.
Lakshman Harischandra Choudhari.
Dinanath Ganesh Choudhari.
Ardesir Kharshedji Dastur.
Framji Mancherji Mobedjina.
Hormasji Jamaspji Mistri.
Hormasji Pestonji Matbar.
Hormasji Maneckji Bennet.
Rastam Kekobad Kanga.
Edward Talbot Dracott.
Sundarlal Manicklal Ghoradra.
Vishvanath Ramkrishna Akolekar.
Vinayak Martand Bedarkar.
Vishnu Krishna Kanitkar.
Ambalal Mahadevlal Lakhia.
Dayabhai Pragbhai Ameen.
Bajibhai Premshankar Mehta.
Amritlal Vithaldas Thakar.
Balvantrai Chandulal Desai.

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* Has passed the F.C.E Examination.

Ratonji Jivaji Contractor.
Ramchandra Hari Bhatavadekar.
Sadashiva Vishvanath Vaidya.
Krishnaji Kashinath Kurtakoti
Bhimaji Vyankatesh Nidgundi
Raghunath Ganesh Kelkar.
Hoshang Jamshetji Bharucha
Aubery St. J. Cooke.
Shankar Sitaram Gupte.
Gopal Vinayak Gokhale.
Saloman Shaloam.
Vaman Shivaram Ghare.
Mahadev Vishnu Joshi.
Samalji Popat Mehta.
Bando Govind Joga.
Behramji Barjorji Desai.
Mancherji Edalji Joshi.
P. Moraes.
K. P. Iyer.
V. N. Parulkar.
G. M. Rajarishi.

First-year Students

Ganesh Vishnu Sharangpani.

III.—Agricultural Department

Senior Agricultural Class.

Keshav Ramchandra Bettigiri
Hariilal Bhogilal Parikh.
Framji Jamshedji Bilia.
Rastamji Kavasji Bamji.
Govind Narayan Soudatti.
Trimbak Krishna Hangal.
Narayan Bhujanga Haskot.
Manjunath Narayan Mudbhatkal.
Vyankatesh Ganesh Joshi.
Krishnaji Lakshman Soman.

Junior Agricultural Class.

Ramchandra Gopal Hotenhalli.
Govind Raghavendra Savanur
Haribhai Venilal Alinavalla.
Ramchandra Nasinha Ekhundi.
Tammaji Krishna Alpajakati.
Vyankatesh Narso Subnis.

Trimbak Krishna Bapat.
Jamshedji Manekshah Doctor.
Krishnaji Govind Deshpande.
R. V. Hanbarhatti.
V. M. Namjoshi.
Nilkant Bhimrav Sondikar.
Pandurang Sitaram Kanitkar.

IV.—Forest Department.

Senior Forest Class.

Hari Anant Bhadbhade.
Sadashiv Pandurang Limaye.

Junior Forest Class.

Mancherji Behramji Merchant.
P. R. Hanson.

VII.

Endowments

I.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AW. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed

by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmaram Sadashiv, L.M. ...	Grant.
1868 September.	Thakur, Shripad Babaji, B.A. . .	Elphinstone.
1871 November.	Daphtare, Girdharlal Ratanlal, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April	Vaslekar, Nanaji Narayan, L.C.E. ...	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1877 April ...	Dhairyavan, Vasudev Krishnarao, B.A., LL.B.	Elph & Govt. Law School.
1881 June ...	Prabhakar, Govindrao Bhau, L.M. & S.	Grant.
1884 December.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangadhar, B.A.	Deccan.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities

for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1865	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1866	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	
1867	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathas.*	*Ditto.*	...
1868	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikaji Vakharkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorabji Edalji Gimi, B.A	Elphinstone.
1871	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Manikji Nasarvanji Nanavati, B A.	Elphinstone.
1872	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1873	*The Demonology of Western India*	*Medal not awarded.*	...

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1874...	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1875...	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1876...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1877...	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agase, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1879...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathás.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1880...	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnaji Madhavrao Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánd Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1882...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.	Elphinstone.
1883...	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do.
1884...	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*No Essay received.*	...

YEAR	SUBJECT	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE
1885	*The Vaishanav Sects of Western India, their Origin, History, Establishment, Ritual and peculiar Customs and Ceremonies.*	Damodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A	Elphinstone.
1886	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming*	*No Essay received.*	
1887	*The History of the Rise and Progress of Village Communities in Western India.*	Do.	Do.
1888	*Can the Organization of credit as lately introduced into European countries be usefully employed for the development of Manufactures and Agriculture in India?*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed —

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M A Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar

2 The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhagvat, Govind Ramchandra ..	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna ..	Do.
1868 ,,	Kathavate, Abaji Vishnu ...	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Kashinath Trimbak ..	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Raoji Vasudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Kashinath Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhide, Shivram Parshuram ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Ramchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Hariram Uttamram ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agase, Ganesh Janardan ...	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agase, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Vaman Shivram	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	. .
1881 ,,	Bhandarkar, Shridhar Ramkrishna.	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	.
1883 ,,	*No Candidate*	..
1884 ,,	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra..	Elphinstone.
1885 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.. .
1886 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	... .
1887 ,,	*No candidate*	.....

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and

hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN
	POEMS.	
1864	*The Himalaya Mountains* ..	Vikaji, Framji Rastamji.
1865	*The Indian Seasons* ..	*Prize not awarded.*
1866	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867	*The Solar System* ..	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS—*continued.*	
1868..	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyar, Jehangiershah Erachshah.
1870..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyar, Jehangiershah Erachshah.
1871..	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872 .	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shivaji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Prize not awarded.*
1877 .	*The Malabar Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878 .	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879...	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1882...	*The Elephantas*	*Ditto.*
1883...	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	Nimachvala, Jehangier Dorabji.
1884 ..	*A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.*	*No Essay received.*
1885 .	*Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1886..	*The best methods of spreading a knowledge of popular science in India.*	*Ditto.*
1887...	*Moral and Social Progress of the English Nation under Queen Victoria.*	Sovani, Govind Krishna, B.A.
1888 ..	*The Work and Influence of Richard Cobden.*	

V.

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Exami-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5¼ to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

nation with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev ...	Ratnagiri High School.
	Shikhare, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Kashinath Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Narayan Balkrishna.	Elphinstone High School.
1868...	Chintamanipetkar, Pandurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agase, Narayan Bhikaji ...	Ratnagiri High School.
1869...	Agase, Ganesh Janardan ...	Poona High School.
	Rajavade, Gopal Vishnu ...	Ratnagiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Vaman... ...	Ditto.
	Oka, Vaman Daji	Ditto.
1871 ..	Bhat, Hariram Uttamram ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnaji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872 .	Agase, Dhondu Hari ...	Ratnagiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshman Janardan ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Vaman Shivram ...	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
	Gokhale, Krishnaji Vishnu ..	Ratnagiri High School.
1874...	Natu, Trimbak Gangadhar ...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopal Ramchandra .	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1875...	Bhandarkar, Sridhar Ramkrishna.	Elphinstone High School.
	Kulkarni, Balaji Hari ..	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1876 .	Phadke, Ramchandra Dinkar.	Ratnagiri High School.
	Bhagvat, Balaji Abaji ...	Poona High School.
1877 .	Godbole, Sadashiv Mahadev .	Ratnagiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopal Ramchandra ...	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1878 .	Damle, Shridhar Keshav ..	Ratnagiri High School.
	Date, Balaji Sadashiv .	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra	Ratnagiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhar Khanderao..	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra ..	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnaji Hari... ...	Elphinstone High School.
1881...	Bodas, Lakshman Chintaman .	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Balkrishna	Robert Money Institution
1882. .	Joshi, Chintaman Hari ..	Ratnagiri High School.
	Date, Narayan Kashinath ...	New English School, Poona.
1883 .	Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu ...	Ditto.
	Panse, Narayan Sakharam ...	Ditto.
1884..	Paranjapye, Shivram Mahadev	Ditto.
	Ghokale, Vishnu Balambhat..	Poona Native Institution.
1885	Patankar, Nilkant Pandurang.	New English School, Poona.
	Kale, Raoji Ramchandra ...	Poona High School.
1886...	Namjoshi, Ramchandra Abaji..	New English School, Poona.
	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna ...	Poona High School.
1887..	Juvekar, Dattatrya Govind . .	Ratnagiri High School.
	Deshmukh, Dvarkanath Ganesh	Poona High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of

Kathiawar for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bona fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AX, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10 Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL
1867	Vohoro, Kalliantai Lakshmi shankar	Surat High School
1868	Desai, Savailal Govindram	Elphinstone High School
1871	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	Ditto
1873	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot
1875	Ghogavala, Adarji Rastamji	Chandanvadi High School, Bombay
1877	Joshipara, Pranlal Kahandas	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad
1879	Mehta, Anantrai Nathji	Bhavnagar High School.
1881	Chavan, Odhavji Devji	Elphinstone High School
1883	Nulkar, Atmaram Krishnaji	Poona High School.
1885	Mehta, Panachand Jayachand	Bhavnagar High School
1887	Thakar, Parmanand Vithaldas	Ditto

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq, Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship,

to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868..	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869 ..	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870 .	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal	Ditto.
1872..	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876 .	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877 .	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris	Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Framji	Elphinstone High School
1879 .	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St. Mary's Institution.
1880...	DeSilva, Manuel	Ditto.
1881...	DeMello, Ignatius	Ditto.
1882 .	Hanson, Charles M	Bishop's High School, Poona.
1883...	Maidment, Samuel Gerald	Cathedral High School, Bombay.
1884 ..	Kotak, Narandas Shivji	Elphinstone High School.
1885	Davar, Edalji Framji ... ... } equal	Fort High School.
	Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel ... } equal	St. Vincent's School, Poona.
1886...	DeSilva, Braz Laurence	St. Xavier's High Schol.
1887...	Abdulbhai Yusufalli	FreeGenl. Assembly's Instn.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination

2 The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3 Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A D. Sassoon, C S I, being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Revd. Dr Wilson, the sum of Rs 5,000 in Government 5* per cent Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rs 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations —

1 A Scholarship of Rs 250 per annum, to be denomi-

* Now transferred to 4 per cent Government stock

nated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

Year	Scholar	School.
1872 ..	David, Abraham Jacob..	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878 ..	Gavankar, Rajaram Raghoba.....	Fort High School
1879	Khot, Krishnaji Venkaji	Ditto
1881 .	Reuben Ezra	Robert Money Institution
1883 ..	Bhastekar, Isaac Aaron	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay
1885 ..	Solomon, Ezekiel	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1887	Samuel Simeon	Elphinstone High School.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered on behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal and Books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "The James Berkley Gold Medal," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty,

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L C E, provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2 The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L C E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	MEDALLIST	COLLEGE
1872	Godbole, Kashinath Ramchandra, B A	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science)
1873..	Bamanji Sorabji	Ditto.
1874	Chandnani, Pritamdas Parsumal	Ditto
1875	Tarapurvala, Fardunji Kuvarji	Ditto.
1876	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877	*Ditto*	
1878	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B A.	Ditto
1879	*Medal not awarded*	
1880	*Ditto*	
1881	*Ditto*	
1882	Ahmadi, Ibrahim Shaik Daud Akhund	College of Science, Poona
1883	*Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Mokshagundum Vishvesvaraiya, B A*	Ditto
1884	Chitale, Parshuram Narayan	Ditto
1885	Gole Vishnu Vithal	Ditto
1886	*Medal not awarded, but a Prize of Books only given to Karpur Shrinivas Rao S, B Sc*	Ditto
1887	Chikkaballapur, Subbarao	Ditto

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B H Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent, for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved —

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay"

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations —

1 A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2 The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine —

1. Marathi	5. Sindhi.
2 Gujarathi.	6. Arabic.
3. Canarese	7. Persian.
4 Hindustani.	

3 The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees

YEAR	LANGUAGE	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL.
1869	Marathi .	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore Madressa
1870	Gujarathi .	Kanga, Dinshah Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School
1871	Canarese	Bevur, Ramchandra Hanumantrao	Belgaum Sirdars' High School
1872.	Sindhi	Mirza, Kalichkhan Fraidunbeg	Haidarabad High School
1873..	Persian	Contractor, Behramji Rastamji	Poona High School
1874	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel ..	Karachi High School
1875	Arabic or Marathi	Kamtkar, Balkrishna Hari (*Marathi*)	Private Tuition
1876	Gujarathi	Kaji, Chhaganlal Gulabdas	Surat High School
1877	Canarese	Kuknur, Raghavendra Jayacharya	Dharwad High School

YEAR.	LANGUAGE	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL
1878	Sindhi	Jugtiani, Kundanmal Manikrai	Haidarabad Mission School.
1879.	Marathi	Patvardhan, Balkrishna Narayan	Private Tuition, Poona
1880	Persian	Munshi, Ghulam Ahmad	Fort High School
1881	Hindustani	Mirza, Najafkuli Fredun beg	Naravan Jagannath High School, Karachi
1882	Sindhi	Oza, Dipchand Tejbhandas	Ditto
1883	Gujarathi	Mehta, Chunilal Anupram	Nariad High School
1884	Canarese	Tankasale, Balaji Raghavendra	Belgaum Sirdars High School
1885	Marathi	Kocharekar, Krishnaji Báburao	Ratnagiri High School
1886	Arabic or Hindustani	*No candidate having passed in either of these languages, the Prize was not awarded*	
1887	Persian ...	Koyaji, Marzban Kuvarji	Kathiawar High School
1888	Hindustani		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junagad and Nowanagar, in the Province of Kathiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes of the value of Rs 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved —

"That the offer of Rs 5,000 in Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junagad and Nowanagar, in Kathiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kathiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bona fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AY must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL.
1871..	Shah, Tribhuvandas Motichand	Rajkot High School.
1873	Acharya, Devishankar Rajishankar	Kathiawar High School.
1875	Rana, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877	Buch, Bhupatrai Dayalji..... ..	Ditto
1879	Joshipara, Pranlal Kahandas	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.
1881..	Chhaya, Jatashankar Jivanlal . ..	Private Tuition, Junagad
1883	Vaishnav, Jayaprasad Hariprasad	Baroda High School, *formerly* Private Tuition
1885	Nanavati, Hariprasad Kirparam	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad
1887	Shukla, Navalshankar Nrisinh	Ditto.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq, the sum of (Rs 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government 5* per cent Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S, Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

*Now transferred to 4 per cent Government stock.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2 The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G Selby, B.A.
1881 .	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages	A Führer, Ph.D.
1885 .	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	W. E. Hart, B.A.
1886 .	Latin and Greek	R H. Gunion, B.A.
1887..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	Peter Peterson, D.Sc.
1888	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	The Rev. Mr. J. D. Lord.
1889..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	G. W. Forrest, B.A.

XIV.
THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE.
1870.	Sayani, Ibrahim Muhammad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Ramchandra.....	Deccan
1872	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1873	Kanga, Dinshah Pestanji	Elphinstone
1874	Modi, Jehangier Edalji	Ditto.
1875.	Chiplunkar, Lakshman Krishna	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876	Kanga, Fardunji Manikji	St Xavier's.
1877	Shahani, Dayaram Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878	Shanshan, Henry Frank	St Xavier's.
1879	Kanga, Sorabji Manikji	Ditto.
1880	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak	Elphinstone.
1881	Nariman, Manikji Kharshedji	Ditto.
1882	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu ..	Ditto.
1883	Padshah, Barjorji Jamasji.....	Ditto.
1884	Patel, Bapuji Sorabji	Ditto.
1885	Banaji, Framji Kavasji	Ditto
1886	Mehta, Manu Nandshankar	Ditto
1887	Sane, Ganesh Bhaskar	Ditto

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation :—

In 1887 to Languages.

YEAR.	SUBJECT	MEDALLIST	COLLEGE
1874	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B A	St Xavier's
1876	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Dastur, Faridunji Mancherji B A	Elphinstone.
1877	Natural Sciences .	Naegaumvala, Kavas Dadabhai, B A	Ditto.
1878	Mathematics	Sanjana, Kavasji Jamshedji, B A	Deccan
1879	Languages	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880	History and Philosophy	*Ditto*	
1881	Mathematics	*Ditto*	
1882	Mathematics	Vaidya Chintaman Vinayak B A	Elphinstone
1883	Mathematics	Wagle, Krishnaji Balvant, B A	Ditto
1884	Natural Sciences	Kanga Mancherji Kavasji, B A	Ditto
1885	Natural Sciences	Masani, Adarji Mernosji, B A, B Sc	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1886	History and Philosophy	Padshah, Pestanji Jamasji	Elphinstone
1887	History and Philosophy	Banaji, Framji Kavasji	Ditto

XVI

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship —

1 A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs 22 a month.

the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873	Deshmukh, Ramchandra Gopalrao, B.A.	Ditto.
1874..	Kothare, Anandrao Krishnarao, B.A. .	Ditto.
1875..	Athale, Yashvant Vasudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dharyavan, Vasudev Krishnarao, B.A.	Ditto.
1877.	Inamdar, Venkatrao Rukhmangad, B A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bhaskar Shridhar, B.A	Ditto.
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Narayan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandavadkar, Narayan Ganesh, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1881	Dave, Kevalram Mavji, B.A.	Ditto.
1882	Kaka, Navroji Behramji, B.A.	Ditto.
1883.	Joshi, Moro Vishvanath, B.A.	Ditto.
1884..	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak, M A.. ...	Ditto.
1885..	Karandikar, Balkrishna Parshuram, B A.	Ditto.
1886.	Patil, Govind Appaji	Ditto.
1887 .	Bhat, Mahadev Vaman	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and

the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan Thomas	St. Xavier's
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876..	Agashe, Dhondu Hari	Ditto
1878 .	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak	Elphinstone.
1882	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu . ..	Ditto
1884 .	Mehta, Darashah Bejanji	St. Xavier's.
1886 .	Kania, Jekisandas Jethabhai	Elphinstone.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL
1872	Mulla, Faizullabhai Lukmanji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatesh Bapuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yakub Ismael.....	Haidarabad High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dadabhai	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
1877..	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Joshi, Moro Vishvanath	Amraoti High School.
1879	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School.
1880..	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla
1881	Millard, Alfred	Ditto
1882	Cama, Manikji Dosabhai	Bombay Proprietary School
1883	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji ...	Fort High School.
1884.	Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram	Elphinstone High School.
1885	Cama, Nasarvanji Mancherji	Fort High School.
1886	Dubash, Dinshah Barjorji	Ditto.
1887	Boyce, Nasarvanji Nanabhai	Ditto

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AZ) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall

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By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar' within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL
1872	Khimjiani, Fazal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mulla, Faizallabhai Lukmanji	Surat High School.
1873	Nanjiani, Karimalji Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Goratela, Visanji Hansraj	Ditto.
1874	Dave, Vithalji Keshavji....	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hasam Virji	General Assembly's Institution.
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvanji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulekar, Dattatraya Vishvanath..	Ratnagiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bhaskar. .	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhammad Fathe Ali.	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukha, Visanji Kallianji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhatti, Keshavji Shamji.....	Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
1878	Rukha, Ramdas Ladha	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidas Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantani, Pranshankar Jatashankar	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Thakar, Kallianji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamalli Dost Muhammad	Fort High School.
	Sankharia, Damodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyas, Raghavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution.
	Parmanand, Jagannath Narayan.. .	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advani, Hiranand Khemsing	Haidarabad High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopalji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Dholkia, Rupshankar Murarji	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
1884	Mehta, Mavji Kanji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Machhar, Hariram Madhavji	
	Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar	Elphinstone High School.
	Lakhani, Hasam Alladina..	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1885	Meisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpal	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Vediadave, Kanji Mavji	Private Tuition, Bombay.
1886	Goratela, Nanji Hansraj.....	Navanagar High School.
	Dhurde, Karsandas Premji	Karachi Mission High School.
1887	Parekh, Mulraj Panachand	St. Xavier's High School.
	Vaidya, Gulabshankar Kharashankar.	Alfred High School, Bhuj.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S I., the late Thakur of Bhavnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhavnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1874	Desai, Sakarlal Chhotamlal	Bhavnagar High School
	Oza, Dulerai Mahipatrai	Ditto.
1875	Mehto, Balvantrai Harjivandas	Ditto.
	Mehta, Partabrai Govindrai	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kallianrai Mahipatrai	Ditto.
	Mehta, Samaldas Chhaganlal	Ditto.
1877	Mehta, Vamanram Kapilram	Ditto.
	Mehta, Mahipatram Govindram	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Manshankar Parmanand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlal Lakshmidas	Ditto.
	Parekh, Bechardas Chhaganlal	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Raghavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khushaldas Karsandas	Ditto.
1881	Mehta, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamrai Mahipatrai	Ditto
	Mehta, Sakarlal Mansukhram	Ditto.
1883	Vakil, Chunilal Harilal	Ditto
	Mehta, Umiashankar Gavrishankar	Ditto,
1884	Desai, Champaklal Manilal	Ditto.
	Mehta, Panachand Jayachand	Ditto.
	Doshi, Nanachand Bochar	Ditto.
1885	Motivala, Phirozshah Bhikaji	Ditto
	Thakar, Parmanand Vithaldas	Ditto.
1886	Bhat, Anupral Ramji	Ditto.
	Thakore, Amritlal Vithaldas	
1887	Joshi, Balkrishna Bhagvandas	Ditto.
	Mehta, Manilal Harilal	

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th

November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The "KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3 The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in

such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country	Tripathi, Govardhan Madhavaram, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhandarkar, Vasudev Gopal, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments	Mudholkar, Rang nath Narsinh, B.A	Ditto.
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	*Prize not awarded,*	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and promoting Culture.	*Prize equally divided between Mahadev Vishnu Gokhale, M A, and Hiraji Kavasji Kola, B A.*	Elphinstone.
1885	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1886	The position of Women in India as compared with their position in Europe and America.	*Ditto.*	
1887	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity	*Ditto.*	
1888	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Subject.	Prizeman.	College.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*Ditto.*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India.	Mehta, Kavasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Mehta, Kavasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Ditto.
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto.*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attaching to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for obviating the latter.	Aquino, Thomas Hannibal, L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1885	Is Quarantine of advantage in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1886	Recent progress in the Microscopic Investigation of Disease.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1887	On the Different Varieties of Fevers prevalent in Bombay: with suggestions for their Treatment, prophylactic and curative.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. & S.	Ditto.
1888	The influence on health and the duration of life of caste or religious customs as regards food and drink.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of

founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Shahani, Dayaram Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 .	Gomes, Luis Paul C.....	Ditto.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Ditto.
1880 (Apl.)	Kelkar, Vasudev Balkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.
1881 .	Sabnis, Ramchandra Ghanasham	St Xavier's.
1882 .	Columbavala, Rastamji Kavasji	Ditto.
1883 .	Lenahan, Robert	Elphinstone.
1884 .	Hate, Gajanan Harichandra	St Xavier's
1885 ..	Sorabji, Cornelia	Deccan.
1886 ..	Desai, Ramdat Vithoba.....	Elphinstone
1887 .	Ali, Adanan Suleman	St. Xavier's

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions.

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1876..	Chandavadkar, Narayan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877..	Shahani, Dayaram Gidumal.....	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhai Edalji	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilal Nabhubhai.....	Ditto.
1880 .	Pandia, Chhaganlal Harilal	Ditto.
1881..	Nariman, Manikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Padshah, Barjorji Jamasji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Mehta, Darashah Bejanji	St. Xavier's
1885	Banaji, Framji Kavasji	Elphinstone
1886..	Dalal, Hirjibhai Kavasji.....	Ditto.
1887..	Hodivala, Shapurshah Hormaji	Ditto.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose

of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

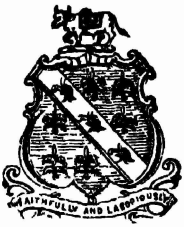
1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the Prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pavgi, Raoji Bhavanrao	Elphinstone
1877..	Apte, Vaman Shivram	Deccan.
1878	Natu, Kashinath Gangadhar, B A.	Ditto.
1879	Bhandarkar, Shridhar Ramkrishna	Elphinstone
1880	Divatia, Narsingrao Bholanath	Ditto.
1881	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshman Ramchandra	Ditto.
1883	Kirkire, Krishnaji Hari	Ditto.
1884	Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra	Deccan.
1885	Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahadev.....	Ditto.
1886.	Bijapurkar, Vishnu Govind	Ditto
1887.	Limaye, Lakshman Narayan...	Elphinstone.

XXVI.



THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Natu, Trimbak Gangadhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divatia, Narsingrao Bholanath	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintaman Vinayak.....	Ditto.
1880 (Apl.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 (Dec.) .	Banhatti, Narayan Daso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnaji Hari	Ditto.
1882 .	Bhanu, Chintaman Gangadhar	Deccan.
1883 ..	Paranjapye, Hari Krishna	Ditto.
1884 .	Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu	Ditto.
1885 .	Bhandarkar, Vithal Sitaram	Elphinstone.
1886	Patankar, Nilkanth Pandurang	Fergusson.
1887 ..	Kelkar, Narhar Krishna	Ditto.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering."

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876	Bhedvar, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto
1878	Mujumdar, Maneklal Narbheram	Ditto.
1879	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880	Bharucha, Manikji Sheriarji	College of Science.
1881	Surveyor, Manikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882	Bhandare, Hari Bhikaji	Ditto.
1883	Varneshiyar, Sitaram Sambsiv	Ditto.
1884	Gowda, Chikamagalur Halagaiya	Ditto.
1885	Basavapatna, Subbarao	Ditto.
1886	Patel, Ardesir Kavasji	Ditto.
1887	Narsapur, Annaji Hanmant	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the *Matriculation Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Previous Examination to the Gujarathi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAA) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory

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* The standard of admittance into the Engineering College having been raised from Matriculation to Previous Examination, the Scholarship is now awarded at the Previous Examination.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876 ..	Thakore, Jadavrai Hakumatrai	Surat High School.
1877	Desai, Nathabhai Avichaldas	Nariad High School.
1878	Divecha, Vanmali Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879 .	Shroff, Bhailal Purshottam	Nariad High School.
1880	Kora, Balabhai Gulabchand	Ditto.
1881	Mehta, Gokaldas Rajpal	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
1882...	Dalal, Bhagvandas Harkisandas	Surat High School.
1883.	Sanghani, Keshavdas Sakhidas	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
1884	Patel, Ravji Bhailal	Baroda High School.
1885 .	Mehta, Mulji Kapurchand	Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.
1886	Hansotia, Chunilal Jivanlal.....	Surat High School.
1887...	Shah, Maganlal Raychand	College of Science, Poona.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to

a Gujarathi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujarathi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujarathi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desai, Manekiai Sakarlai	Elphinstone.
1880 .	Divatia, Narsingrao Bholanath	Ditto.
1882..	Dikshit, Hari Sitaram.....	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1884..	Tana, Morarji Anandji	Elphinstone.
1886..	Kania, Jekisandas Jethabhai	Ditto.

XXX.
THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Govern-

ment 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanath.	Sanskrit	Amraoti High School
1879	Chavan, Bastianh Duniasinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyankar, Krishnaji Bhaskar	Ditto	Akola High School.
1881..	Khanzode, Ambadas Davji.	Ditto	Amraoti High School.
1882..	Deshpande, Vaman Pantu.	Ditto	Ditto.
1883..	Paranjapye, Vasudev Kashinath.	Ditto	Ditto.
1884 .	Deshpande, Govind Vishvanath.	Ditto	Akola High School.
1885..	Dange, Shankar Narayan.	Ditto	Akola High School, *formerly* Poona New English School.
1886 .	Rahalkar, Narayan Moreshvar.	Ditto	Akola High School.
1887..	Damle, Moro Keshav.....	Ditto	Amraoti High School.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjana, Jehangier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 (April.)	Vakil, Ochhavram Nanabhai.....	Elphinstone College.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopal	Ditto.
1881 .	Padshah, Barjorji Jamasji , ...	Ditto.
1882 .	Darukhanavala, Mervanji Pestanji ...	St. Xavier's College.
1883 ..	Bharda, Bhikaji Dorabji	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Malvankar, Narayan Kashinath	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Bastavala, Sorabji Dadabhai	St. Xavier's College.
1886 ..	Kankodivala, Chandulal Dayabhai	Ditto
1887 ..	Majmudar, Kanaiyalal Dayabhai	Baroda College.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation I.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishah Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880 .	Mirza, Nasarvanji Framji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarrao Gajanan	Ditto.
1882..	Masani, Adarji Mernosji.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883..	Wadia, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone.
1884 .	Sovani, Govind Krishna	Ditto.
1885..	Devbhankar, Raghunath Vaman.....	Deccan.
1886..	Bhate, Vithal Balkrishna	Elphinstone.
1887..	Patkar, Damodar Raghunath	Free General Assembly's Institution.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cama, Rastam Kharshedji	St Xavier's.
1880 .	Pandia, Chhaganlal Harilal	Elphinstone.
1881 .	Kelkar, Vasudev Balkrishna.....	Ditto.
1882 .	Gokhale, Mahadev Vishnu	Ditto.
1883 .	Padshah, Barjorji Jamasji	Ditto.
1884 .	Padshah, Pestanji Jamasji.....	Ditto.
1885 .	Banaji, Framji Kavasji	Ditto.
1886	Dallas, Barjorji Sorabji	Ditto.
1887	Mistri, Dhanjishah Palanji	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Savantvadi, Kutch, Kolhapur or Kathiawar.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Savantvadi, Kutch, Kolhapur, or Kathiawar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attend-

ance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadashiv.....	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
1883..	Apte, Hari Sadashiv.....	Ditto.
1884..	Kulkarni, Vaman Baji	Ditto.
1885..	Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh.....	Ditto.
1886..	Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram	Ditto.
1887..	Joga, Gopal Daji	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangadhar.	Deccan.
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1885	The Commerce of India as affected by British Rule.	*No Essay received.*	
1886	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1887	What India has gained from the study of English Literature and History.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1888	How far is India prepared for social changes based on the experience of the Christian Nations, and especially of England? Have the changes as yet introduced been advantageous? In what way can they be made most beneficial in the future?		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Narayan Jagannath High School, Karáchi.
1883	Haidari, Muhammad Akbar Nazeralli ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
1884	Pathan, Saifuidin Lalkhan	Amráoti High School.
1885	Motlani, Gani Arbi	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1886	Ali, Adanan Suleman	St. Xavier's High School.
1887	Abdulbhai Yusufalli..	Free General Assembly' Institution.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 ..	Rajavade, Vaijanath Kashinath ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883 ..	Bhagvat, Sakharam Keshav.. ..	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Arte, Bhaskar Ramchandra	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Gat, Ganesh Vaman	Deccan College.
1886 ..	Tripathi, Tanasukhram Manasukhram .	Elphinstone College.
1887 ..	Kale, Raoji Ramchandra	Deccan College.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.C.E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Shah, Bhailal Purshottamdas	College of Science, Poona.
1884 ..	Chitale, Parshuram Krishna	Ditto.
1885 .	Vakil, Ardesir Kavasji .. .	Ditto.
1886 ..	Karpur, Shrinivas Rao S. .. .	Ditto.
1887 ..	Chikkaballapur Subbarao	Ditto.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or

Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Patel, Chaturbhuj Valabbhai	Baroda College, *formerly* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
1885 ..	Astekar, Ramchandra Gopal	Baroda College.
1887 .	Majmudar, Kanaiyalal Dayabhai	Baroda College.

XL.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year,

shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

5. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidates at the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

6. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that they have duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of their College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of

the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	EXAMINATION.	SCHOLARS.	COLLEGE.
1883.	Matriculation.	Macdi, Syed Taher .. .	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay
	Previous .	Akhund, Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A. .	Maulvi, Surajudin Abdul Fatta.	Ditto
1884 .	Matriculation ..	Kazi Inamdar Mir Sarfaraz Ali Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Hydari, Muhammad Akbar Nazaralli.	St. Xavier's College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Aidrus Sayad Abubakar, a matriculated student.*	Surat High School.
1885..	Matriculation	Tyabji, Alli Najmudin ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Pathan, Saifuddinkhan Lalkhan.	Deccan College.
	First B.A. ..	Hydari, Muhammad Akbar Nazaralli.	St. Xavier's College
1886..	Matriculation.	Tharani, Kasam Sumar ..	Elphinstone High School.
	Previous ..	El-Edroos, Syed Abubakar Syed Hussein.	Elphinstone College.
	First B A. ..	*No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Nathani, Najarali Sheriff.*	St. Xavier's High School.
1887..	Matriculation..	Hasan Musakhan	St. Xavier's High School.
	Previous ..	Ali, Adanan Suleman	St. Xavier's College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate. The Syndicate awarded this Scholarship to Doctor, Ebrahim Abdulhusain.*	Elphinstone High School.

XLI.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation

of a Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1884	Kher, Govind Balaji	Grant Medical College.
1885 .	Mistri, Mancherji Jamasji	Ditto
1886 ..	Masna, Hormasji Manikji	Ditto.
1887 ..	Gandhi, Sorabji Fardunji	Ditto.

XLII.

THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE.

In March 1884 Kaveribai, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Balkrishna Sudamji, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE," and to be awarded under such regulations as the Syndicate might consider desirable.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 13th August 1884, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners with the highest number of marks in "Midwifery."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L M. and S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Midwifery.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1885 ..	Kothavala, Dorabshah Edalji	Grant Medical College.
1886	Kallianvala, Navroji Kavasji	Ditto.
1887 .	Bharucha, Erachji Sheriarji . ..	Ditto.

XLIII.

THE BHAGVAT SINGHJI COLLECTION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

In May 1885, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the formation of a University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th August 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLIV.

THE MAJMUDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1885, Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government

Promissory Notes which the friends of the late Majmudár Manishankar Kikani of Káthiáwár raised in testimony of their respect for his Sanskrit learning and their admiration of his character, for the foundation of a Memorial Scholarship in the University of Bombay with a view to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, especially among students of Káthiáwár.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 12th December 1865, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE MAJMUDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (10) ten per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, according to the results of the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and who has previously studied for not less than two years in a High School or Schools in Káthiáwár before his passing the Matriculation Examination.

3. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AZ) with their applications for permission to attend the Previous Examination of the same year.

4. Should there be no student from a High School in Káthiáwar entitled to receive the Scholarship during the year in which the Scholarship is to be awarded, the Syndicate shall award it to the Native of Gujarát who passes the Previous Examination of the year with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College

or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

7. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

8. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

9. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided that the object of the Fund, namely the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, is kept in view and the name of Majmudár Mañishankar Kikáni is permanently associated with the Scholarship on whatever terms it may be awarded.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1887. Jan.	Oza, Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar	Sámaldás College.

XLV.

THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1885, Mr. Haridas Veharidas Desai, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,600 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded every year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any school at Nadiád or Bhavnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarát or Sámaldás College and prosecutes his further studies for the higher examinations at a recognized College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHAVNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per mensem, shall be awarded each year to the Candidate who, having matriculated from any School at Nadiád or Bhávnagar, passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarát or Sámaldás College, and prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1887.	Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri	Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar.
1888.	Oza, Bhupatrai Lakshmishankar.	Ditto.

XLVI.

THE BHA'U SA'HEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS.

In July 1885 Mr. Haridas Veharidas Desai, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs 7,200 in

4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of two Scholarships of equal value, to be called "THE BHÁU SÁHEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS," to be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiád High School, or from any other school at Nadiád, on condition that they prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

Two Scholarships, to be called "THE BHA'U SA'HEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. (12) twelve per mensem, shall be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiád High School, or from any other school at Nadiád, and prosecute their studies at a recognized College.

2. Should there be no Candidates from any school at Nadiád entitled to receive the Scholarship or Scholarships during the year in which they are to be awarded, the Syndicate shall reserve the interest for the award of extra Bháu Sáheb Desái Scholarships to Candidates from any school at Nadiád who obtain the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who prosecute their studies in a recognized College.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that they have joined a recognized College.

4. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the recognized College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholars are in regular attendance at the College, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should a Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarships may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarships have been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1886.	Amin, Dayabhai Pragbhai	Nadiád High School.
	Kantharia, Gopal Harilal ..	
1887.	Mehta, Shankarlal Keshavlal ...	Ditto.
	Mehta, Harilal Chaturbhuj ...	

XLVII.

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.

The Ashburner Memorial Committee offered to the University a sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 120, to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," in honour of the Honourable L. R. Ashburner, late Senior Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, to be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Prize to be called "THE ASHBURNER PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (120) one hundred and twenty, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject connected with Indian Arts, Manufacture, or Agriculture.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their graduation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the Judges pronounce an Essay worthy of it.

7. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the Endowment.

8. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR	SUBJECT	PRIZEMAN	COLLEGE.
1888	To what classes of Manufactures in Bombay can Scientific or Methodical teaching be applied most advantageously, and what would be the most practically effective mode of Instruction?		

XLVIII.

THE KUTCHI DIVA'N BAHA'DUR MANIBHAI PRIZE.

Diván Bahádur Manibhai Jusbhai, Diván of Kutch, offered a sum of Rs. 2,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Prize of the value of Rs. 100,

to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVÁN BAHÁDUR MANIBHAI PRIZE," and to be awarded every year to a Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1886, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Prize to be called "THE KUTCHI DIVÁN BAHA'DUR MANIBHAI PRIZE," consisting of Rs.(100) one hundred, or of books of the like value, shall be awarded annually to the Kutchi Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2 If in any year the Prize shall not be awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of, at the discretion of the Syndicate, in furtherance of the object and purposes of the Endowment.

3. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Prize has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL
1887.	Parekh, Mulraj Panachand	St Xavier's High School

XLIX.

THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP.

The Greaves Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School or from any other school at Broach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 8th February 1887, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship to be called "THE JAMES GREAVES SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. (15) fifteen per mensem, shall be awarded each year to a Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School, or from any other school at Broach, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2 The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3 The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL
1887	Dave, Nandshankar Parvatishankar	Broach High School
1888	Munshi, Thakarlal Chimanlal	Ditto

L.

THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP.

W. M. Bisset, Esquire, Chairman, Colonel French Testimonial Fund Committee, in a letter dated 4th February 1886, offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 in Municipal bonds subscribed by the Staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the purpose of perpetuating the name of Colonel P. T. French, late Chairman of the Company, for founding a Scholarship to be called "THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP," of the present yearly value of Rs. 200, and to be given to the Candidate who passes the F. C E. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 17th December 1887 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Scholarship to be called "THE COLONEL PATRICK FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP," of the present yearly value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded each year to that Candidate who passes the F. C. E Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies at an institution recognized in Civil Engineering.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied

by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

6. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

LI.

THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Secretary to the Káyasth Prabhu Educational Fund, Baroda, in a letter dated 2nd February 1887, offered to the University a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP" and to be awarded to a Candidate of the Káyasth Prabhu community who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and continues to study at one of the Colleges recognized by the University.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 17th December 1887, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship to be called "THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded each year to the Candidate belonging to the Káyastha Prabhu community from any part of India, who passes the Matriculation with the highest number of marks on condition that he prosecutes his studies at a recognized College.

2. Káyastha Prabhu Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AAC) with a certificate of good moral character, signed by a person of known respectability, along with their applications for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such College, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the Endowment.

7. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1887.	Kharkar, Trimbak Atmaram ..	Elphinstone High School.

VIII

Benefactions.

I.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :— That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of he Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rajabai, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells, and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund"

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RAJABAI TOWER' in commemoration of Mr Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

VI.
GIBBS TESTIMONIAL.

In the Address presented in Convocation on the 28th January 1879 to the Honourable James Gibbs on his approaching retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Senate intimated their intention of marking their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University during his nine years' tenure of office by some substantial memorial. In view of Mr. Gibbs, "long, useful, and honourable course in the Public Service' and in the Government of this Presidency," it was thought that this memorial "might well and appropriately take the form of a section of the University Library comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments."

The subscription to this memorial, which was not confined to members of the University, amounted to Rs 15,808. Of this sum Rs. 2,316 were expended on the bust of Mr. Gibbs which now stands in the University Library: and the balance has been spent on a collection of the kind indicated, and entitled "The Gibbs Testimonial."

IX.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1887-88.

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 17th January 1888, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable RAYMOND WEST, C.S, M.A., LL.D. F.R.G.S.

Deans.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.
C. F. FARRAN, B.A.
H. V. CARTER, M.D.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.

Syndics.

The Honourable Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD, C.S.,M.A., LL.M.
CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.
The Honourable KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S.
COWASJI HORMUSJI, G.G.M.C.
Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

Registrar

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

of Accounts

Sir MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, Knight, C.S.I.
Sir HENRY MORLAND, Knight, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst.C.E.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Chief Justice

The Honourable L. H. BAYLEY.

Bishop.

The Most Rev. Dr. PORTER.

Judges of the High Co

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.
The Honourable Mr. Justice SCOTT.
The Honourable Mr. Justice PARSONS.

Members of the Legislative Cou

The Honourable PHIROZSHAH MERVANJI MEHTA, M.A.
The Honourable J. MACPHERSON, B.A.

Educational Officer

T. B. KIRKHAM.

Fellows.

The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Navroji.
Sirdar Vinayakrao Vasudevji.
Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.
Dosabhoy Framji C.S.I.
A. N. Hojel, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.
Dastur Peshutan Byramji.
Rao Bahadur Vasudev Pandurang.
I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
Shantaram Narayan.
The Rev. J.A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia B.A., LL.B.
Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar
Jamshedji Pallonji Kapadia.
W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.
Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgiree, L.M.
Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.
Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.

Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, M D, L.M.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.
J. G. DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L R.C.P.
J. T. Gray, L R.C.P. Lond., Ak. & C.
Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra.
P. Ryan
J. Arnot, M D., C.M.
Badrudin Tyabji.
Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc.M. Inst C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
Shamrao Vithal.
G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M, M.D, M R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C S. Lond., F.R.C.S.
Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph. D.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J.
Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.
Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.
Kamrudin Tyabji.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
P. C. DeSouza, L.M.
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C. P.E.
Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehanghier Cowasji Jehangier Readymoney.
The Rev. H. C. Squires, M.A.
F. Chambers
G. Geary.
J. Griffiths.
D, MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.
E, W. Stevens, F.R I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C S., F.I.C.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
M Macmillan, B A
Mancherji Navroji Banaji
J. W. Orr, M.A.
Pestanji Mancherji, G.G.M C.
M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B
V. V. Gokhale, M.A., M.D.
Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Ph.D.
H. Curwen
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J
Mancherji Mervanji Bhawnagri C.I.E.
Shivshankar Govindram.
Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. Eng, L.R.C P Lond.
G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E
Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M
Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A, LL.B.
Surgeon Major Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C P., M.R.C S.
Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.
Pandurang Balibhadra.
Abdulla Meerali Dharamsey, B.A, LL.B.
Ardesir Pestanji Cama, L.M. & S.
Signor O. S. Pedraza.

Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.
J. A. DaGama, L.M.
Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D., B.Sc., B.A.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.
Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim.
Harkisandas Narottamdas.
The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J.
Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B
J. F. Gonsalves, L.M.
Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.
Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, B.A., LL.B.
Dastur Darab Peshutan Sanjana, B.A.
The Rev. R. Scott, M.A.
R. A. Sterndale.
Fardunji Kavasji Tarapurvala, B.A., L.C.E.
A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A., C.S.
Surgeon W. K. Hatch, M.B. & C.M. (Aberd.), F.R.C.S.
Kavasji Edalji Kanga.
Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar.
The Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar.
The Rev. R. L. Page.
Surgeon J. H. Steel.
Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B.A., LL.B.
Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan B.A., LL.B.
Mervanji Nasarvanji Wadia, B.A.

Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows having taken their seats, Dr. T. Cooke, Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—On behalf of Chikkaballapur Subbarao, Ramannah Hosaghrahar, Horace J. L. Grogan, Ramchandra Shrinivas Kulkarni, Bangalore Garudacharya Bindiganule, Jagannath Ganesh Budhe, Keshavji Gopalji Dave, Annaji Hanamant Narsapur, of the College of Science, Poona, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering." Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the other Candidates for the Degrees of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts and Doctor

of Medicine, the Dean in Medicine, Principal Carter, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, Principal Hathornthwaite, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and C. F. Farran, B.A., Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed the Deans of Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you (naming the aforesaid Candidates and their Colleges), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of (naming the particular Degree), to which I pray they may be admitted" And the Vice-Chancellor answered in the following form of words :—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University I admit you one and all to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree) and charge you that ever in your life and conversation, you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The Registrar then made the Declaration of the Degrees as follows —

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Chikkaballapur Subbarao Ramannah Hosaghrahar	College of Science, Poona

Second Class

Horace J L Grogan Ramchandra Shrinivas Kulkarni ...	College of Science, Poona

Pass.

Bangalore Garudacharya Bindiganule Jagannath Ganesh Budhe Keshavji Gopalji Dave Annaji Hanamant Narsapur	College of Science, Poona.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Class.

Sorabji Fardunji Gandhi ...	Grant Medical College.
Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha ...	
Kharshedji Kavasji Malegamvala	
Mulchand Gangaram Thadani.	
Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe	

Second Class.

Hormasji Dhanjibhai Bakshi. .	Grant Medical College.
Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar	
Dorab H. Bharucha	
Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni ...	
Kharshedji Pestanji Boyce ...	
Manekji Dosabhai Cama ...	
Rastamji Ardesir Dadimaster .	
Hormasji Behramji Dastur ...	
Vajeram Sakerram Divan ...	
Dhanjibhai Nasarvanji Divecha	
Kharshedji Behramji Doctor ...	
Francis Xavier Ferreira ...	
Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale .	
Brijlal Javerilal Gujarati ...	
Mervanji Jamshedji Hakim ...	
Shridhar Nityaram Mehta ...	
Pitambardas Kuberdas Patel .	
Behramji Sorabji Postvala ...	
Balvant Mahadev Puranik ...	
Behramji Dadabhai Rana ...	
Rastam Nanabhai Ranina ...	
Benjamin Reuben	
Vithal Annaji Salgar	
Fardunji Edalji Sherdivala ...	
Kharshedji Edalji Surti ...	
Hormasji Kuvarji Tavaria ...	
Thomas John Waite	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Pass.

Ramchandra Gopal Astekar ...	Elphinstone College.
V. S. Sambasiva Iyer	College of Science, Poona.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

First Class.

Sorabji Dadabhai Bastavala ..	St. Xavier's College.
Shapurshah Hormasji Hodivala.	Elphinstone College.
Damodar Raghunath Patkar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution
Cornelia Sorabji	Deccan College.

Second Class.

Matubhai Kasanbhai Atmaram-Bhukhanvala . ..	Elphinstone College.
Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Rastamji Phirozeshah Bharucha	Deccan College.
Dhanjishah Pestanji Bhedvar .	Elphinstone College.
Yashvant Balappa Borkar	Elphinstone College.
Ratanshah Kershaspji Dadachandji .	St. Xavier's College.
Hari Pandurang Deshmukh .	Deccan College.
Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgavkar	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Lakshman Narayan Limaye ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Balvant Moghe ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Ganpatrao Shivram Mulgavkar.	St. Xavier's College.
Raman Mahipatram Nilkanth .	Elphinstone College.
Behramji Ratanji Patel ...	Elphinstone College.
Chaturbhai Vallabhbhai Patel .	Elphinstone College.
Sajba Yashvant Rajadhyaksh .	Free General Assembly's Institution
Edward Raymond	St. Xavier's College.
Camillo Francis Bibiana Saldanha	St. Xavier's College.
Ganesh Bhaskar Sane	Elphinstone College.
Nasarvanji Dhanjibhai Sethna.	St. Xavier's College.
Rastamji Aspandiarji Sethna .	Elphinstone College.
Jametram Jivanram Vakil	Elphinstone College.
Jehangier Jamshedji Vimadalal	St. Xavier's College.
Narayan Gunaji Welinkar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution
Shrikrishna Gunaji Welinkar .	St. Xavier's College.

Pass.

Tukaram Ramchandra Amalnerkar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Ramkrishna Nilkanth Bade	Elphinstone College.

PASS—continued.

Kaikhosru Edalji Bamji ...	St. Xavier's College.
Vasudev Trimbak Bhide ...	Deccan College.
Manchhubhai Narsidas Chokshi	Elphinstone College.
Kashidas Narandas Dalal ...	Elphinstone College.
Rupshankar Murarji Dholkia .	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Gajanan Vishvanath Dhurandhar	Elphinstone College.
Framroz Pestanji Doctor ...	St. Xavier's College.
Jehangier Phirozeshah Dubash.	Elphinstone College.
Rangnath Shambhunath Gharekhan.	Gujarat College.
Balvant Ramkrishna Gogte ...	Deccan College.
Janardan Ganesh Gokhale ...	Deccan College.
Shridhar Balvant Gokhale ...	Elphinstone College.
Ganesh Annarao Hebbal ...	Deccan College.
Shapurji Sorabji Joshi	St. Xavier's College.
Moreshvar Ramchandra Kale...	Free General Assembly's Institution.
Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kallianpurkar.	Elphinstone College.
Gordhandas Narottamram Kazi.	Gujarat College.
Shesho Janardan Konnur ...	Deccan College.
Gangadhar Vaman Lele ...	Deccan College.
Ramchandra Gopal Machve ...	Elphinstone College.
Govind Dinanath Madgavkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Shamrao Dinanath Mankar ...	St. Xavier's College.
Ratanji Dosabhai Master ...	St. Xavier's College.
Manmukh Krishnamukh Mehta.	Elphinstone College.
Umedram Jametram Mehta ..	Elphinstone College.
Dhanjishah Palanji Mistri ...	Elphinstone College.
Nanabhai Hormasji Mus ..	St. Xavier's College.
Vrijbhukandas Mancharam Pakvasa.	Elphinstone College.
Chhotalal Babarbhai Patel ...	Elphinstone College.
Kashinath Babaji Pradhan ...	Elphinstone College.
Phiroze Edalji Reporter ...	St. Xavier's College.
Trimbak Sakharam Sahasrabuddhe.	Deccan College.
Venkatesh Moreshvar Sane ...	Deccan College.
Shankar Keshav Sathe	Deccan College.
Phiroze Kharshedji Sethna ...	St. Xavier's College.
Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla ...	Elphinstone College.
Datto Damodar Sontake ...	Elphinstone College.
Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi.	Elphinstone College.

Pass—continued.

Chunilal Harilal Vakil ..	...	Elphinstone College.
Dosabhai Framji Wadia	...	St. Xavier's College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

First Division.

Mathradas Ramchand Javahri .. Government Law School.

Second Division.

Hiranand Khemsing Advani ...	Government Law School.
Sakharam Keshav Bhagvat ...	
Mahadev Vaman Bhat ...	
Sitaram Yashvant Dalvi ...	
Vishvanath Mahadev Herlekar.	
Vasudev Ramchandra Joglekar.	
Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar ...	
Damodar Nilkanth Khare ...	
Dalpatrai Rochiram Lalvani ...	
Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi.	
Damubhai Dayabhai Mehta ...	
Kaikhosru Framji Modi ..	
Hari Atmaram Mohile	
Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar ...	
Ganesh Vinayak Patvardhan ...	
Madhav Narayan Patvardhan ..	
Ramchandra Dinkar Phadke ..	
Vishnu Krishna Rashingkar ...	
Dhondo Moroba Sanzgiri ...	
Murarji Anandji Tana . ..	
Raghavji Jayakrishna Vyas ...	
Hirji Pestanji Wadia	
Behramji Hirjibhai Warden ...	
Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik ...	

MASTER OF ARTS.

First Class.

Framji Kavasji Banaji ... ... Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Raghunath Narayan Apte	..	Elphinstone College.
Damodar Ganesh Padhye	...	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Hormasji Edalji Surti ... ... Elphinstone College.
Dorabji Hirjibhai Vacha ... Elphinstone College.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Sorabji Kharshedji Nariman, B.Sc., Grant Medical College.

The following Report was then read :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 18th January 1887.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Three thousand and twelve Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	1887.		1886.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School ...	119	89	123	51
New English School, Poona ...	96	51	86	39
Fort High School	84	50	68	24
Poona High School	63	33	45	14
Dharwar High School	56	26	56	21

Schools.	1887.		1886.	
	No. of Candidates sent up	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.	29	23	25	12
St Xavier's High School	29	21	37	28
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur ...	37	21	29	12
Baroda High School	37	21	25	13
Belgaum Sardars' High School ...	48	18	54	10
Surat High School	48	18	51	18
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana.	23	17	20	5
Ratnagiri High School	21	15	17	10
Ahmedabad High School ...	39	15	38	18
Hyderabad High School ..	29	15	28	8
Bombay Proprietary School ..	43	15	66	4
Poona Native Institution ...	52	14	31	8
Bhavnagar High School .	30	14	21	5
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	40	13	62	12
Satara High School	29	12	28	6
Surat Mission High School ...	21	12	20	3
Amraoti High School	14	12	12	4
St. Mary's Institution, Mazagaon ..	12	11	..	
Narayan Jugannath High School, Karachi.	19	10	22	11
Kathiawar High School, Rajkot ..	17	10	...	...
Belgaum London Mission High School.	22	9	28	6
Karwar High School	16	9	14	4
Nariad High School	23	8	21	6
Ahmednagar High School ...	23	8	22	9
Savantvadi English School ...	9	7	10	3
Akola High School	13	6	12	7
Sholapur High School	11	6	16	2
Victoria High School, Dharwar ..	11	6	...	...
Maratha High School	11	6	...	...

Schools.	1887.		1886.	
	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates.
Nasik High School	10	5	15	4
Chandanvadi High School ...	13	5	18	2
Ahmedabad New English School ...	20	5	...	...
Shikarpur High School	6	5	10	2
Bishop's High School, Poona ..	4	4	6	6
Grammar School, Karachi ...	8	4	5	4
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	9	4	8	5
Navanagar High School ..	6	4	6	3
Daji Raj High School, Wadhvan...	7	4	...	...
St. Mary's School, Poona	3	3	4	3
Ahmedabad Mission High School...	14	3	23	5
Miraj High School	11	3	11	4
Cathedral High School	5	3	8	4
Bombay English School ...	11	3	17	3
Alfred High School, Bhuj ...	5	3	4	2
Cathedral Girls' High School ...	4	3	4	2
Broach High School	22	2	16	5
Sangli High School	5	2	10	5
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	7	2	7	4
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.	12	2	7	3
Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier N. Z. Madresa.	5	2	6	3
Ahmednagar Mission High School...	10	2	9	2
Bombay High School	7	2	10	2
Bombay Ripon High School ...	10	2	7	2
St. Peter's Boys' School	2	2	1	1
St. Peter's Girls' School	2	2	4	1
John Connon High School	2	2	4	1
John Elphinstone High School, Alibag.	2	2	...	...
Dhulia High School	16	2	22	9
Convent, Clare Road, Byculla ...	2	2	...	...
Bombay Convent School ...	4	1	...	...

Schools.	1887		1886	
	No of Candidates sent up	No of Successful Candidates.	No of Candidates sent up	No. of Successful Candidates
St. Vincent's School, Poona ...	4	1	5	4
Robert Money Institution ..	7	1	15	3
Karachi Mission High School	2	1	3	2
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay .	1	1	2	1
Panchgani High School ..	2	1	1	1
Victoria High School, Poona ..	1	1	1	1
Belgaum New English School .	12	1		...
Convent School, Poona	3	1		.
Instruction Society's School, Bombay.	1	1		..
Bombay Education Society's School	1	1	..	...
Methodical Episcopal School	1	1	...	
Poona Free Church Mission Institution.	4	...	.	..
Private Tuition	1,555	101	1,066	42
Total ..	3,012	823	2 ,452	527

Previous Examination—At this Examination there were 519 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the eleven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-students.	No. of Successful Ex-students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	1887.		1886.		1885.	
					Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	34	5	71	22	105	27	133	37	119	34
Deccan College	27	2	41	11	68	13	110	38	91	21
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	15	1	63	15	78	16	89	22	73	21
St. Xavier's College	11	1	55	19	66	20	64	21	50	23
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	2	..	23	9	25	9	28	12	22	9
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	1	..	14	2	15	2	25	5	41	4
Baroda College	2	..	25	7	27	7	25	9	23	5
Fergusson College, Poona	12	2	68	19	80	21	83	25	50	17
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar	..	..	31	5	31	5	19	9	18	3
Ahmednagar College	..	..	6	...	6	—	2	1	..	..
Sind Arts College	...	..	18	3	18	3	..	..	..	..
Total ..	—	..	..	..	519	123	578	179	487	142

Of the successful Candidates, 85 were Hindus, 28 Parsis, 3 Muhamedans, 4 Portuguese, and 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans. 1 passed in the First Class and 19 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 274 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the eight Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-students.	No. of Successful Ex-students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	1887.		1886.		1885.	
					Total No. of Candidates	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	14	5	46	20	60	25	76	43	92	43
Deccan College	31	8	56	20	87	28	71	21	65	23
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	7	2	39	15	46	17	36	10	29	5
St Xavier's College	11	1	33	14	44	15	43	21	31	13
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	3	..	10	4	13	4	17	6	15	3
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	4	4	3	1	7	5	11	3	14	7
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar .. .	..	..	11	3	11	3	7	5	..	..
Sind Arts College	..	..	6	2	6	2	..	..	.	—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	274	99	263	109	246	94

Of the successful Candidates, 70 were Hindus, 26 Parsis, 2 Portuguese and 1 a Jew 18 passed in the Second Class

Second Examination for the Degree of B A —At this Examination there were 133 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the six Colleges and the number passed :—

Colleges.	No of Ex-Students	No of Successful Ex Students	No of Students	No. of Successful Students	1887.		1886.		1885	
					Total No. of Candidates	Total No of Successful Candidates	Total No. of Candidates	Total No of Successful Candidates	Total No of Candidates	Total No of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	16	8	45	26	61	34	60	47	44	31
Deccan College .	5	4	17	10	22	14	32	18	37	8
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	1	1	14	9	15	10	9	4	5	5
St Xavier's College	1	1	25	16	26	17	16	9	6	5
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad .	2		3	2	5	2	5	1		.
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar		.	4		4			.		
Total			.		133	77	122	79	92	69

Of the successful Candidates, 55 were Hindus, 19 Parsis, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Native Christian. 4 passed in the First Class and 26 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 6 Candidates, 2 of whom passed the Examination. 1 was a Hindu and 1 a Parsi. Both were placed in the Pass Class. They were from the College of Science, Poona. In 1885 there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 candidates, who passed the Examination and were placed in the Pass Class. They were both Hindus. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from College of Science, Poona. In 1885 there were 3 Candidates, who passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 3 Candidates, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There was 1 Candidate, who failed to pass the Examination. In 1885 there were 4 Candidates, who failed to pass the Examination, and in 1886 there were 6 Candidates, 4 of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination; one of them was placed in the First Class. They were both from Elphinstone College. 1 was a Parsi and 1 a Hindu. In 1885 there were no Candidates, and in 1886 there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences—There were 4 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination. He was a Parsi from Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination, and in 1886 there were 2 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 63 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 26 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Division and 25 in the Second Division. 22 were Hindus and 4 Parsis. In 1886 there were 52 Candidates, of whom 18 passed the Examination. In 1885 there were 36 Candidates, of whom 17 passed.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 65 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 33 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the First Class. 17 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Jew. In 1886 there were 87 Candidates, of whom 59 passed the Examination. In 1885 there were 100 Candidates, of whom 70 passed.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 76 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 42 passed the Examination. 7 were placed in the First Class. 13 were Hindus, 23 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 4 Europeans and Indo-Europeans. In 1886 there were 84 Candidates, of whom 43 passed the Examination. In 1885 there were 12 Candidates, of whom 11 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 71 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 30 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the First Class and 25 in the Second Class. 8 were Hindus, 18 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 a Indo-European, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1886 there were 36 Candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination. In 1885 there were 48 Candidates, of whom 28 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was 1 Candidate from Grant Medical College, who passed the Examination. He was a Parsi. In 1886 there was one Candidate, who passed the Examination. In 1885 there was no Candidate.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 44 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 17 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class and 2 were placed in the Second Class. 13 were Hindus, 1 a Indo-European, 1 a Parsi, and 2 Portuguese. In 1886 there were 47 Candidates, of whom 31 passed. In 1885 there were 23 Candidates, of whom 14 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 15 Candidates from Poona College of Science, 10 of whom passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 4 in the Second Class. 9 were Hindus and 1 a European. In selected subjects, 5 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 3 in Mining and Metallurgy, 1 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Botany

and Meteorology. In 1886 there were 20 Candidates, all of whom passed the Examination. In 1885 there were 20 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination.

University Prizes and Scholarships.—During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Dattatraya Govind Juvekar, of Ratnagiri High School, and the second to Dvarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, of Poona High School.

The Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Abdulbhai Yusufalli, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Ganesh Bhaskar Sane, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Mahadev Vaman Bhat, of Government Law School.

The Mervanji Framji Panday Scholarship.—To Narsapur Annaji Hanamant, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Damodar Raghunath Patkar, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Kanaiyalal Dayabhai Majmundar, of Baroda College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Gopal Daji Joga, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Raoji Ramchandra Kale, of Deccan College.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Abdulbhai Yusufalli, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—

(1) Matriculation.—To Hasan Musakhan, of Saint Xavier's High School.

(2) Previous Examination.—To Adanan Suleman Ali, of Saint Xavier's College.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Sholarships.—To Shankarlal Keshavlal Mehta and Harilal Chaturbhuj Mehta, both of Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Thakarlal Chimanlal Munshi, of Broach High School.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Marzban Kuverji Koyaji, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Nasarvanji Nanabhai Boyce, of Fort High School.

The Dosabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize.—To Luis Paul Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., of Grant Medical College.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Adanan Suleman Ali, of Saint Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Shapurshah Hormasji Hodivala, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Lakshman Narayan Limaye, of Elphinstone College.

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize.—To Narhar Krishna Kelkar, of Fergusson College, Poona

The Sinclair Prize.—To Moro Keshav Damle, of Amraoti High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Kanaiyalal Dayabhai Majmundar, of Baroda College.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize.—To Chikkaballapur Subbarao, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Sorabji Fardunji Gandhi, of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.—To Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Framji Kavasji Banaji, of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, with a Prize of Books.—To Chikkaballapur Subbarao, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Dhanjishah Palanji Mistri, of Elphinstone College.

WILSON LECTURES.

The Reverend Mr. J. D. Lord has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on the Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.

COLLEGES.

The Sindh Arts College has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations. The Baroda College has been further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the Fergusson College for a further period of five years for the purposes of the Previous Examination.

REGULATIONS.

The revised course of studies in Science for the various Examinations, which on the occasion of the last report awaited the sanction of the Governor in Council, has been sanctioned. The course in Civil Engineering for the Degree of L.C.E. was reviewed by a Committee and was revised in accordance with most of their suggestions by the Faculty of Civil Engineering. It has now been passed by the Senate and awaits the sanction of Government. By this course the Candidates for the Degree of L.C.E. will have to pass the Previous Examination before going up for the Examinations that will now lead up to that Degree.

ENDOWMENTS.

The offer of Rs. 4,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes made by the Chairman of the James Greaves Memorial Committee for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the "James Greaves Scholarship" has been accepted by the Senate, The Secretaries to the Colonel French Testimonial Fund Committee offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 in 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loans for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the "Colonel Patrick French Scholarship," and the Secretary to the Kayastha Prabhu Educational Fund offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called the "Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship." Both these offers have been very lately accepted by the Senate.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

An Address was presented by the Senate to Her Majesty the Queen Empress on the joyful occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Her accession to the Throne. A gracious reply to the Address was received from Her Majesty and was read at the last annual meeting of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor's Speech.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—

The Vice-Chancellor, who was received with loud cheers, said :—Gentlemen of the Senate,—It must be a subject of regret to you that our learned and eminent Chancellor is not able to preside here on this occasion. Other public duties have withdrawn him for this time, and the duty has devolved upon me, who am so ill able to perform it, not only for reasons which would be good enough in themselves, but which would not perhaps be altogether modest to dwell upon—since recounting in detail one's deficiencies differs but little from elaborating one's merits ; but I also feel that on this occasion there are so many interesting subjects to dwell upon that it is doubly and trebly a matter of regret that one so much more able to deal with them than I can pretend to be is not here to discuss them as you would desire. However, if you find what I have to say somewhat tedious, as no doubt you will, I think I can promise you that that irksomeness shall not be repeated. You will no doubt yourselves feel that it is desirable that this University should be represented by some one who is free from any trammels which might interfere with his duty to the University. And even if one is not bound by such trammels it is desirable that even the bare suspicion of any cross-lights or clashing interests should never touch the Vice-Chancellor of this University, who has so often to represent it before the public and before the Government. I feel also that the duties which have now devolved upon me and the changed position I occupy since I last addressed you, as they call me away from Bombay through the greater part of the year, must interfere with my presiding at the meetings of the Syndicate and with my presence and active part in the daily affairs of the University. There-

fore, for these, if for no other reasons, I propose to take an early opportunity of resigning a post which I have felt it a great honour to hold and in which I have experienced so much kindness from you, but which I now feel is becoming in a manner untenable.

There are some interesting features in the results of our examination this year, and you will recognise the propriety of my first of all dwelling on the circumstance that this year we have our first lady bachelor. This University was one of the first in Her Majesty's dominions to recognise the equal rights of either sex to the honours and distinctions which it confers, and by the introduction of a few words, that words in the masculine in the rules of the University shall for the future include also the feminine, we have effected a very considerable revolution in the future constitution of our University; and now we feel for the first time in the active life of our institution the results of that change. We must all wish the young lady, who has this day by her ability and perseverance attained so honourable a position, every success—equal and still growing success—in all her future career. Although the liberality which our University has shown in the instance of ladies, who desire to become graduates, is in very recent times perhaps a matter of some note, yet I may remark that in those Universities which first spread the light of the renascent learning through Europe, learned ladies were never wanting, and if one looks to the history of Padua, he recognises the propriety of Shakspeare drawing his advocate from that University. For, if not Portias as advocates, Portias as lawyers or as scholars there were there and at Bologna in an almost continued succession till a very recent period, and thus the tradition of female scholarship was kept up in Italy, and from Italy it was transferred to other countries in Europe. I may point to the learned Madame Dacier in France as having been one of the most eminent commentators on the Classics, a commentator whose explanations and discussions of passages in the Greek authors are still referred to with great respect by scholars. The tradition has now been taken up in England and with excellent results. Now it may be said that females devoting themselves to the pursuits which have hitherto been monopolised by males, and which have been pursued with an energy and an amount of toil for

which the female physique, it may be supposed, is somewhat too feeble, are stepping out of their proper line, and that they can never hope to attain the success in further life, which ought to be the aspiration and the reasonable expectation of those who enter upon a learned or professional career. But I think all that may very well be left to the arrangement of fortune, or rather of Providence, and that if a young lady feels a special call for learning as her vocation she ought no more to be excluded from learning than she is excluded from the career of music or painting. And if any of my own rougher sex are inclined to feel jealous, which I trust very few are in this community, one may point to the fact that it is only ladies of very special gifts who have achieved the first distinction either in painting or music, and still fewer perhaps in the kindred art of sculpture. But beyond that, here in India there is an absolute want of learned ladies, and in the pursuits especially of medicine and teaching, there is an ample field for far more than any number of lady graduates that we are likely to have for many years, and perhaps even for generations to come. We may all, therefore, congratulate this lady on having entered upon a career in which I trust she will be successful and will have many followers equally successful, and lending lustre to the University from which they have proceeded.

There is another point in the results of our examinations which is of very great interest. You will have been struck by the recurrence of Mussulman names in the list of gentlemen who have this year taken prizes. It is only a few years ago that the idea was very prevalent that the Mussulmans in this country had for ever abandoned the pursuit of learning, that they had given it up to the Hindus, and that if ever they were to come to the front again, it must be by physical force and fighting. There were, however, some in those days who like myself refused to believe that this was to be the course of events which Providence had chalked out for the future of this country. We refused to believe that the Mussulman intellect was in any way essentially inferior to the Hindu or the European intellect, and looking to what Arabian scholars had done in the centuries which followed the ages of darkness, we thought that there was nothing either in the Mahomedan religion, or Mahomedan character, which ought in any way

to check their progress in learning. Three or four years ago, you will remember, that a very considerable impulse was given to Mahomedan education, and like all stirrings of the human mind, the waves of this educational movement spread themselves far beyond the immediate point to which the impulse was directed, and now we see this year a gentleman coming up from the Free General Assembly's Institution and winning at the Matriculation Examination the first prize in Latin. We also see him the very first out of, I think, about 780 candidates who have passed the examination. Who shall say that there is not much here to encourage the perseverance and devotion to duty of the Mussulman youth of our community? Not only so, but in the Previous Examination this year we find that the Hughlings' prize for proficiency in the English language has also been won by a Mahomedan gentleman from Saint Xavier's College, so that here again we see the effect of the stirring of the Mussulman mind, on which we must congratulate that great community.

Our examinations for Matriculation have been attended this year by, I may say, an unprecedented number of candidates. Upwards of three thousand presented themselves before the astonished, and perhaps, half-bewildered examiners, who could not have anticipated from anything in the past so extraordinary an influx of candidates for Matriculation. It was inevitable that out of so large a number—a great many of them not quite prepared for the work they had to do, and some of them, I believe, coming up experimentally to see what an examination looked like—there should be a good many failures. But I have observed that those who passed have exceeded those who passed last year by more than fifty per cent. This must in itself be very satisfactory. For an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of the students, who are fitted for the Matriculation, represents far more than what the normal increase of population or the powers of teaching as measured by numbers can be. And it seems to point to this that the schools are beginning to acquire greater efficiency in preparing for the examination. The schools will, by-and-by, under the auspices of the University and under its guidance and control, have a new and very important duty cast upon them, that of preparing students for what has been termed the Middle Class Examination. I think we have reason to

hope, from the results of our Matriculation Examination this year, that for the other examination also the High Schools of this Presidency will be able to gird themselves up, and they will send forth a great number of young men, who, not caring or not having the means to pursue the avocation of a scholar even in its initial stage, will still have received an excellent elementary education, and be well fitted for the ordinary callings of life. This year, as in other years, we have had some complaints made about the severity of the examinations, the impossibility of answering questions within the time prescribed, and so forth. *Solvitur ambulando* is the answer to the problem which the large number of successful gentlemen present here have given. As a matter of fact they have answered the questions and they have passed the examinations, so that there is no absolute impossibility in the matter, and for my part, and I think I may speak for the executive council of the University, the Syndicate, that we see no reason whatever to doubt for a moment either the capacity or the goodwill and kindness of the examiners, who have had so hard and irksome a task cast upon them. These examiners, gentlemen of the Senate, need the support of your good opinion and confidence, and they ought to receive it in unstinted measure, because it is one of the first points of morality in an institution of this kind, one of the elementary points on which its constitution and subsistence depend, that there should be perfect confidence in the working of the institution; and that the verdicts of the examiners should be entirely above question by those who have submitted to them. Any course taken by those who are interested in the University, which is contrary to the principle I have laid down, is a course which, I think, cannot but prove deeply injurious to the institution. We know that not only very young men, but men of more advanced years are much more ready to cast their failures and their disappointments on any other cause than the cause which rests within themselves. The bringing into question the verdicts of examiners or the decisions of bodies having authority tends to create doubt and hesitancy, to bring all matters as it were into controversy, and to make the matter after all in the opinion of those who are concerned something on which a great deal may be said on both sides. Thus faith is lost and the energy inspired by faith. Whether the University examinations are carried

on honestly and judiciously or not, is not a profitable topic for undergraduates, Instead of putting any ideas of this kind before the minds of young men, who have the misfortune to be disappointed this year, I would say to them: "Accept the ill-fortune which has now befallen you with manly fortitude and modesty, with simple dignity and with a resolution to overcome the evil star which apparently has shone malignly upon you this time. Perhaps the very disappointment which you have experienced will be the starting point of your chief success in life, and if you make up your minds to go forward instead of looking backwards, you will find that the obstacles which now appear to be so impervious and insurmountable will fall away at the touch of honest and assiduous toil, and in the end you will go on your way rejoicing."

We have this year as in past years had many expressions of the general confidence of the great community in which we are placed in this institution To them it is, as it ought to be, the pillar of the people's hope and the centre of this little world's desire. Wherever the resolution exists in the breast of a cultivated member of our community to connect his name with some benefit to his fellow-countrymen, we find now that as a rule he resorts to this University, and we have some bounty, some blessing to acknowledge, in the speeches which are annually delivered from this place. This year has been no exception to that rule, or if an exception, it is an exception which is far from being a disappointing one. To begin with, an endowment was presented to the University in honour of the late Mr. James Greaves, a gentleman who, after carrying on the mill industry with very great success, devoted himself in his later years a good deal to the advancement of education in the place where he acquired fortune, and whose memory is now rightly preserved by those who witnessed his benevolence and shared his toils, in the institution of a scholarship in this University. Then there was another great friend of the natives of this country in the days when they needed friends more than they do now. He also has passed away from active life, not from life wholely, but merely into the autumn of retirement in which I hope he will long continue his benevolent existence —I mean Colonel French—the late chairman of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. A subscription having been raised in his honour, a scholarship has been founded in this

University. Colonel French, it may interest you to know, gentlemen of the Senate, felt as long ago as 1828 or 1829 so strong an interest in the then infant institution, the Elphinstone Institution, which had not at that time been divided into a school and a college, that being an Adjutant to a regiment he brought his moral influence to bear upon it, and obtained all round from the men a day's pay for that institution. That is an example which in our days might be followed with great advantage by many Adjutants or even Colonels of regiments. Then we have further a scholarship founded in honour of Rao Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath, an eminent administrator of the Native State of Baroda. These have been realised some little time ago But yesterday another additional bounty was placed in my hands, which gave me no little pleasure, and which will give you, too, no little pleasure to hear. A fund has been raised to commemorate the services rendered to this University, especially and in other departments of public life, by our distinguished fellow-citizen Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was handed to me yesterday (Monday) with a view to the foundation, on terms which we shall have to settle hereafter, of a Sanskrit scholarship to bear the name of that eminent individual. I am sure that whatever views different persons may take of the line which the Rao Saheb has adopted, either in politics or social movements, or any other ways, every one will admit that in this University he has been a faithful and a devoted sustainer and supporter of learning. His services have been constant and unremitting, and nothing can give us greater pleasure than to find that he is so highly appreciated, and that his name is to remain for ever in the golden book of this institution. He will be enshrined amongst the best and most deserving men of our institution, uniting within himself the attributes of a Sulpicius, a Varro, and a Maecenas, and the fame of them all. Even our late Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, I believe, is to be shortly commemorated. A movement is on foot for presenting to the University some memorial of that gentleman whose services and his figure in our ceremonials you no doubt remember very well. And as the committee for commemorating his name is headed by so eminent a scholar and so devoted a friend of the University as my friend Mr. Justice Birdwood, I have no doubt that next year a successful result of this movement will have to be announced.

Hitherto I have been on comparatively common ground. But now *paulo majora canamus*, and although the bounty which I have next to speak of is not directly bestowed on the University, yet it is so closely connected with it that this is no doubt the proper place in which to make a public acknowledgment of it. When I mention the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, I mention a name which calls up a glow and a thrill of gratitude in the hearts of every one who is interested in the welfare of our community, or who has sympathy for kindness, goodness and pity for suffering. Sir Dinshaw Petit has placed at the disposal of the Government a building, the value of which is estimated at three lakhs of rupees, and by an interchange of the locality in which the Elphinstone College is placed—supposing that can be carried out with the assistance of the learned Judges of the High Court—we shall have that College brought very shortly into the immediate neighbourhood of this University. That, for the College, will be a great advantage; for the students will then be placed close to the library of the University, and will have an opportunity of making use of it to a much greater extent than they have hitherto done, the number of readers up to this time, as I have been credibly informed, being only two. Now it must not be supposed for a moment that in commemorating, as I do, and in the Government commemorating as it has done the bounty of Sir Dinshaw, there is any, even the slightest, inclination to overlook the claims of high education in this Presidency. That bounty, aided as it will be by the transfer to the Government of the Ripon Memorial Fund will be the commencement of a very great and beneficial work in this Presidency. I believe that the trustees of the Ripon Memorial Fund have found a way in which they may secure a perpetual memorial of Lord Ripon in whom we are all so deeply interested, and whose memory we would all wish to keep green. They have found the means by which it is expected that they will keep his memory distinctly alive and yet united with the larger and all-embracing institution, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. It is to be hoped that the arrangements by which these designs are to be carried out will very soon be accomplished, and then we shall have the University standing side by side with this great technial institution, each of them pursuing a beneficial course of its own. The University has thus, for the future, to share its duties in pushing on

the intellectual training of the people of this Presidency with another institution But let it never be said by way of reproach to the University that this new way has been found, and that the University was not awake to it when it was founded. The University has in no wise fallen short of its high calling. It is only necessary to look back to the Act of Incorporation to see how difficult it was then even to form a Senate by which the institution could be carried on, and it was necessary in those days of comparative backwardness for the University starting as a great experiment in this country to found itself on the recognised and established courses of study. The University based itself mainly on the old established lines of mathematics and literature, and surely it was right in doing so, because at that time all was uncertain, and surely no better discipline to the intellect could possibly be found than a study of mathematics, and the teaching it affords, in closeness of reasoning, in perspicuity, in the exercise of the discursive faculty, in the close examination of truth, and after that the embracing and holding fast of the truth, once realised, in a way in which no outcry of any multitude will ever shake. Then too literature surely, the literary line of study which this University has pursued, has its great and manifest advantages. The literature of the world represents the freedom and activity of the human spirit. It reflects the great movements of the thought of the world. The very fact that a man is great in literature implies that he has penetrated deeper than others into the human faculty and human nature, and that he has been able to select for us those types of character for imitation which we may recognise as leading us on to the cultivation of the higher parts of our nature and the gradual suppression of those which are more ignoble. For all this and more literature is an instrument of education which cannot be surpassed. The history of the world, and more especially the history of our own country, shows that instruction based on classical literature has been sufficient for generations, and even for centuries, to train up for the English Senate, and in the public life of the country, a series of men who were wanting in none of the attributes of greatness and statesmanship. But in this country, too, we have seen the beneficial results of this classical and mathematical training. We have disseminated all over this Presidency, and to a circuit far beyond this Presidency, our engineers,

who are evolving and developing anew the resources of the country. We have sent to the remotest towns of this Presidency physicians who carry with them not only a rational practice of medicine, but take with them also that method of viewing the facts of nature, which in itself is an instruction to all who become acquainted with them. They are reproducing and repeating in this country the course which was taken by their great predecessors in Europe at the awakening of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, when the physicians were the great leaders of advancing thought, and were opening the way to the great development of the inductive sciences. Then, again, in the field with which I am more nearly connected myself, the field of the law, have we not diffused through this Presidency, and a region of far greater extent, the noble principles of the English law? Have we not sent out gentlemen, who, having been first well trained in general literature, have been able to make their profession and persons well respected, and, who being thoroughly well trained in the law, which is the very life of English institutions, have laid the foundation amongst their own people for an indefinite progress, political and social, in the future. This our University has accomplished in the past, and, I think, we must say that when we find journalism also so developed, and when we find the teaching profession so well filled in this Presidency, our University has no reason to hang down its head and say: "This we have done, but we have not done enough." When we see the general powers and capacities of people widely expanded and elevated; when we see institutions fairly, though frankly, criticised; when we see the openings to reform pointed out and a general hope of greater things for the future diffused among the people—and these are the very elements of national progress—we find that for all this the community is indebted to our University.

But while this movement has been going on in the world presided over by the University and directly influenced by it, there has been a concurrent and parallel movement no less astonishing. We have seen an extraordinary development of agriculture, the introduction of tea and coffee planting, the extension of improved cotton growth, a general stir and progress such as there never was before. We have also seen that remarkable expansion of the railway system, which has converted India into one of the countries best provided

with great roads in the world. We have seen commerce developing itself on a scale which heretofore was unknown; and in the train of commerce have followed also banking and exchange on a great scale. Now all these material arts on which the genius and disciplined ability of many of our own students and graduates have been expended have been found to have beneath them, as in all arts and sciences, certain rules and principles which, having been gathered from particular instances, then form themselves a basis from which by inference new rules and new principles may be derived. The want is felt by degrees here as in other countries of a technological institution, which should gather up these results, satisfy these needs, and give us the training which our new circumstances require. The movement has been greatly aided and stimulated, no doubt, by the corresponding movement in England, for there, as here, it is felt that the competition of the world every day grows more keen, and that it is only by a perpetual striving and a thorough cultivation of the faculties that we are likely to keep our place, either in England or in India, in the race for competence and prosperity. In this very city we have seen the mill industry grow up, which makes Bombay one of the great manufacturing cities of the world, and here, especially, the want of technological instruction has been a growing want, which has made itself keenly felt and has been loudly expressed. Now comes an institution which, I trust, will supply that great want: nor let it be supposed for a moment that an institution of that kind need be deficient in the higher elements of intellectual cultivation. It is certainly true that technical instruction, when it is pursued on a scientific basis, affords exercise to the very highest powers of the intellect. If we follow out the development of any one of the great branches of physics or chemistry or any of the great inventions by which the world has been enriched in its material sphere from the early gropings of its first devotees down to its development in our days, we find in that task a noble and worthy exercise of the highest capacity. If we attempt to appreciate the influence of such an invention or discovery on the world as it exists now, we are involved in a very comprehensive view of the existing conditions of human existence. If we attempt to anticipate what these inventions are to produce in the future, we are engaged on a problem which is worthy of the very highest speculative ability. It should never be said then that technological instruction, when properly pursued on a

scientific basis, is in any way opposed to the high cultivation of the mind or to the objects of a University. It takes its part beside, and in no way under, it. At the same time the objects of a technical institution, its aims and its method, must differ to a considerable extent from those of a University. It seeks to utilize generally the material productions of the earth, to improve our means of locomotion, to give us better clothes to wear, better houses to live in, and make the conditions of our physical existence altogether more comfortable. And this it does by taking generally the sciences, perhaps in a somewhat fragmentary way, and bringing their different results together—focussing them on some particular point on which it desires to build up some structure of comfort and advantage to mankind. Its spirit is strictly and intensely practical. The ruling idea of a University, on the other hand, is a spiritual and intellectual one. It desires, not to produce immediate material results, but to enrich and discipline, to expand and enlarge the human mind, to make it more worthy of the capacities with which the Creator has endowed it, and to go on to heights which we never reach, but which we ever try to approach, in learning and science pursued, not for their material results but as an exercise to the intellect, and as sufficient and satisfactory in themselves. A University which pursues this course, however, must at the same time not cut itself off in arrogance or apathy from the influences by which it is surrounded. No human institution can afford to live isolated, and if a University divorces itself from the active life around it, it is pretty certain that it will very shortly become hide-bound, narrow, and pedantic, and will ultimately perish or sink into insignificance, through a kind of inanition. If we want examples of this we have only to look to the history of Athens, through several centuries; and we have only to look to China at this day to see that, although there is a good deal of learning there, yet there is little progress and mental expansion. Even in the Universities of Italy the resolution not to take up the new learning was in the end almost fatal to them. In Bologna, and Padua, as in Salerno, the refusal to accept the new learning left the Universities at last high and dry, while the stream of progress was passing by them. On the other hand, the University of Paris developed a splendid faculty by its readiness to accept light and truth, and thus became the centre and the soul of the Universities all over Europe—the great mother of Universities—an institution in which the light of science and

literature has never paled through any length of time down to our own day. But, bear in mind, it was the professional Universities, the Technical institutions of those times that showed most of the narrowness I have mentioned and most suffered by it. In the time of James I, Lord Bacon complained that there were so many Universities in Europe which had devoted themselves to professional pursuits, and which wanted the liberality and expansion which he desired; and wanting it they gradually faded away from the learned world of Europe. Our own English Universities showed for a time a tendency to adopt the more liberal course of learning which Lord Bacon advocated, but in the end they fell back into the rut of theological logomachy, and resting on the old classical literature and the strict line of mathematics they severed themselves from the great movement of the inductive philosophy preached by Lord Bacon, and advocated practically in the great experiments of Galileo. Thus our English Universities by the beginning or the early part of the last century had sunk into such sluggish torpor that the chief intellectual benefits which our country derived were not from the wealthy English institutions, but from the poor and comparatively remote Universities of Scotland. Yet we find, after all, that even at their worst these Universities had their Newton in science, their Bentley in classical literature. The influence of such men could not at once die out. The race of scholars was diminished but not extinguished, and although their course of studies was narrow, yet their love of mathematics and literature subsisted almost unimpaired, even though deep and thorough scholarship was wanting. Thus the sacred flame was kept alive and sustained, and now the English Universities have adopted a course which is varied and flexible enough for any species of capacity, and they yearly send out men, who once more take their place, not only in what are supposed to be the higher pursuits of intellect, but also in manufactures and commerce, and in the more material parts of the national existence. Our Universities in England have thus united themselves once more to the general movement of thought, and here is a blessing to the country which furnishes a bright and an encouraging example to us, who are interested in this University and in the kindred institutions. The character of the men who go from the University is such that every business and even profession in which they enter becomes benefited by it. The very residence at a University is in itself a moral lesson, for

nothing that we know influences the minds of young men more than the place in which their education is carried on and the associations by which they are surrounded at that impressionable period of their life. You will pardon me for occupying your time, but I should like to say a few words on that interesting resolution of the Government of India which we have all been reading within the last few days, and with the purpose of which we must all sympathise. The Government of India in that resolution insist on greater efforts being made towards moral training in schools and colleges. Now, moral training, in so far as it relates to the mere mechanical obedience to rules, can very well be put into formulas, and can very well be enforced in schools; and I do think that that part of the resolution of the Government of India, which directs or recommends that the teachers should spend some time in normal schools before they enter on the practice of their profession, is a thing most desirable in itself and which all our experience must confirm. But if it is to be supposed that the boys whose names are set down most regularly in the attendance book, and who have never had a bad mark for committing any little peccadillo in schools, will turn out men of the most noble and promising character, I think our experience will teach us that that is not a thing which can be altogether relied upon. Our hopes and fears founded on mere regularity of behaviour before the character is definitely formed are often fallacious. I think most of us know that there are many men who in their mature years lead the most active and energetic and also the noblest lives, to which activity and energy are essential; these very men have passed a most turbulent and boisterous youth; and, therefore, although these good and bad conduct registers may be all very well in themselves, and though the good boys may be patted on their back by their masters, I trust no one will suppose that the boys who have failed to attain to these distinguished honours are to be esteemed hopeless members of society, or not destined to be so distinguished as the others. When we come to the later stages of the educational progress, something more is necessary than this laying down of rules. How are we to understand these formulas? What are to be their real contents? If we look into the works on ethics, from Aristotle down to our own day—take up, for instance, the work of Herbert Spencer on the Data of Ethics, or that of Leslie Stephen on the Science of Ethics—I think you will find that in no two works is there any precise agreement as

to what are the primary grounds of moral obligation. You will see that in the search as to what are the grounds of moral obligation the thing itself fades away like beauty while you seek it. or as life when you are pursuing it to its centre —as life perishes away under the knife of the dissector. I came across a passage the other day in Mr. Helps's thoughts on Government, which is very pertinent to the subject. He says something to this effect :—"Look through history, and you will find few instances of a noble life in any man that has not had noble examples presented to him by those who have been the instructors of his youth." Then, I say, the ways in which you may secure true ethical instruction and influence, the way in which you may fill the minds of your students with those tastes, and ambitions and desires, those fine sensibilities, which form a lofty character, with the result that the low vices and the more ignoble parts of our nature perish, the way to attain this object is to put them under good instructors, securing men of fine capacity and noble nature for the purpose. Leave these teachers to do the work, and they will find the way in which to impress themselves on the students. We have had examples of that in this city and Presidency; I will mention one or two names which, I am sure, will awaken a responsive chord in many of those present. Mr. Green, who was one of the earliest pioneers of education in this Presidency, has a memory, which is still fondly cherished by many who were his pupils. In later times we come to Sir Alexander Grant, a fine and noble nature, who impressed himself upon his students, to whom was transmitted in some form and degree, at least, his generous character. There is another whose absence to-day we regret—I mean my eminent and valued friend Mr. Wordsworth. I think it will be admitted, certainly by every one who has had the blessing and the advantage of close intercourse with that gentleman, that no student ever passed a month or a day under his instruction, but that he came forth from it better as well as a wiser man. This, then, is what I conceive to be the way in which ethical and moral instruction ought to be conveyed to comparatively adult pupils who are placed under professors. I have little faith in any other method, and for those who desire a continued progress, and elevation and refinement of character, as well as the development and expansion of the intellectual faculties, I say, Get good and capable and highminded teachers. If we have our University thus manned, and if we have it properly consti-

tuted, we shall have realised the highest and more than the highest expectations of those who founded the University of Bombay. The University must in its constitution be an independent body. It must be independent of the Government, because it ought to have, and must have, if it is to live, a character and vitality of its own deeply rooted in the needs and nature of the people amongst whom it is placed. It must also have another kind of independence. Turning once more to history we find the early Universities were the homes of liberal feeling and of independent thought. Now in these days the Universities in Europe, and also in India, may have a still more arduous task to perform, when democracy is advancing with such giant strides, and when the multitude almost thinks it has a sort of divine right to go wrong. The Universities may have to set themselves up and recognise their function as the asylums and the rallying points of independent thought, the home of the right-thinking few against the ignorant many. They preserve the memory of hardfought fights for truth; they are very sceptical of new light coming in from pretentious ignorance, and they may have very often to oppose the specious suggestions of what to them is little more than fatuous folly although by others it may be deemed inspiration. The Universities must be made and kept independent on that side as well as the side which they present to the Government, and they must always seek in the faculty of arts—the source and guardian of all the others—to maintain the very highest standard of learning in science and literature. There they are to present in their learned members who have passed through the course of preliminary study that constant research after new truth, that aiming at perfection and completeness which will afford a stimulus to the younger members, and under the influence of which we may hope that knowledge will at length attain that highest point of dignity where it unites with reason to form true philosophy.

In laying before you, gentlemen of the Senate, this necessarily hasty sketch of the University system as it has been in the past, as it is, and as in India it ought to be, to enable it to realize a worthy and noble future, I have naturally had in view most particularly the crowd of youthful hearers whose patience and attention during this long speech has in itself been no trifling exercise in moral discipline. It is you, young graduates, and you, still younger,

who are to be graduates hereafter, that I would most of all desire to have thoroughly saturated with all the beneficial influences that a University can impart to its children. We live at the time of a momentous confluence and conflict of ideas, principles, and interests. You will probably have to take your part in a profound moral strife; but if that part is a noble one, you may rest assured of abundant sympathy. The establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will make a new departure in the educational system of Bombay and of India, will stand also, like this University, as a striking and permanent sign of our readiness to admit and welcome every duly accredited addition to the means of advancing the moral and material welfare of the community. It is a wedding by which we bring a new sister into the family without abating one jot our love and reverence for the members who were there before. The literature in which we delighted aforetime is still dear to us; the rigorous laws of mathematical science still command our reverence and admiration. But we think that while we keep room for our possible Newtons, Wordsworths, and Macaulays, we may find a place also for our Faradays and Darwins. We may hold out hands of fellowship to an Indian Watt or Arkwright, a Stephenson or Bessemer, and strive by mastering the principles which their genius anticipated to make the path smoother for new conquests of nature. When I see my beloved country seated majestically in her centre of empire, yet thus diffusing the highest blessings she herself enjoys to all who will accept them in this great dependency, I feel myself filled, I confess, with a patriotic pride, which no tales of mere victory could inspire. To her, and her alone, I feel those fine lines of Claudian are applicable:—

> Hec est in gremio victos quae sola recepit
> Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit
> Matris non dominae ritu; civesque vocavit
> Quos domuit.

All you are invited to come in and realize these blessings of a peaceful and beneficent dominion, and share the pride of a common citizenship with the great men whose writings have formed the nurture of your adolescence. But more, you are called on to go forth from this institution as apostles and interpreters to your countrymen in this generation and the next of the vivifying influence by which in our own day Europe has been renovated. The historical glory of a great

civilization glows behind you; the rising splendour of an enlarged nationality, and of a new intellectual word is before you. You may well be stirred with noble emotion at the sight of where you are and what you have to do Accept this as a command from Heaven, as a divine impulse to work and wait for the complete regeneration of your people, and resolve to act worthily of so high and sacred a behest.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

X.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	"	5,000
	"	1,000
	"	500
III. The Bhugwandass Purshottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	"	10,000
	"	1,500
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	"	5,000
	"	1,500
	"	1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	"	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	"	4,500
	"	600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	"	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	"	5,000
	"	2,200
	"	2 000
IX The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	"	5,000
	"	1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	"	8,000
	"	1,000
	"	1,500
Carried forward..	Rs.	1,02,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	1,02,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
		„	500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
		„	1,500
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	„	5,000
		„	1,500
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,58,000

Brought over	Rs.	2,58,000
XXXI. The Gibbs Prize.....	"	2,000
XXXII. The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	"	5,000
XXXIII. The Cobden Club Medal...	"	...
XXXIV. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	"	3,000
XXXV. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	"	11,000
XXXVI. The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	"	5,000
XXXVII. The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	"	5,000
XXXVIII. The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.....	"	3,000
XXXIX. The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	"	6,000
XL. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	"	13,500
XLI. The Charles Morehead Prize.....	"	5,000
XLII. The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize	"	5,000
XLIII. The Thakore Saheb Bhagvat Singji of Gondal's University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts	"	5,000
XLIV. The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship	"	3,000
XLV. The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship	"	3,600
XLVI. The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships	"	7,200
Carried forward ...	Rs.	3,40,300

	Brought over ...	Rs.	3,40,300
XLVII.	The Ashburner Prize	„	3,000
XLVIII.	The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize	„	2,500
XLIX.	The James Greaves Scholarship	„	4,500
L.	The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship (in Municipal Bonds)	„	4,200
LI.	The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship	„	5,000
			3,59,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200
VI.	The Gibbs Library	„	12,808
VII.	Gondal's Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts	„	1,000
			5,16,208
	Total.....	Rs.	8,66,508

XI.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS (1887--1890).

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. AUSTEN—Sense and Sensibility.
2. SCOTT—Marmion.

1889.

1. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
2. GOLDSMITH—The Good-natured Man. She Stoops to Conquer.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry VI.—Part I.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books I and II.
3. The GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1889.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books III and IV.
3. The GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1890.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1888.

1. DRYDEN—Translation of Virgil (the Aeneid).
2. MILTON—Select Prose Works (Parchment Library).

1889.

1. CHAPMAN—Translation of Homer.
2. BACON—Essays.

1890.

1. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.
2. LANDOR—Colvin's Selections from.

1891.

1. POPE—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 1 to 226.
2. BOSWELL—Life of Johnson to the end of Tour in the Hebrides.

1892.

1. POPE—Poetical Works, Globe Edition, pp. 226 to end.
2. BOSWELL—Life of Johnson from end of Tour in the Hebrides to end of Life.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

1889.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III; The Tempest; Lear
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.

4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. S'âkuntala, I—IV.
2. Raghuvaṁs'a, I—V.

1889.

2. S'âkuntala, V—VII.
1. Raghuvaṁs'a, XI—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttararâmacharita.
3. Tarkasaṁgraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237 of the Bombay Edition.

1889.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttararâmacharita.
3. Tarkasaṁgraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

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*The hymns selected are as follows :—

Mandala I.—	Hymns	19, 25, 115, 143, 154.
II.	,,	12
III.	,,	59, 61.
IV.	,,	46, 54.
V.	,,	26, 83.
VI.	,,	53, 54, 55, 56, 57.
VII.	,,	28, 49, 54, 68, 75, 83, 86, 88, 89.
VIII	,,	30.
X	,,	14, 90, 119 121, 125, 168.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Kâvyaprakâs'a, Chaps. I, II and X.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1888.

1. Mâlatîmâdhava.
2. Bâlarâmâyaṇa.
3. S'aṁkarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. II, Pâdas i. and ii.

1889.

1. Mṛichchhakaṭika.
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. S'aṁkarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. I, Pâda iv. and Chap. II, Pâda i.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

I. (*a.*)—Ṛigveda—The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I—VII.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâyas'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasaṁgraha with Dîpikâ.
(*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
(*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharmas'âstra.
viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
(*b.*)—Vyavahâramayûkha.
(*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakâṇḍa.

3. Vyâkaraṇas'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhântakaumudî.
   (*b.*)—Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I, Pâda i., Âhnikas 1—5.
   (*e.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4. Vedântas'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'aṁkarâchârya's S'ârîrabhâshya.

5. Alaṁkâras'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Daṇḍin's Kâvyâdars'a.
   (*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâs'a.
   (*c.*)—Rasagaṅgâdhara.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. HOMER—Iliad, I.

1889.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
2. HOMER—Iliad, II.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. HERODOTUS—III, IV.
2. EURIPIDES—Electra.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

1889.

1. HERODOTUS—I., II.
2. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOCLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. LIVY—Book XXVII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon, XIII, 1—622.

1889.

1. LIVY—Book XXXVIII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon. { I, 1—335. / II, 1—328. }

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. TACITUS—Historiæ, II.
3. VERGIL—Æneid, V.

1889.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, I.
3. VERGIL—Æneid, VI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

HORACE—{ Odes, III.
Satires.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. TACITUS—Annales I—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I—III.

1889.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I, III, IV, V, VII.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. GENESIS—XI—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI—LX.

1889.

1. GENESIS—I—X.
2. PSALMS, I—XXX.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I—XXXIX.

1889.

1. EXODUS.
2. RUTH.
3. ZECHARIAH.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1888.

1. EZRA with the Chaldee passages.

1889.

1. Hosea and Joel.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1888—1889.

1. EXODUS, LEVITICUS, DEUTERONOMY.
2. PSALMS—I—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABUKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 41—50.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab V.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 1—10.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 171—220.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II), pages 51—102.
3 MOALLAKAT—Antara.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 51—80.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I), pages 1—50.
3 MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

OTBI—Book I.

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1 WAKEDI—Book II.
2 DIVANI MOARRI (Abol-Ala, Egyptian Edition), Book 1.

1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Makamat—Sessions 26—50.

(2.) Group A. (Language and Literature)

1. Wakedi—Book II.
2. Motanabbi—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888—1889.

1. Otbi—Book II.
2. Ebni—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume, pages 9—92.
3. Hamasah—(Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. Moallakat—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—FRENCH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. Select Tales by modern French Writers. Edited by Gustave Masson, B.A. Third edition, revised and corrected. (Vol. V. of the Clarendon Press Series)
2. Victor Hugo—Hernani. Edited by Gustave Masson, B A. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

1889.

1. SAINTE-BEUVE—Selections from the Causeries du Lundi. Edited by G. Saintsbury, M.A. (Clarendon Press Series.)
2. PONSARD—Le Lion Amoureux. Edited by H. J. V. de Candole, Ph.D. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1 MONTESQUIEU—Grandeur et Décadence des Romains Edited by C. Aubert. (Hachette's French Classics, Series III : Paris edition.)
2. TOCQUEVILLE—L'Ancien Régime et La Révolution, without appendix. (Ed: Michel Levy Freres : Paris.)
3 VOLTAIRE—Mèrope. Edited by G. Saintsbury. (Clarendon Press Series.)

1889.

1. VOLTAIRE—Siécle de Louis XIV, Vol. I. Edited by Victor Oger. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)
2. TAINE—Origines de La France Contemporaine : L'Ancien Régime, Vol. I. (Ed. : Hachette, Paris.)
3. CORNEILLE—Le Cid. Edited by Jules Bué. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

(1)—NECESSARY.

1. Louis XIV and his Contemporaries. Edited by Gustav Masson. (Clarendon Press Series.)

(2)—GROUP A (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. GUIZOT—Civilisation en Europe. (Ed. : Didier Quai des Augustins : Paris.)
2. MOLIE'RE—Le Misanthrope. Edited by the Rev. P. H. E. Brette, B.D. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

1889.

(1)—Necessary.

1. La Bruyère—Caractéres. Edited by G. Servois. (Hachette & Co.'s French Classics, Series III: Paris edition.)

(2)—Group A (Language and Literature.)

1. Taine—Conclusion of La France Contemporaine: La Revolution, Vols. I & II. (Ed: Hachette, Paris.)
2. Molière—Tartuffe. Edited by Jules Buè, M.A. (Hachette & Co.'s edition.)

VIII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. Hafiz (Bombay Edition)—Odes 451—500.
2. Anvari Sohaili—Chapters X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

1889.

1. Hafiz—Odes 251—300.
2. Anvari Sohaili—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. Sady (Bombay Edition)—Odes 201—250.
2. Ferishta—Chapter III—(Bahamany Kings), pages 615—730 (Government Edition).

1889.

1. Sady—Tayebat Odes, 1—50.
2. Ferishta—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrokh Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed (second volume), pages 93—191.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the contemporary dynasties of Bany Abbas from the house of Taher to the extinction of the house of Saljooh, pages 1—116 (second volume).

2. ATESHKADA—From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Gazan Khan (first portion of the second volume), pages 81—141.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.

2. ATESHKADA—(Bombay Edition), from page 25 till Sistan.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the accession of Khosro Perviz to the throne till the death of Bahram Choobina inclusive.

2. MASNAVI—Daftar III.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA—The conclusive portion regarding Wonders of the World, pages 1—45.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 223—337

1889.

1 SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan, till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.
2 MASNAVI—Daftar II.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFA—Changiz Khan.
4 AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 111—223.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1888.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

1889

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1888.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the passing of the Reform Bill.

1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâksharâ and Mayûkha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

   Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
   Chase *vs.* Westmore.
   Clayton's Case.
   Don *vs.* Lippmann.
   Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
   Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
   Gratitudine, The.
   Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
   Harman *vs.* Fisher.
   Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
   Croft *vs.* Day.
   Joy *vs.* Campbell.
   Market Overt Case.
   Roux *vs.* Salvador.
   Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
   Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
   Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
   Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
   Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

   Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
   Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
   Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
   Lake *vs.* Cradock.
   Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

XII

ACADEMIC COSTUME

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

**Ex. g.* Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

XIII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FORM A.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and_____ languages.

I wish to be examined at_____

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Applicant should sign his full name, in the English and Vernacular languages) ...

Age last birth-day ...

Race and Religion ...

Where educated ...

(Date)... (Enter Post Office Address).

(Enter day and year).

---

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay
2. Poona.
3. Ahmedabad.
4. Belgaum.
5. Karachi.

Certificate of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian.

I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's School Master, Teacher or Guardian. } _____

(Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address). _____
(Enter day and year).. _____

Certificate of Moral Character.

(To be signed by the Applicant's School Master, Teacher, Guardian, or some other person of known respectability.)

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Date) ... { (Enter Post Office Address). _____
(Enter day and year). _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination,

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .. ... _____

(Race and Religion) ... _____

(College) .. ... _____

(Date of Matriculation)* .. _____

(Enter Post Office address) ... _____

(Enter day and year) ... . _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . _____ Second Term	

*If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) .. . . _____
(College) . ... _____
(Date of Previous Examination)* ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address) ... . _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

---

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *A B* to Regulation 19 in Arts

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM H.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 , and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B A

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ language, and in* _____

I am, &c.

(Name) .. .. _____

(Race and Religion) .... _____

(College) .... _____

(Date of Previous Examination) ... _____

(Enter Post Office address) .... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the _____ _____, the number of days under specified, at the† _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up :—

A Language and Literature —B History and Political Economy —C Logic and Moral Philosophy —D Mathematics —E Natural Science

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B A., as the case may be

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM J

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) . .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College).....

(Date of Previous Examination)*.....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N.B.* to Regulation 38 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1) _____

(2) _____

---

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No III.—VIII —

I, Pure Mathematics; II, Applied Mathematics; III, Experimental Physics; IV, Chemistry; V, Botany, VI, Zoology; VII, Animal Physiology; VIII, Physical Geography; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3)_____

I am, &c,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B Sc) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	_____	
	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM Q

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Enter Post Office address) ... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Insert one or more of the following —

1 The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy
3. Mathematics
4 Physical Science
5 Natural Science

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL B.

FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .. .. _____
(Race and Religion) . . . . _____
(College) . _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science) _____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified.—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ...._____

(Date of Graduation in Law) . ....._____

(Enter Post Office address)....._____

(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.
FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion)..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be)..... _____
(Enter Post Office address)..... _____
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____ has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

(2) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____ for one University year.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Chemistry, of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Botany, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Materia Medica, of 60 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Instruction of three months in Practical Chemistry.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of three months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AB.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

_____ Registrar.

FORM AD.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) . . . ._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of passing the Matriculation Examination) ....._____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) ....._____

Date { Enter Post Office address... _____
Enter day and year....._____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

(2) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has been qualified for admission to or has passed the First Examination in Medicine

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____ _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ _____ ____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date _____ (Signature)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ ____has been engaged in Dissection for two terms, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned ____ _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination in Medi-

cine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AG.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) ..... } _____

(Date of passing the Second Examination in Medicine) ..... } _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) _____

(Date) _____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of 70 Lectures

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of 60 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, of 25 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Pathology, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Hygiene, of 20 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of 50 Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Operative Surgery, of 25 Lectures.

Date _____ (Signature) _____

(10) I certify that_____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months, and has conducted _____Midwifery cases, or have conducted six labours.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended_____Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____ has attended the Practice at _____Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____ and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of _____ in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____ in Medicine in the University of _____

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AL.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____
Registrar

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

FORM AM.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering

I am, &c,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____
(Date of passing the Previous Examination) _____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified at the _____ _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
189 -8 First Term _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 15, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing second Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____
(Date of passing the Previous Examination) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Enter day and year) ..... _____
(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has attended subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 .8 First Term _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) _____

(Signature) _____

FORM AP.

Received from _____ Rupees 15, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Date _____

Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AQ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. In addition to the necessary subjects I wish to be examined in*

I am, &c.,

Insert one of the following :—
A. Conic sections and the Differential and Integral Calculus; B, Optics and Astronomy; C, Mining and Metallurgy; D, Architecture; E. Mechanical Engineering; F. Botany and Forestry.

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Matriculation).....
(Date of passing the Previous Examination) .....
(Date of passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering).....

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Enter day and year)

Certificate to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.*

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term . _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

* The candidate must also produce a Second Grade Certificate in Drawing from the Bombay School of Art or a certificate which may appear to the Syndicate to be of equal value.

FORM AR.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AT.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) .....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of) _____

(Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

Date) _____

FORM AU.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AV.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) .....

(Race) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation) .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year)

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AX.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kathiawar, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kathiawar*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date)

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in

Kathiawar, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kathiawar*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AZ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by _____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandas Munchharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

Enter (Post Office address) ..... _____

(Date) _____

THE MAJMUDAR MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAB.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY,

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship I enclose a copy of certificate or certificates showing that I was a student for a period of not less than 2 years in a High School or Schools in Kathiawar before passing the Matriculation Examination of (Enter year).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE DEWAN BAHADUR LAKSHMAN JAGANNATH VAIDYA SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AAC.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I belong to the Kayastha Prabhu community and that I bear a good moral character.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address)....._____

(Date)_____

Examination Papers.

1887-88.

B 1309—1 ex

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3 Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

1st. Your number on the list.

2nd. Your name, beginning with your surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9 Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering

PETER PETERSON, D Sc.,

University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	*Bombay.*	In English.
R. H. Gunion, B.A. ...	*Bombay.*	In English.
J. Oliver, Esq.	*Bombay.*	In English.
A. Barrett, B.A.	*Poona.*	In English.
The Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J. ...	*Ahmedabad.*	In English.
R. B. Stewart, C.S., B.A. ...	*Belgaum.*	In English.
Barjorji Jamasji Padshah, B.A. ..	*Karachi.*	In English.
W. Doderet, C.S.		In History and Geography.
Festanji Jamasji Padshah, M.A.		In History and Geography.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B. ...		In Sanskrit.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...		In Latin.
W. St. Clair Tisdall, C.M.S.		In Hebrew.
Dastur Darab Peshutan Sanjana, B.A. ...		In Persian.
E. C. Monod, Esq.		In French.
A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.		In Portuguese.
Damodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A.		In Marathi.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. ...		In Gujarathi
Rao Bahadur Jayasatyabodhrao Trimalrao Inamdar		In Canarese.
Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Munshi .		In Hindustani.
Khan Saheb Sadikalli Fraidunbeg Mirza, B.A.		In Sindhi.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.		In Natural Science.
Nanabhai Arelsir Moos, B.Sc. (Edin.), L.C.E. .		In Natural Science.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.		In Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.
Kavasji Jamshidji Sanjana, M.A.		In Arithmetic and Algebra, and in Euclid.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
R. H. GUNION, B.A.;
J. OLIVER, Esq.;
A. BARRETT, B.A.;
The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.;
R. B. STEWART, C.S., B.A.;
BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase :— 25

Evening to all is welcome ! Faint and sweet
The light falls round the peasant's homeward feet,
Who, slow returning from his task of toil,
Sees the low sunset gild the cultured soil,
And, though such radiance around him brightly glows,
Marks the small spark his cottage window throws.
Still as his heart forestalls his weary pace,
Fondly he dreams of each familiar face,
Recalls the treasures of his narrow life—
His rosy children and his sun-burnt wife,
To whom *his* coming is the chief event
Of simple days in cheerful labour spent.
The rich man's chariot hath gone whirling past,
And these poor cottagers have only cast
One careless glance on all that show of pride,
Then to their tasks turned quietly aside ;
But *him* they wait for, him they welcome home,
Fixed sentinels look forth to see him come ;
The faggot sent for when the fire grew dim,
The frugal meal prepared, are all for him ;
For him the watching of that sturdy boy,
For him those smiles of tenderness and joy,
For him—who plods his sauntering way along,
Whistling the fragment of some village song.

2. Write an essay of about forty lines on the advantages of a cheerful disposition. 45

3. Explain the following sentences :— 10

(*a*) He had the subject so completely at his fingers' ends that he had no difficulty in answering the paper.

(*b*) If he erred at all, he erred on the safe side.

(*c*) It would be a kindness on your part to put the best construction on his conduct.

(*d*) A man who tries to do too much may sometimes fall between two stools.

(*e*) Be careful how you act, so as to avoid taking a leap in the dark.

(*f*) He stole a march upon his rival.

(*g*) A man who has received no education is greatly handicapped in the battle of life.

(*h*) He is too much inclined to give himself airs.

(*i*) Whilst the one was bent upon adding fuel to the fire, the other made an effort to pour oil on the troubled waters.

4. (*a*) Give the masculine or feminine of the following words :—Hero, man-servant, duke, fox, marquis, peacock, sultan, ewe. 12

(*b*) Give the plural, or plurals if there are more than one, of the following words :—Formula, index, staff, calf, grotto, potato, die, cow.

(*c*) Give the comparative and superlative of the following words :—Many, bad, old, up, hind, in, nigh, little.

5. Define the following terms :—Pleonasm, nominative absolute, ellipsis, apposition, simile, metaphor. Give an example of each. 12

6. Assign as many meanings as you can to each of the following words :—Dear, expire, case, light, duties, spirits, late, carriage, diversion. 10

7. Write sentences illustrating the meaning of the following words when followed, respectively, by the different prepositions given :— 10

Change	with, for.
Confer	on, with.
Confide	in, to.
Correspond	with, to.
Disappointed	of, in.

8. Parse the italicised words in the following sentences :—

(*a*) *Tom* the barber's fingers.

(*b*) He handed the *lady* a *chair*.

(c) The monstrous faith of *many made for me.*

(d) *Methinks* the lady doth protest too much.

(e) Although in childhood he *promised* well, yet in later life he *turned out a fool.*

(f) The rogue and fool by fits *is* fair and wise.

9. Turn the following into indirect narration :— 10

Miss B.—"How delighted Miss Darcy will be to receive such a letter!"

He made no answer.

Miss B.—"You write uncommonly fast."

Mr. D.—"You are mistaken. I write rather slowly."

Miss B.—"How many letters you must have occasion to write in the course of the year! Letters of business, too! How odious I should think them!"

Mr. D.—"It is fortunate, then, that they fall to my lot instead of to yours."

Miss B.—"Pray tell your sister that I long to see her."

Mr. D.—"I have already told her so once, by your desire."

Miss B.—"I am afraid you do not like your pen. Let me mend it for you, I mend pens remarkably well."

Mr. D.—"Thank you—but I always mend my own."

Miss B.—"How can you contrive to write so even?"

He was silent.

Miss B.—"Tell your sister I am delighted to hear of her improvement on the harp; and pray let her know, that I am quite in raptures with her beautiful little design for a table, and I think it infinitely superior to Miss Grantley's."

Mr. D.—"Will you give me leave to defer your raptures till I write again? At present I have not room to do them justice."

The Candidate may substitute for the piece set for paraphrase a translation into English of any one of the following passages :—

बाळाजी विश्वनाथ मरण पावल्यावर त्याचा मुलगा बाजीराव हा त्याच्या मागून गादीवर बसला. त्याच्या एवढा सर्व पेशव्यांमध्यें कोणी कर्ता झाला नाहीं व शिवाजी.

खेरीज मराठे लोकांमध्येहि झाला नाहीं. बाजीरावाच्या बापाकडे जो अधिकार होता त्या सगळ्याचा त्यास एकदम उपभोग प्राप्त झाला नाहीं. राजाचा प्रतिनिधि हा त्याचा मोठा प्रतिस्पर्धी होता, व ह्या दोन्हीं कारभाऱ्यांचे अभिप्राय अगदीं एकमेकांविरुद्ध असून कार्यभागहि विरुद्ध होता. मराठे लोकांची सत्ता आणखी प्रसृत झाली असतां वाईट परिणाम होईल अशी त्या प्रतिनिधीस मनापासून भीति होती; ह्मणून शाहूराजाचें सांप्रतचें राज्य बंदोबस्तानें मजबूद करावें, आंतल्या आंत तंटे आहेत ते मोडावे, आणि उत्तर हिंदुस्थानांतील देश जिंकण्यापूर्वी दक्षिणेकडील मुलुखांत आपली सत्ता दृढतर बसवावी ह्यास्तव तो सक्त भांडत असे. बाजीरावाचा विचार ह्याहून शाहणपणाचा व धैर्याचा होता. त्यानें असें पाहिलें कीं आपलें जें लुटारू घोडेस्वारांचें लष्कर आहे तें शत्रूंच्या मुलुखांत फार उपयोगी पडतें परंतु तें घरीं. ठेविलें असतां फार बेकैद होईल; ह्यास्तव एक लष्कर तयार करून सैन्याचा कोणी अधिकारी ठरविल्याशिवाय राज्याचा आंतील बंदोबस्त बराबर व्हावयाचा नाहीं, ह्या हेतूनें उत्तरेकडील प्रांतांत एकदम स्वारी करावी असा त्यानें उपदेश केला, आणि मोंगलांचें राज्य मध्यावर तर अगदींच खराब झालें असून एरव्हीं हि अगदीं दुर्बल झालें आहे असें त्यानें दाखविलें. तो ह्मणाला कीं "हें पो-

खालेलें खोड आपण तोडूं या ह्मणजे त्याच्या खांद्या आपोआप पडतील." त्यानें हा विचार मोठ्या वक्तृत्वानें व औत्सुक्यानें राजास समजाविला. त्यामुळें त्याचे सर्व संशय दूर झाले आणि आपला झेंडा नर्मदेच्या पलीकडे नेऊन लावण्यास आपण मला परवानगी द्यावी असा जेव्हां बाजीरावानें आग्रह केला, तेव्हां शाहू राजास मोठें स्फुरण चढून तो ह्मणाला कीं "तुह्मीं तो हिमालयावर लावा."

જગતનો વહેવાર કામની વહેંચણ ઉપર ચાલ્યો જાય છે. કોઇ બુદ્ધીબળથી, કોઇ અંગબળથી, કોઇ વિદ્યાબળથી, એ પ્રમાણે લોક કામ કરતા દેખાય છે. સઘળા સરખીજ હાલતમાં નથી—કોઇ ગરીબ છે, કોઇ પૈસાદાર છે. એવું છે માટે અભાગીઆ ભાગ્યેગવાનની આશા રાખે છે. મૂર્ખને વિદ્વાન, નબળાને સબળા, દરિદ્રીને ધનવાન, કુબુદ્ધિને સુબુદ્ધિ, રોગીને નિરોગી, દુઃખીને સુખી કામ લાગે છે. એ ઉપરથી જોતાં ખુલ્લું છે કે દેશની હાલત સુધારવામાં દરએક માણસને બે પ્રકારનાં દેણ ચૂકવવાનાં છે. એક તો પોતેજ મહેનત કરવી અને બીજું આકે બીજાઓને પોતાથી બની શકે તેટલી મદદ કરવી. એ બે દેણ અદા થયેથી સ્વદેશાભિમાન દૃઢ થશે.

આપણું ગુજરાત દેશમાં નહિ નહિ તોપણ કેટલેક ઠેકાણે પુષ્કળ દ્રવ્ય છે. અલબતાં મોટા ભાગના લોકો ઘણાજ હેરાન છે તો પણ દક્ષણીઓની જોડે મુકાબલો કરતાં ગુજરાતીઓ

સારી હાલતમાં માલૂમ પડે છે. ગૂજરાત મધ્યેનાં મોટાં શેહેરોનાં શ્રીમંતોને ઓરડે અજવાળાં છે, પણ તેઓ પોતાના પૈસાનો ખરો ઉપયોગ કરી જાણતા નથી. હરેક ઉદ્યોગ કરવામાં, બુદ્ધિને ચાલાક કરવામાં, મોટાં ભારે કામ માથે લેવામાં, સંપત વધારવામાં પૈસો મૂખ્ય છે. પૈસો પૈસાને વધારે છે. એનો દેખાતો અનુભવ છતાં નઠારી હાલતમાં રહેવું, ધનને દાટી મૂકવું, મૂઆ પછવાડે આટલી દોલત નીકળી એમ કહેવડાવવું અને કુસંપથી છેવટે સરકાર તીજોરીમાં ભરણું ભરવું એ ખોટો વહીવટ પૈસાદાર લોકોમાં જોવામાં આવે છે. આપણા પ્રાંતનું કેટલુંએક ધન, ભોંયરામાં ઘરના મોભમાં તથા બીજા સંચોમાં નકામું પડી રહેલું છે.

E' exar ada quasi em todas as obras, que versam cerca da descoberta de America, a tradição, de que, na ilha do Corvo, fôra descoberta pelos Portuguezes uma estatua equestre apontando, com a mão direita, para o occidente. Esta tradição, temol-a procurado, em todos of documentos historicos de Portugal e Hespanha dos seculus 15° e 16°, mas em vão. D'ella dá noticia circumstanciada Manoel de Faria y Souza no "Epitome das Historias Portuguezas" publicada em Madrid, em 1628, nos seguintes termos :—"Na cume d'uma montanha chamada Cuervo encontrou-se a estatua d'um homem a cavallo sem sella, cabeça descoberta, a mão esquerda sobre a criua do cavallo, indicando, com a direita, para o occidente. Erguia-se ella sobre uma lage de pedra, e era do mesmo mineral; sob a qual, sobre uma rocha, estavam gravadas algumas letras de lingua desconhecida." M. Boid, que residiu por longo tempo nos Açores, tratando-a de fabula, na sua obra denominada "Descripção dos Açores," e publicada em Londres, em 1835, explica como o phenomeno natural deu lhe origem. "Os pobres e supersticiosos habitantes da ilha do Corvo," diz elle, "affirmam seriamente ser lhe devida á ella o descobrimento do Novo Mundo, porque o promontorio, que muito se estende, pelo mar, ao noroeste, assemelha-se á forma humana com a mão levantada para o poente." Dizem elles, que "foi vontade da Providencia, que esta forma extraordinaria do promontorio servisse a indicar aos

argonautas Europeos a existencia d'outro mundo, e que Colombo a entendeu e interpretou lançando-se na empresa de descobrir o Occidente." Comprehendemos como a configuração grotesca d'uma rocha volcanica originasse o conto da estatua equestre, que os sabios não hesitaram attribuir aos Carthaginezes e Phœnicios, que. sabemus muito bem, eram nada inclinados a ensinar o caminho da descoberta ás naçoens rivaes.

بني اسرائيل مين يهه قديم رواج تها
كه جو بادشاه صاحب تخت وتاج پچاس سال
تک جلوس فرما رهتا تها — تو علي العموم تمام
رعايا كو اسكي خوشي اور جشن كا اعلان
بذريعهٔ بوق يعنے قرنائي ديا جاتا — اور سب
چهوٹے بڑے خوشي مناتے * تمام قيدي آزاد
هوتے — قرق كي هوئي املاك انكے مالكون كو
بخش دي جاتي — محصول زمين كا معاف
هوتا — قرض خواهونكا پيسا سركاري خزانے
سے ادا كيا جاتا اور سب مقروض بري الذّمه
هوكر بادشاه وقت كے حق مين دعاے خير
كرتے اور تمام قلمرو مين اس مصرع كا مضمون
صادق سمجها جاتا * مصرع — روز نو روز هي اور
شب هي شب عيد اپني * چونكه پچاس ساله
جلوس كا اعلام جُبلِ يعنے بوق كي معرفت سے

دیا جاتا تھا—بنابرین اسکا نام جبلي معین ہوا *
ہمارے یہان صاحب قران کا لقب جبلي
کے محل پر برتین تو شاید بیجا نہوگا—کیونکہ
حضرت ابوالمظفر جلال الدین محمد اکبر بادشاہ
اور حضرت محي الدین اورنگزیب عالمگیر
تخت ہندوستان پر پورے پچاس پچاس
برس رونق افروز رہی—لہذا صاحب
قران کا لقب انکے لئے نہایت زیبا
تھا * مدت قرن بروایت مختلفہ
بعض کے نزدیک سو برس اور بعض
کي راے مین پچاس سال - بلکہ بعضون —
تیس برس بھي بیان کیا ہي * صاحبان انگریز
نے بني اسرائیل کے قدیم رسم کا تتبع کیا ہي
- اور سال حال مین جو جشن جبلي ہندوستان
مین سولہوین فیبروري اور انگلنڈ مین جون
کي اکیسوین کو ہوا - سو ہماري ملکہ قیصرہند
کے کامل پچاس سال کي سلطنت کا نتیجہ تھا

اڳين زماني جي جنگي دستورجي جهنگلي
قانونن ڪري جي ظلم روا هوا سي هاڻو
ڪي زماني ۾ خوفناڪ ۽ ڏڪار وارا ليکجن
ٿا— ۽ اسان اڳئي چيو آهي تہ لاسيبِ مونين
ما ڻهن پلا ٿئي جي پهري وارن جي حالت ۾
هيڪاري سختي سان اِهي قانون عمل ۾ آندا
۽ اِهو حادثو جنهن وقت جي اسين ڳالهہ
ٿاڪريون تنهن ڪان ٿورو پوءِ ٿيو هو-لاسيب
مونينن کي اِنهين هلت ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪوبہ عذر
ڪونہ هو-پر آٿينين ماڻهن جِي هي فتوا انهين
ڪان بہ بي حد خراب هئي-نہ فقط هنڪري
جو انهين مان ماڻهن جو تمام گهڻو عدد قتل
رسيو پر هنڪري بہ- خاص تہ هن سبب تہ
سُڪن گڏ آلا بہ برِي ويا ۽ گنهگارن سان گڏ بي
گناهہ بہ مارجي ويا- فقط هڪ رات خيال ڪرڻ
مان آٿينين مان چڱن جي دل تي پڪ جمي
وئي تہ جنهن ڪم جي فتوا ڏني اٿون سو
بلڪل بي رحميجو هو—

ನರಪತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರಾಯನು ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠನಾದ ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಇಂತೆಂದನು — 'ಅಪ್ಪಾಜೀ' ಹೊಳೇದಾಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಬಿಗರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಬಿರಬೇಕೋ? ವಿದ್ಯೆವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಮರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿತ್ಯವೂ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೋ? ಜ್ವರದ್ದು ಹರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ವೈದ್ಯನ ಹತ್ರದಲ್ಲೇಕೂತಿರಬೇಕೋ? ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಲ್ಲವಷ್ಟೆ, ಹೀಗೆಯೆ ಸಕಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿ ಪರರಾಯರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಮಗೆ ಪಾದಾಕ್ರಾಂತರಾಗಿ ಇರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಶೀಮೆಯ ಹಲವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಈ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸೈನ್ಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು, ರಾಯನ ಇಂಗಿತವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ರಾಯನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೆನಸಿದ ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಿಯು ಚಿತ್ರಾ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಔತಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಯನನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕರದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಭೋಜನೋತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದವರಿಗೂ ಮಹಾರಾಜೋಪಚಾರಗಳ ನಡಿಸಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಝಾಮ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ತನಕ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯ ಬಿಸಲು ಮಹಾಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನಾಟ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿನೋದಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ, ಆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಂದ್ರನ ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯನು ಸಂತೋಷ ಚರಿತನಾಗಿ ಕುರಿತಿರುವಾಗ, ಹತ್ತೆಂಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪರಾತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನಗಳ ತುಂಬಿಸಿ ರಾಯನ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಶೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದನು. ಇದೇನೆಂದು ರಾಯನು ಕೇಳಲು, ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಆದರೆ ಅಗಳು ಚೆಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಕಾಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುಂಪು ಕೂಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಕುಂ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಾಜಿ ನುಡಿದನು. ಆ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಅಪ್ಪಾಜೀ ಅದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಇದು ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತವೋ ಎಂದು ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಟ್ಟು ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಚಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡೆಂದು ಅಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿದನು. ಮಹಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

آئين زماني جي جنگي دستورجي جهنگلي
قانونن ڪري جي ظلم روا هوا سي هاڻو ڪي
زماني ۾ خوفناڪ ۽ ڏڪار وا را ليکجن ٿا-
۽ اسان آئي چيو آهي ته لاسيب مونين ماڻهن
پلاڻي جي پهري وارن جي حالت ۾ هيڪاري
سختي سان اِهي قانون عمل ۾ آندا-۽ اهيو
حادثو جنهن وقت جي اسين ڳالهه ٿا ڪريون
تهن کان ٿورو پوءِ ٿيو هو—لاسيب مونين کي
اِنهين هلت ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪوبه عذر ڪونه هو-
پر آئينين ماڻهن جي هي فتوا انهين کان به
بي حد خراب هئي نه فقط هنڪري جو اِنهين
مان ماڻهن جو تمام گهڻو عدد قتل رسيو پر
هنڪري به-خاص ته هن سبب ته سڪن
گڏ آلاب ٻري ويا ۽ گنهگارن سان گڏ بي گناه
به مارجي ويا- فقط هڪرات خيال ڪرڻ مان
آئينين مان چڱن جي دل تي ڀڪ جمي وئي
ته جنهن ڪم جي فتوا ڏني اٿون سو بلڪل
بيرحمي جو هو—

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Simplify

$$\frac{\dot{1}4285\dot{7} \times \cdot\dot{0}7692\dot{3}}{\cdot\dot{0}1098\dot{9}} \div \frac{2\cdot\dot{7}\dot{5} \times 11\cdot\dot{2}\dot{5}}{6\ 2}.$$

2. If 9 lbs. of rice cost as much as 4 lbs of sugar, and 14 lbs of sugar are worth as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea, and 2 lbs. of tea are worth 5 lbs of coffee, find the cost of 11 lbs. of coffee if $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of rice cost $6\frac{1}{4}d$. 8

3. If Rs. 165 annas 14 and pies $1\frac{7}{17}$ be the discount of a debt of Rs. 2820, simple interest being at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., how many months before due was the debt paid? 8

4. The price of gold is £3 17*s* $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz.; a composition of gold and silver weighing 18 lbs. is worth £637 7*s*, but if the proportions of gold and silver were interchanged, it would be worth only £259 1*s*. Find the proportion of gold and silver in the composition, and the price of silver per oz. 12

5. By selling 4 dozen mangoes for 13 rupees, it was found that $\frac{3}{17}$ths of the outlay was gained; what ought the retail price per mango to have been in order to have gained 60 per cent.? 8

6. If $a+b=c+d$, prove that either of them is equal to 11

$$\frac{abcd}{ab+cd}\left\{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}+\frac{1}{d}\right\};$$

and if $x+\frac{1}{y}=1$ and $y+\frac{1}{z}=1$, prove that $z+\frac{1}{x}=1$ and $xyz+1=0$.

7. Simplify 10

(1) $$\frac{(b+c)(x^2+a^2)}{(c-a)(a-b)}+\frac{(c+a)(x^2+b^2)}{(a-b)(b-c)}+\frac{(a+b)(x^2+c^2)}{(b-c)(c-a)}.$$

(2) $$\left(\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{x}\right)\left(\frac{x}{z}+\frac{z}{y}+\frac{y}{x}\right)$$
$$-\left(\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{z}\right)\left(\frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{x}\right)\left(\frac{z}{x}+\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

8 Shew that $(ax + by + cz)^2 + (cx - by + az)^2$ is divisible by $(a + c)(x + z)$; and find the three factors of 10

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 23x + 60$$

9 Extract the square root of 7

$$(a - b)^2 \left\{ (a - b)^2 - 2(a^2 + b^2) \right\} + 2(a^4 + b^4).$$

10 Solve the equation 7

$$\frac{x-8}{x-10} - \frac{x-5}{x-7} = \frac{x-7}{x-9} - \frac{x-4}{x-6}$$

11. A number consists of three digits, the right hand one being zero If the left hand and middle digits be interchanged the number is diminished by 180; if the left hand digit be halved, and the middle and right hand digits be interchanged, the number is diminished by 336 find the number. 11

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B A;

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 The straight line which joins the middle points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to and half of the third side prove this with the help of the First Book only. 9

2. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle. 7

3 In obtuse angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which when produced the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle 7

4. ABC is an equilateral triangle; in BC produced D is taken so that the rectangle BD, DC is equal to the square on BC: prove that the square on AD is equal to twice the square on AC. 9

5. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle 8

6 If from any point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines, one of which cuts the circle and the other meets it; and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle, be equal to the square on the line which meets the circle, the line which meets the circle shall touch it. 8

7. From an external point O, OP is drawn to touch a circle and OQR to cut it; and it is found that OP is twice the radius, and that OR is twice OQ: prove that QR subtends a right angle at the centre. 9

8. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 8

9. If a circle be inscribed in a right-angled triangle, the excess of the sides containing the right angle over the hypotenuse is equal to the diameter of the circle. 10

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P M.]

SANSKRIT

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 28

(a) कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने चत्वारो ब्राह्मणपुत्राः परं मित्रभावमुपगता वसन्ति स्म। तेषां त्रयः शास्त्रपारंगताः परंतु बुद्धिरहिताः। एकस्तु केवलं बुद्धिमान्किन्तु शास्त्रपराङ्मुखः। अथ कदाचित्तैर्मन्त्रितं को गुणो विद्याया यदि देशान्तरं गत्वा भूपतीन्परितोष्यार्थोपार्जना न क्रियते

"I never eat an animal killed by another. I make a present of the elephant to you." Hearing that, the jackal said, "This is indeed worthy of a master towards his servants." After the lion was gone a tiger came there, and the jackal fell a-thinking thus: "I have got rid of one wicked person by means of a salutation; but how shall I rid myself of this new intruder? He is brave and cannot be brought to submission except by creating distrust and jealousy."

(*b*) Friend, cut off my snares very soon and save me; it is indeed truly said that adversity is the touchstone of friendship.

(*c*) The more diligently you study, the fewer will be your chances of failure.

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

J. GERSON DA CUNHA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When is the partitive genitive used, and after what words is it most frequently found? Give examples.

2. Explain the terms *dativus commodi* or *incommodi*, and *dativus ethicus*, with examples. 5

3. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of *levis*, *acer*, *similis*, *benevolus*, *bonus*, *magnus* and *multus*; and mention the rules for the use of *quam* and *magis*, illustrating by quotations.

4. (*a*) Describe shortly the Roman way of expressing the date and computation of money. 12

(*b*) Reduce to a Roman date the 24th November 1887.

(*c*) What are the cardinals and ordinals of the following Roman symbols:—III, V, XIV, L, XC, DC, and MM?

(*d*) How is a fraction expressed in Latin, and what is the Latin for $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$?

5. Conjugate the following verbs, stating in each case the conjugation to which the verb belongs:—*Juvo*, *caveo*, *glubo*, *scindo*, *colo*, *vor* and *molior*. 10

6. Define the terms Gerund, Gerundine, Participle, and Supine. Give one example of each. 5

7 Translate into Latin — 15

(a) What is so delightful, whether in the learning or the hearing, as speech adorned with wise sentiments and weighty words

(b) All the wisest of men die with the most resignation

(c) That man should be deemed a freeman who is in bondage to no disgraceful passion

(d) The other order of men is the nobles, whose study and occupation is war Before Caesar s arrival in Gaul, they were almost every year at war, either offensive or defensive; and they judge of the power and quality of their nobles by their vassals, and the number of men they keep in their pay for these are the only marks of grandeur they make any account of

8 Translate into English — 20

(a) Primo solo nitens, primos tulit India flores.

(b) Breve tempus aetatis satis longum est ad bene honeste que vivendum.

(c) Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in deditionem Suessiones accepit exercituque in Bellovacos ducit Qui quum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter millia passuum quinque abesset, omnes majores natu, ex oppido egressi, manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere Item quum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri muliieresque ex muro passis manibus, suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

9 Translate freely:— 10

(a) Forma mentis aeterna quam tenere et expremire, non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis

(b) Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petitis
Praestent, mature reddat, repetatque relicta

10 Point out words of Latin origin in the following verses, and state the etymology of each — 10

What can he tell who treads thy shore?
No legend of thine olden time,
No theme on which the Muse might soar
High as thine own in days of yore

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

DASTUR DARAB PESHOTAN SANJANA, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :— 25

Philip, before his death, placed the crown of sovereignty upon the head of Alexander, and appointed Aristotle, who was one of the disciples of Plato, his minister. He cautioned him to pursue the path of virtue and rectitude. He implored him to be just and merciful, and said: "Think not that thou art wise, but ignorant, and ever listen to advice and counsel; we are but dust, and from the dust created; and what are our lives but helplessness and sorrow!" Alexander for a time attended to the instructions of his father, both in public and private affairs.

2. Translate into English :— 25

(a) شخصے پیش درویشے رفت وسہ سوال
کرد—اوّل آنکہ چرا میگوئی کہ خدا ہمہ
جا حاضر است ہیچ جا نمی بینم بنما
کجاست—دوم آنکہ انسانرا برای تقصیری
چرا سیاست میکنند ہرچہ میکند خدا میکند
انسانرا ہیچ قدرت نیست وبے ارادت خدا
ہیچ نمی تواند کرد وا گر انسانرا قدرت
بودی ہمہ کارہا برای خود بہتر کردی—
سیوم آنکہ خدا شیطانرا در آتش دوزخ چگونہ

عقوبت تواند کرد زیرا که سرشت او از
آتش است و آتش در آتش چه اثر
خواهد کرد

(b) حکیمی پسران را پند همی داد که جانان
پدر هنر آموزید که ملک و دولت دنیا اعتماد-
را نشاید وجاهٔ از دروازه بدر میرود و سیم
و زر در سفر و حضر محّل خطر است یا دزد
یکبار ببرد یا خواجه بتفاریق بخورد امّا هنر
چشمهٔ زاینده است و دولت پاینده اگر
هنرمند از دولت بیفتد غم نباشد که هنر
در نفس خود دولت است و هنرمند هرجا
که رود قدر بیند و بر صدر نشیند و بی هنر
لقمه چیند و سختی بیند

(c) میراث پدر خواهی علم پدر آموز
کین مال پدر خرج توان کرد بده روز

Mention the pure Persian nouns contained in (a).

3. Write down the rules that you would be guided by in determining the concord in number of nominative and verb. Give a short sentence to exemplify each rule. 10

4 (a) Conjugate شنیدن in the passive voice habitual and future perfect tenses 10

(*b*) Mention any impersonal and defective verbs, and state how they are used in Persian.

(*c*) Cite a causal and a denominative verb, and give the regular infinitive forms corresponding to زادن — رشتن — کاستن — شنفتن — گشتن — سختن

5. (*a*) Distinguish between ظالم and مظلوم, مدرس 7
and مدرسه

(*b*) Trace the derivation of دیباچه — مرزبان
بهشت — فیلسوف — خُرشید — برخوردار
(noun).

6. Decline او and نامه (singular and plural); and 4
give the accusative dual form of مشرق and والده

7. State the general principles which regulate the insertion of *rá* as the sign of the accusative case. Under what circumstances is it omitted? 9

8. (*a*) How do you form present participles and verbal 6
nouns from پرستیدن - فرمودن - سوختن - جستن - گفتن?

(*b*) Give instances of compound adjectives or epithets formed by the union of two substantives.

9. What is the grammatical value of the های مختفی 4
in گریه — زنانه — زوجه, and the numerical value
of the expression خاک مصلی?

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

The Rev. WM. ST. CLAIR TISDALL, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Name the various kinds of דָּגֵשׁ and explain their respective uses. 6

(*b*) What are the respective peculiarities of the בְּגַדְכְּפַת and the הֵאָמַנְתִּי letters?

(*c*) Explain "furtive פַּתַח" and distinguish קָמֵץ from קָמֵץ חָטוּף, giving rules.

2. (*a*) How are feminine nouns and adjectives formed from masculines? Give the feminines of:— 8

אָח, שֹׁמֵר, אִישׁ, טוֹב חָכָם.

(*b*) State rules for forming:—(1) masculine plurals; (2) feminine plurals; (3) duals: and give the plurals of:—

שֵׁם, מַלְכוּת, שָׁנָה, בַּיִת, יוֹנָה; and the singulars of: אֱלֹהִים, יָמִים, דְּלָתוֹת, נָשִׁים, עָרִים.

3. (*a*) Decline with singular and plural pronominal affixes:— פֹּעַל, דְּבוֹרָה, זָקֵן. 7

(*b*) Give the absolute singular of:— דַּאֲבוֹן, כְּלִיוֹן, and the construct singular and plural of:— לֵב, יָם, פֶּה, מַיִם.

(*c*) Distinguish between the meanings of:— בִּתּוֹ, בֵּיתוֹ, בַּתּוֹ; between אִתּוֹ and אֶתוֹ; between לוֹ and לֹא: between אֶתְהָ, אֶתֶהָ and עַתָּה.

4. Write out the cardinal numbers from one to ten inclusive, both masculine and feminine. 5

5. Give the future *Qal* of :— לָקַח, עָמַד, אָבַד, and 10
the future *Piel* of :— שָׁמַע, בֵּרֵךְ, in all persons and numbers.

6. Write out in full the *Niphal* of יָלַד. 8

7. Translate and explain the phrases :— 6

(a) חַיָּךְ וְחֵי נַפְשֶׁךָ אִם אֶעֱשֶׂה אֶת־הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה:

(b) מַדּוּעַ כָּכָה עָשִׂיתָ:

(c) מִי יִתֵּן הָאָדָם הַדַּבֵּר:

8. Translate into English :— 5

(a) נָבִיא אָקִים לָהֶם מִקֶּרֶב אַחֵיהֶם כָּמוֹךָ וְנָתַתִּי דְבָרַי בְּפִיו וְדִבֶּר אֲלֵיהֶם אֵת כָּל־אֲשֶׁר אֲצַוֶּנּוּ: וְהָיָה הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִשְׁמַע אֶל דְּבָרַי אֲשֶׁר יְדַבֵּר בִּשְׁמִי אָנֹכִי אֶדְרֹשׁ מֵעִמּוֹ: אַךְ הַנָּבִיא אֲשֶׁר יָזִיד לְדַבֵּר דָּבָר בִּשְׁמִי אֵת אֲשֶׁר לֹא צִוִּיתִיו לְדַבֵּר וַאֲשֶׁר יְדַבֵּר בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים וּמֵת הַנָּבִיא הַהוּא:

(b) הָרַכָּה בְךָ וְהָעֲנֻגָּה אֲשֶׁר לֹא נִסְּתָה כַף־רַגְלָהּ הַצֵּג עַל הָאָרֶץ מֵהִתְעַנֵּג וּמֵרֹךְ תֵּרַע עֵינָהּ בְּאִישׁ חֵיקָהּ וּבִבְנָהּ וּבְבִתָּהּ:.....וּבְבָנֶיהָ אֲשֶׁר תֵּלֵד כִּי תֹאכְלֵם בְּחֹסֶר־כֹּל בַּסֵּתֶר בְּמָצוֹר וּבְמָצוֹק אֲשֶׁר יָצִיק לְךָ אֹיִבְךָ בִּשְׁעָרֶיךָ: אִם לֹא תִשְׁמֹר לַעֲשׂוֹת אֶת־כָּל־דִּבְרֵי הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת 15

הַכְּתוּבִים בַּסֵּפֶר הַזֶּה לְיִרְאָה אֶת־הַשֵּׁם
הַנִּכְבָּד וְהַנּוֹרָא הַזֶּה אֵת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ :
וְהִפְלָא יְהוָה אֶת־מַכֹּתְךָ וְאֶת מַכּוֹת זַרְעֶךָ
מַכּוֹת גְּדֹלֹת וְנֶאֱמָנוֹת וָחֳלָיִם רָעִים וְנֶאֱמָנִים :
וְהֵשִׁיב בְּךָ אֵת כָּל־מַדְוֵה מִצְרַיִם אֲשֶׁר יָגַרְתָּ
מִפְּנֵיהֶם וְדָבְקוּ בָּךְ : גַּם כָּל־חֳלִי וְכָל־מַכָּה
אֲשֶׁר לֹא כָתוּב בְּסֵפֶר הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת יַעֲלֵם
יְהוָה עָלֶיךָ עַד הִשָּׁמְדְךָ :.....וְהֶפִיצְךָ יְהוָה
בְּכָל־הָעַמִּים מִקְּצֵה הָאָרֶץ וְעַד קְצֵה הָאָרֶץ
וְעָבַדְתָּ שָׁם אֱלֹהִים אֲחֵרִים אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָדַעְתָּ
אַתָּה וַאֲבוֹתֶיךָ עֵץ וָאָבֶן : וּבַגּוֹיִם הָהֵם לֹא
תַרְגִּיעַ וְלֹא יִהְיֶה מָנוֹחַ לְכַף רַגְלֶךָ וְנָתַן יְהוָה
לְךָ שָׁם לֵב רַגָּן וְכִלְיוֹן עֵינַיִם וְדַאֲבוֹן נָפֶשׁ :
וְהָיוּ חַיֶּיךָ תְּלוּאִים לְךָ מִנֶּגֶד וּפָחַדְתָּ לַיְלָה
וְיוֹמָם וְלֹא תַאֲמִין בְּחַיֶּיךָ : בַּבֹּקֶר תֹּאמַר מִי־
יִתֵּן עֶרֶב וּבָעֶרֶב תֹּאמַר מִי־יִתֵּן בֹּקֶר מִשַּׁחַד
לְבָבְךָ אֲשֶׁר תִּפְחָד וּמִמַּרְאֵה עֵינֶיךָ אֲשֶׁר
תִּרְאֶה : וְהֶשִׁיבְךָ יְהוָה מִצְרַיִם בָּאֳנִיּוֹת
בַּדֶּרֶךְ אֲשֶׁר אָמַרְתִּי לְךָ לֹא תֹסִיף עוֹד
לִרְאֹתָהּ וְהִתְמַכַּרְתֶּם שָׁם לְאֹיְבֶיךָ לַעֲבָדִים
וְלִשְׁפָחוֹת וְאֵין קֹנֶה : אֵלֶּה דִּבְרֵי הַבְּרִית

אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה יְהוָה אֶת־מֹשֶׁה לִכְרֹת אֶת־בְּנֵי
יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּאֶרֶץ מוֹאָב מִלְּבַד הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר
כָּרַת אִתָּם בְּחֹרֵב׃

9. In the above extracts parse the following words as they there occur:— 5

מִקְצֵה, מִלְּבַד, לִכְרֹת, תְּלָאִים, אֲצַוְּנוּ, כָּמוֹהָ,
יָגֹרְתִּי, לְיִרְאָה, יִתֵּן, הִתְמַכַּרְתֶּם׃

10. Translate into Hebrew:—And the king said: "Is it well with the young man Absalom?" And Ahimaaz answered: "When Joab sent the king's servant, even me thy servant, I saw a great tumult, but I knew not what it was." And the king said, "Turn aside, and stand here." And he turned aside, and stood still. And, behold, the Cushite came; and the Cushite said, "Tidings for my lord the king; for the Lord hath avenged thee this day of all them that rose up against thee." And the king said unto the Cushite, "Is it well with the young man Absalom?" And the Cushite answered: "The enemies of my lord the king, and all that rise up against thee to do thee hurt, be as that young man is." 25

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write the following putting all numbers in letters:— 5

L'an 1618 Oscar XVIII. se trouvait à 80 miles de Pau où il attendait Othon I, accompagné de 3000 fantassins, 1500 cavaliers, 225 éclaireurs et 53 domestiques.

2. Give the feminine of:— 7

Lion—Panthère—Boucher—Chanteur—Patricien—Fluet—Caduc—Sec—Fin—Empereur—Blanc.

and the plural of:—

Chacal—Portail—Vitrail—Journal—Oeil—Ciel—Pou—Coucou.

3. Write the following :—

Indicative present of *Convaincre.*
Future present (interrogatively) of *Courir.*
Subjunctive imperfect (negatively) of *Emouvoir.*
Subjunctive present of *Messeoir.*
Indicative pluperfect (passif) of *Haïr.*
Past participle of *Déchoir—Apercevoir—Disjoindre—Apparaître.*

4. Give the gender of the following words :— 5

Marée—Récif—Vague—Littoral—Port—Lac—Rivière—Fleuve—Sabre—Lièvre—Beauté.

5. Translate into English :—

Pardon, je suis fâché de vous donner cette peine. Il n y a pas de quoi.

Ainsi cela fera mieux, à mon avis ; il faut le faire, coûte que coûte ; cela vous changera.

6. Translate into French :— 10

I was writing to you when you came in. It being fine weather, come and have a game of cricket ; you must come.

He succeeded in succeeding to him. I told you so, did I not?

7. Correct all mistakes contained in the following :— 10

Les quelque perdris que vous avez acheté en marché était quelques peu maigre ; quelque en soient la cause, je les ai refusé.

Les arbres planté au Sud fleurir plutôt que les autres, et sont les plus bons.

Nous aimez mieux nepas sortir plus tot que d'etre oblige de marcher avant lui, tout en regrettant d'avoir à éviter tout occasion de lui déplaire.

8. Translate into English :— 20

Celle dont vous parlez est une reine, dit elle vivement, et ce serait une grande injustice de la juger comme les autres femmes.

Les autres femmes peuvent être heureuses ou malheureuses ouvertement, pleurer toutes leurs larmes, et crier si la douleur est trop forte. Mais les reines ! Douleurs d'épouses, douleurs de mère, il leur faut tout cacher, tout dévorer. Est-ce qu'une reine peut s'enfuir quand elle est outragée ? Est-ce qu'elle peut plaider en séparation, donner cette joie aux ennemis du trône ?

Non! Au risque de paraître cruelle, aveugle, indifférente, il faut garder le front toujours droit pour maintenir sa couronne. Et ce n'est plus l'orgueil, mais le sentiment de notre grandeur qui nous soutient. C'est lui qui nous fait sortir en voiture découverte entre l'enfant et le mari avec la menace en l'air des coups de feu, d'une conspiration; lui qui nous rend l'exil moins lourd et son ciel de boue; lui enfin qui nous donne la force de supporter certains affronts cruels dont vous devriez être la dernière à me parler, princesse de Rosen.

Elle s'animait à son discours, le précipitait vers la fin, puis cinglait son cheval d'un 'hep' vigoureux qui le lançait à travers bois dans le coup de vent, l'étourdissement d'une course folle où claquaient le voile bleu de l'amazone et les plis de sa robe de drap.

Alphonse Daudet.

9. Translate into French :— 30

Peter the Great afterwards visited England (1698) and remained some time in the dockyard at Deptford on the Thames. He was well received by King William III. who made him a present of a beautiful yacht. In this vessel Peter returned to his own country taking with him a number of sailors, pilots, gunners and workmen of all kinds. An English engineer Captain Perry was engaged to superintend the making of harbours, bridges and canals. A Scotsman named General Gordon won Peter's favour by knocking down six Russians who had spoken slightingly of Scotland! This Scotsman became of great use to Peter in disciplining his army.

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline os pronomes da primeira, segunda, e terceira pessoa, no singular e plural. Explique grammaticalmente o 'lhe,' 'lhes,' 'a,' e 'os,' nas seguintes sentenças :— 4

(a) Digo lhe toda verdade.
(b) Dou lhes boas alviçaras.
(c) Conheço-a, e o seu irmão.
(d) Vi-os todos, por occasião do banquete.

2. De que genero são os nomes seguintes :— 4

'Enigma,' 'crocodilo,' 'grei,' 'perdiz,' 'poema,' 'comboi,' aguia,' 'náo,' 'guarda,' 'interprete,' e 'espia.'

3. Cite alguns nomes, que não tem singular, os que não tem plural, e os que, com uma só terminação, designam ambos os numeros. 4

4. Quaes são as principaes divisoens de verbos? Que são verbos auxiliar e pronominal? Cite alguns verbos reflexivos e reciprocos, esclarecendo a resposta com exemplos.

5. Qual é a diferença entre 'comprimento' e 'comprimentos': e entre 'cumprimento,' 'comprimento' e 'complemento'? São estas plavras primitivas ou derivadas? Qual é a origem lingual dellas? Sua litteral versão em Inglez? 8

6. Corrija as seguintes sentenças, ou diga, se ellas são correctas :— 8

(*a*) Cantem lhes aos homens o rouxinol, mas na sua gaiola.

(*b*) Diga lhes dictos os papagaios, mas na sua cadêa.

(*c*) Vão com elles á caça a açor, mas nos seus piozes.

(*d*) Faça lhes bufanarias o bugio, mas nos seus cepos.

(*e*) Eu sempre leio melhores authores; eu vejo; eu pasmo; eu não sei nada; eu sei nada. Ahi, está o meu zêlo, a minha lealdade, a minha sinceridade, a minha rectidão, e a minha honra.

(*f*) Recebendo a carta de V. Senhoria, quizera ter forças e não quizera ter molestia, quizera ter vagar e não quizera ter embaraços, para responder como a obrigação o pede.

7. Como formam seus participios passivos, os verbos regulares e irregulares? Cite exemplos de dous verbos da 1ª, 2ª, e 3ª conjugação, que além de participio regular, tem outro irregular. 4

8. Dê o comparitivo e o superlativo de 'benefico, 'chão,' 'frio,' 'livre,' 'inteiro,' 'grande,' 'parco,' e 'magnifico'; e o positivo, e o comparativo de 'optimo,' 'pessimo,' 'maximo,' e 'minimo.' 4

9. Conjugue o tempo presente, e o preterito perfeito do modo indicativo dos verbos 'chover' e 'aprazer.' Cite um verbo, que óra póde ser pessoal, óra impessoal. 4

10. Ponha em prosa as seguintes linhas, e analyse as ultimas duas:— 16

Assi cantava a nympha, e as outras todas
Com sonoroso applauso vózes davam,
Com que festejam as alegres vodas,
Que com tanto prazer se celebravam.
"Por mais que da fortuna andem as rodas,"
N'huma cônsona vóz todas soavam,
"Não vos hão de faltar, gente famosa,
"Honra, valor, e fama gloriosa."

11. Traduza o seguinte em Portuguez:— 20

"The famous battle of Aljubarrota was fought on the 14th August 1385. It was a day, the proud memory of which is deathless in the annals of Portugal; for apart from its incalculable importance to the permanent well-being of that country, the battle then fought was as remarkable for the display of chivalrous courage as any that has been recorded in the history of modern Europe. In accordance with the custom of the period, King João remained three days and three nights upon the field, until the fetid exhalations from the bodies of the slain obliged him to withdraw. The booty taken from the Castilians was immense. The king's tent with all its furniture, the silver triptych belonging to the portable altar of the Castilian army, which is still to be seen in the sacristy at Guimaraens, were taken as well as the king's sceptre, which was long preserved in the now extinct Convento do Carmo at Lisbon.

12. Traduza em Inglez o seguinte:— 20

Eu vos mando, filho, com este soccorro á Diu, que, pelos avisos que tenho, hoje estará cercado de multidão de Turcos: pelo que toca á vossa pessoa, não fico com cuidado, por que por cada pedra d'aquella fortaleza arriscarei um filho. Encommendo-vos que tenhaes lembrança d'aquelles de quem vindes, que para a linhagem são vossos avós, e para as obras são vossos exemplos; fazei por merecer o appellido que herdastes, accordando-vos que o nascimento em todos é egual, as obras fazem os homens differentes; e lembro-vos que, o que vier mais honrado, esse será meu filho. Esta é a bençam, que nos deixaram nossos maiores, morrer gloriosamente pela lei, pelo rei, e pela patria. Eu vos ponho no caminho da honra, em vós está agora ganhal-a.

N.B.—As perguntas deverão ser respondidas em Portuguez; e a traducção, não ao pé da palavra, senão a sua substancia, mas em bom estilo.

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI.

DAMODAR KRISHNA KARANDIKAR, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Combine देव + ऋषि; गुरु + इच्छा; गै + अन; अक्ष + ऊहिनी; वाच् + गुरु; तत् + नयन; राम + अयन; रजस् + गुण. 4

2 What is सामान्यरूप? Can you mention some of the अव्ययें that can serve the purpose of the different case-terminations? Give the द्वि० तृ० पं० and ष० (singular number) of the pronouns तो and काय. 6

3. State the various kinds of verbs and give an example of each. What are the various ways of forming the ordinary past tense of irregular Marathi verbs? How are causal verbs formed? Give examples, 8

4. Explain briefly, with requisite illustrations, the uses of the following प्रत्यय :—का, णारा, णूक, ईक, गिरी, दार, वाणा and वाला. 10

5 Name, define, and dissolve the following compounds.— शेतमळा, वाईटसाईट, कर्मकुशल, काळपुरुष, पंचारती, दरदिवस, and अज्ञान. 10

6. Parse the following:— 10

श्रीमन्मयूरकविचा देते संतोष मानवा कविता।
असता जरि भूमिवरी सुरगुरु तरि तोहि मान वांकविता॥

7 Translate into English — 25

एका दयाळू बाईनें एका पोरक्या मुलाचें पालन करण्याविषयीं एका श्रीमंत धार्मिक गृहस्थास विनंति केली तीस त्यानें सांगितलें कीं, "त्याला माझ्या येथें येऊं द्या. तो चांगला मोठा होई तोंपर्यंत मी त्याचें पालन पोषण करीन; आणि मग मी त्याला तुमचे उपकार मानावयास शिकवीन." त्यावर त्या बाईनें मर्यादशीलपणानें उत्तर दिलें, "महाराज, माझे उपकार कशाचे? आपण त्याकरितां पैसा खराचिणार! मी दोन शब्द बोलल्यें एवढेंच कायतें?" ते ऐकून तो गृहस्थ तिला ह्मणाला "होय, तें सगळें खरें. पण पाऊस पडतो तेव्हां आपण कधीं ढगांचे उपकार मानीत नाहीं. तर ते ढग ज्यानें उत्पन्न केले, त्याचे उपकार मानितों. ह्यावरून त्या मुलानें कोणाचे उपकार मानावे ते तुह्मीच पहा!"

8 Translate into Marathi — 25

Pity, indeed, is of itself but poor comfort at any time, and unless it produces something more substantial, is rather impertinently troublesome than any way agreeable To stand bemoaning the misfortunes of our friends, without offering some expedient to alleviate them, is only echoing to their grief and putting them in mind that they are miserable. He is truly my friend who with a ready presence of mind supports me; not he who condoles with me on my ill success and says he is sorry for my loss. In short, a favour or obligation is doubled by being well timed; and he is the best benefactor who knows our necessities, and complies with our wishes even before we ask him

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

GUJARATI.

CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, B A, LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate into Gujarati the following passage — 20

I shall, therefore, rejoice if part of the fund to be raised to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen Empress be devoted to enabling India to take her place in the new industrial world into which she has entered during the first fifty years of Her Majesty's reign. I hail the circumstance that at this very juncture the need of technical education in India has been powerfully borne in on the mind of Her Majesty's honoured representative in this land I look upon this as a providential opportunity for directing a portion of the national wealth to a permanent means of national progress India will rejoice in many ways that her beloved Sovereign has been spared to reign during so many glorious years, Illuminations, statues, memorial buildings, the feeding of the poor, are each and all fitting expressions of the glad heart of the people But to enable India to worthily fill the new place which she has won in the industrial world during Queen Victoria's reign, seems to my mind one of the noblest purposes to which the thank offerings of a grateful nation can be devoted For the last illumination will sputter out into darkness, and time will lay its defacing finger on the marble and the bronze, but the education of the people has within itself an inherent life which can never perish, and which will throw out new and ampler growths from generation to generation

2 Translate into English the following — 20

કુટુબ નાતમાં માણસો સાથે તેઓનાં રૂપ ઓળખીને તેઓની જોડે પ્રસંગ પાડવો; ઘરની ગુહ્ય વાત બહાર કહાડવી નહિ; છેક એકલપેટી અથવા કોઇને આદું ન ગમે એવી તબિયત પકડવી નહિ; કુટુબનાં સ્ત્રીપુરૂષ સાથે નિકલંકી મીલનસારી રાખવી; કામકાજ કરવામાં

કોઇ ચાર વાત કહે તે સાંભળવી અને સાંખી રહેવી; કોઇએ વખાણ કીધાં તો તેથી ફૂલાઇ ન જવું અને નઠારૂં કહ્યું તો તેથી રીસ ન ચડાવવી; અજાણ્યા માણસ જોડે કાર્ય જેટલુંજ કામ પાડવું; તમ ભલે અમ ભલા એવી રીત રાખવી; ચાકરો જોડે માયાળુપણે પણ મર્યાદાસર કામ લેવું; એરીતે વર, સગાં, આડોશીપાડોશી, વગેરે સંબંધી જોડે ચાલવાનો સ્ત્રીનો ધર્મ છે. નહાગ છદ્દોના હુમલામાથી પોતે બચવું તથા પોતે જખમો ખાઇને પોતાની પાસેનાંઓને બચાવવાં. માના ઉપર છોકરાંનું થવાનું સ્વરૂપ આધાર રાખે છે માટે તેણીએ હસકે તસકે ધવડાવતાં, નવડાવતાં, જમાડતાં, રમાડતાં, અને હરેક વખતે આંખમાં પ્રેમ આણીને તેઓને સારી શિખામણનો બોધ કરવો. માત્ર છોકરાંઓનેજ નહિ પણ પોતાની બહેનપણી સખી વગેરેને પણ રૂડી શખામણ ને સલાહ આપવી.

3 Parse fully the words underlined in the above passage 8

4 (a) Define the following terms — 10

વર્ણ; અર્થ; ક્રિયાનાથ; અનુકરણ; સંયોજક; તદ્ધિત.

(b) How are સંયોજક words classified, having regard to their meanings? Give one instance of each class.

5 Give the following forms of the root વાંચ with their exact meanings.— 10

(a) મૂળભેદ, ભવિષ્યવર્ત્તમાન કાલ, સંશયાર્થ, તૃતીય પુરૂષ એક વચન.

(b) સત્તાભેદ, વિશેષભૂતવર્ત્તમાનકાલ, નિશ્ચયાર્થ, તૃતીયપુરૂષ એકવચન.

(c) પ્રેરકભેદ, દ્વિત્વભૂતકાલ, સંશયાર્થ, પ્રથમ પુરૂષ એકવચન.

(d) પ્રેરકભેદ, ભવિષ્યકાલ, આજ્ઞાર્થ, દ્વિતીયપુરૂષ એકવચન.

6. Name and dissolve the following compounds :— 10

કાળુંધોળું; અઠાવીસ; લોકલાજ; બુદ્ધિધન; નર્મગદ્ય; કુંભાર, ગૃહસ્થ; મધ્યાન; ત્રિભુવન; યથાશક્તિ.

7. Give the derivations of the following words and show the connection between their present meanings and those derivations :— 10

વીટ; ભીત; ધરો; બત્તિ; બાધા; રસોડું; રખવાળ; પગરખું; આસન; માળા.

8. Paraphrase into Gujarati the following lines :— 12

વિનય સંધાતે બોલે, વૈદર્ભી સુંદરી;
શામાટે ઉઠી જાશો, તેડાવ્યા ખપે કરી.
અમોને રહેવું ઘટે, બાંધીને અંતર પટે;
બોલું હું કેમ પ્રગટે, પરપુરપની નીકટે.
બેસોજી બાજઠે, બોલોજી ઉલટે;
નહિ પુછું કપટે, બોલવું નિર્મળ ઘટે.
પુરૂષ ભરાયો હઠે, ચાલ્યો પોતાની ચટે;
હોંડે નારીને નટે, ચાલે નહિ રાજવટે.
જે જન મન કાળા, મુખે વિખની જ્વાળા;
કયમ વિજોગના ભાલા, સહી શકે તે બાલા.
બાહુકજી છો આચારી, સાંભળો વિનતિ મારી;
કાં મૂકિયે વિસારી, દોહલે પામી નારી.

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE.

Rao Bahadur JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain, with examples, the difference between the two negative words ಇಲ್ಲ and ಅಲ್ಲ. 8

2. Take a noun of the second declension and decline it fully in all its cases and numbers. 7

3. State the general rule as to how adverbs are declined. Decline ಮುಂದು (the front). Mention a few indeclinable adverbs. 6

4. Mention a few uses of the dative case, with examples to illustrate your answer. 6

5. When two or more pronouns of different persons are used together, what must be the person and number of the verb and pronoun which relate to them? Give examples. 5

6. When there are several nominatives of different genders, if one of the nominatives be masculine, what should be the gender of the verb following the nominatives? Give examples. 5

7. Parse fully the words underlined in the passage given for translation in Question 8. 13

8. Translate the following into English :— 25

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಂಗೀತಗಾರನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಯಿಕೆ ಕಲಿಯ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬನು ಬಂದು ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರುಷದ ಪರಿಗೂ ಒರಳಿ ಒರಳಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟನು. ಯಷ್ಟುದಿನ ಕೂಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಇದು ಮೆಪ್ಪು, ಇದು ಒಪ್ಪು, ಇದು ನೆಪ್ಪು ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವರ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಇವನಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಹೇಳುವವ ವಿಗೆ ಬೇಸರಿಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಛೀ! ಛೀ! ಯಷ್ಟುಪರಿಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ

ನಾನಳಲಿ, ನನ್ನ ಪೈಲಾಗದು, ನಿನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪು ನಿನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು, ಹೋಗೆಂದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು. ಆಗ ಇವನು ಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಅಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಬರ್ತೆ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಂದುಗೊಂದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿರುಗುವದು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ? ಒಬ್ಬ ಅರಸನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಾಯಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಮಹಾಮಹಿ ರಾಜನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಚಟಪಟ್ಟು ತಾನು ಇಳುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಝಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಬೆಳಗಾಗುವವರಿಗೂ ಸರಳೆ ಸಾಧನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದನು. ಆಗ ನೆರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಗಸಗಿತ್ತಿ ಇವನ ತಪ್ಪು ಕೂಗನ್ನೂ ಅಪಸ್ವರವನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಕ್ಕಿ ಅಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದು, ಇವನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಆದರೆ ತಾನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಆಗುವಳು.

9. Translate the following into Canarese :— 25

What a source of wonders is presented to view when we contemplate the motions incessantly going forward throughout creation !—that thousands of globes, much larger than our world, are winging their flight with unremitting speed, through the regions of immensity, at a rate which overwhelms the human imagination ! What an astonishing idea does this convey of the energies of the Eternal Divinity, who at first launched this earth and all the planetary globes from His powerful hand ! He only "spake, and it was done" ; and for thousands of years such motions have been continued without intermission ! Well may we exclaim, with the inspired writers, "Who can by searching find out God ? Who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord ? Who can show forth all His praise ?"

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI.

Khan Bahadur HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Give with meanings :— 25

(a) The opposites of :

گناہ-جزا-محتاج-فنا-ابتدا

(b) The plurals of :

مورت-عالم-مسکین-رسم-حادثہ

(c) The adjectives from :

رزق-قناعت-افلاس-عقل-حرص

(d) The genders of :

انتخاب-امانت-آواز-دہی-لڑکی

(e) The derivations of :

گلعذار-مدرسہ-شعرو-مثنوی-شمشیر

2. Explain with examples and give English equivalents of — 10

مبتدا-حروف مہملہ-فعل متعدی بالواسطہ

-اسم اشارۂ قریب—اسم جواب موصول—

ظرف مکان and واو معدولہ-تشبیہ-جملۂ معترضہ

3. Write a short essay of about 25 lines in Urdu on the advantages of introducing vernaculars in our schools and colleges. 25

4. How are the following forms expressed in Hindustani :— 5

(a) پڑھنا from ماضی بعید جمع متکلم

(b) چلنا from مستقبل واحد غایب

(c) لکھنا from مضارع جمع غایب

(d) جانا from ماضي متشکي واحد حاضر

5. How do you form : 10

The passive voice,
The causal verb,
The plural in oblique cases,
The abstract nouns,
The superlative degree.

6. Translate into English :— 25

مصر کا پاے تخت القاہرہ بلب دریاے
نیل واقع ہی * القاہرہ کے گوشہ شمال ومغرب
مین دریا کے کنارے بندر اسکندریہ موضوع
ہي - جس کا باني سکندر کبیر تھا * دوسري
مشہور بستیان پورٹ سیڈ نہر کے شمالي
مدخل اور سویز جنوبي مدخل پر واقع ہین
جو نہر کہ سویز کي خاکناے مین چند
سال کے قبل کاٹ کر بنائي گئي ہي * نوبیا
مین بڑی بستي خارتم ہي - جو رود نیل

اور دریاے نیل کے مجمع کے قریب واقع
ہي * مصر تجارت کے لئے یورپ-ہندوستان
اور چین کے درمیان ایک بڑي گذرگاہ ہي *
بادباني اور دخاني بڑي بڑي کشتیان بحر روم
سے نہر مین ہوکر بحر قلزم مین آسکتي
ہین - یا سوداگر اپنا تجارتي مال
اسکندریہ مین اتار کر آہني سڑک کي راہ
سے القاہرہ اور سویز کو روانہ کرسکتے ہین *
بڑي ندي نیل ہي — جو دینا مین مِسي
سِپي کے بعد سب سے دراز ہي *
مصر خاص رودنیل کي تنگ و دراز وادي
ہي — جو طرفین کو خطۂ صحرا سے (جس
مین کہین کہین سرسبز قطعہ ہین — جہان کہ
پاني میسر ہي) مسدود ہي * مصر خاص کو
تین صوبون پر تقسیم کیا ہي - مصر پائین —
مصر متوسطہ اور مصر بالائي * مصر بالائي

کي جنوب مين صوبجات نوبيا—کارڏوئن
اور دوسرے کم مشهور اضلاع هين—جو
رود نيل کے کنارے گونڏوکورو تک
پهيلے هوئے هين *

THURSDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER 1887.

[2 P M. TO 5 P M.]

Khan Saheb SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.

SINDHI

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give three instances of nouns of both masculine and feminine genders ending in اِي (ée) and اُ (u) with their meanings and state the rule as to how their plurals are formed. 8

2. Decline fully ڪي (ke) and ڪيرُ (keru) in cases. 5

3 How are pronominal affixes used in Sindhi? Give examples to illustrate your answers. 6

4. Explain fully in English and analyse the following stanza; also parse the words underlined. 15

تہ ڪر ڪنهن نہ سئي جي سير نہ
گهڙي سُهڻي هِت حياتيُ ڏينهڙا هڏهن
تان نہ هُئي چُڪي ۽ تنهن چَري ڪئي جا

ڏنيس اُنَ ڏُهِي سهڻي ۽ ڪي سين چوي
وِڌو قرب ڪُهي هُهين هُوند مُئي پربڻِي
جا بيڻا ٿيا —

5. Give the meaning and the roots of the following words :— 8

مغرور - ڪمدار - نَسبتُ - نقصان - اَنڌارو
عداوت - نِبارُ - مُتڪلم -

6. Write a short essay in Sindhi on 8

جهڙي ڪرڻي تهڙِي پرڻي

7. Translate the following into idiomatic English :— 10

(1) لکيو منجهه نرار قلم ڪِياڙيان نه وهي
پاڙيو وينِي پاڙ - جيڪي لالن لکيو لوح ۾
(2) حيلي رزق بهاني موت
(3) پور ڪيترا پَچائي پَچائينديِ
(4) هٿ جي ڪنگڻ کي ڪهڙِي آرسِي

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

هاڻي پهرا ۾ هتي انهين ڳالهه جو ٿورو
ويچار ٿو ڪجي ته ڏٺي تعاليِ جي بندگي

ڪان سواءِ نيڪي ڪهڙي ڪم جي آهي
ڪي اهڙا ماڻهو آهن (پوءِ ٽوڙي انهنجو
دُنيا ۾ انداز بلڪل ٽورڙو آهي تہ بہ هو
زماني جي ڏاهن ۽ قابلن ۾ ڳڻجن) جي
پائين ٿا تہ ماڻهوءِ تي هن دنيا ۾ جي فرض
آهن سي انسان سان پلائي ڪرڻ ۽ بين
کي پهنجي وس آهر مدد ڏيڻ ۽ مڙني
سان نيڪي ڪرڻ ۽ پهنجي هم قومن سان
سُلوڪ رکڻ ۽ ڪنهن سان مدائي نہ ڪرڻ
ڪري ادائين ٿا - ۽ انهين ڳالهين کان
سوائي ماڻهوءِ کي بي ڪنهن ڳالهہ جي
گهر؟ نہ آهي - اهڙن ماڻهن مان ڪن جيون
ماد تون بي عيب آهن انهين ۾ شڪ
ڪونهي - هوپائين ٿا تہ سيڪنهن سان پلائي
ڪرڻ ۽ ڪنهن کي نہ ڏکوئڻ اِهوئي
اسانجو ڌرم آهي -

9. Translate the following passage into Sindhi :— 20

Cleon, however, had not changed his opinion. In the second assembly he repeated his arguments against the Mytilenians and clamoured for what he called 'justice' against them. He denounced the folly and mischief of re-

versing on one day what had been done on the preceding; and though himself the very type and model of a demagogue, had the impudence to characterize his opponents as guilty and ambitious orators, who sacrificed the good of the republic either to their interests or to their vanity! His opponent, Diodotus, very wisely abstained from appealing to the humanity of an assembly, which had passed the decree of the previous day. He confined himself entirely to the policy of the question, concluding by recommending that the Mytelenians already in custody should be put upon their trial but that the remainder of the population should be spared.

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

W. DODERET, C.S.; PESTANJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who was the last of the Saxon Kings of England? Describe briefly the events which led to their extinction. 5

2. Write a short history of the Puritan rule in England. 15

3. What events led to the American War of independence? Describe the concluding events of the war. 11

4. State briefly what you know of the following:—The Gurkhas, Nádir Sháh, the siege of Ginji, the battle of Gujarat, the treaty of Yendabu. 10

5. What accessions were made by Wellesley to the British possessions in India and how? 10

6. Name the principal States comprising the present German Empire. 6

7. Draw a map tracing the course of the Rhine; mark out by means of boundaries the countries through which it passes; and insert the names of the chief towns on the river's banks. 12

8. State what you know of the following:—The snow-line, an oasis, a mirage, a crater, isothermal lines, a lagoon. 6

FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

NANABHAI ARDESIR MOOS, L.C.E., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., F.H.A.S., F.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N B.—Divide your paper into two sections, A and B.

SECTION A.

1. Show that forces may be represented by straight lines. 7

Prove that when two forces intersect at right angles, they and their resultant are proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle.

2. A man who weighs five maunds, wishing to raise a rock, rides the end of a crowbar 5 ft. long which is propped at the distance of 5 inches from the end in contact with the rock. What is the pressure on the prop? 6

3. Find the ratio of P to W in a single moveable pulley when the cords are not parallel, and compare the mechanical advantage gained in such a case with that obtained when the cords are parallel. 10

Determine the force necessary to raise a weight of 2400 lbs. by an arrangement of a set of six moveable pulleys in which the same cord passes round each pulley.

4. Explain the meaning of the symbols HCl, $KClO_3$, $NaCl$, and write down the chemical formulæ for Mercuric oxide, Lime, and Sulphuric Acid. 6

5. What happens when the metal Potassium is thrown into water? Give the reaction in symbols and mention the principal properties of the *gas* produced. 8

SECTION B.

6. What is the result if you blow the air from your lungs for a long time through clear lime-water? 7

Where do growing plants obtain the carbon which they need for their growth?

7. What is the main difference between fresh *spring* water and *sea* water? Explain how drinkable water may be obtained from sea-water. 8

8. When is Venus the morning and when the evening star? Why have the transits of this planet been observed with so much care? 8

9. How many times is Mars smaller than the Earth? Describe its general appearance as seen through the telescope. 7

10. Give two of the most obvious and convincing proofs of the rotundity of the Earth, and state clearly why the days and nights are unequal in length in different parts of the world. 8

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A. . . .	In English.
G. W. FORREST, B.A., ...	
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.	
H. P. HODSON, M.A.	
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.	
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.	In Sanskrit
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. .	
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.	
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev E. USTERI, S.J.	
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
E C. MONOD, Esq.	In French.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. . .	In Persian.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	
M. MACMILLAN, B.A. .	In History and in Logic.
O. T. BARROW, C S , B A.	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A.	In Mathematics.
T S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A , LL.B. ...	
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, MA., LL.B ...	
T. COOKE, M A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C E.I	In Natural Science.
The Rev F. DRECKMANN, J.	

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.;

J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SOUTHEY: *Life of Nelson.* SCOTT: *Lady of the Lake.*

SECTION I.

1. Describe the battle of the Nile and explain the importance attached to this victory in India and at Naples. 8

2. "Political courage is as highly necessary to an officer abroad as military courage." Illustrate this sentiment of Nelson's by passages in his own life.

3. Explain the following words and phrases:—A privateer, a frigate, Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I'll have a gazette of my own, cruising under French colours, boats employed in cutting out of harbours, the Directory, the Empire. 8

4. With what object was the English fleet sent to Copenhagen? Point out any circumstances that appear to you remarkable (*a*) in the political situation, (*b*) in the conduct of the battle. 8

5. Who was Prince Caraccioli and why was his execution considered disgraceful? 5

6. Paraphrase and explain:—

His time did not pass without some vexatious cares to ruffle it. The affair of the American ships was not yet over and he was again pestered with threats of prosecution. "I have written them word," said he, "that I will have nothing to do with them and they must act as they think proper. Government, I suppose, will do what is right and not leave me in the lurch. We have heard enough of the consequences of the Navigation Act to this country. They may take my person, but if sixpence would save me from a prosecution I would not give it." It was his great ambition at this time to possess a pony, and having resolved to purchase one he went to a fair for that purpose.

SECTION II.

7. Give shortly in your own words the story of the Lady of the Lake. 6

8. Explain and parse the words in italics:— 12

(a) A grey-haired sire whose eye intent
Was on the visioned future *bent*.

(b) So still he sate as those who wait
Till judgment *speak* the doom of fate.

(c) A Lennox foray.

(d) For with each secret glance he stole
The fond enthusiast sent his soul.

(e) So rapidly the bargemen row
The bubbles when they launched the boat
Were all *unbroken* and afloat
Dancing in foam and ripple *still*
When it had near'd the mainland hill.

(f) Owning no tie but to his clan.

(g) Not then claimed sovereignty *his* due;
While Albany with feeble hand
Held borrowed truncheon of *command*.

9. Paraphrase and explain the words in italics:— 10

Alas this wild *marauding* chief
Alone might *hazard* our relief
And now thy maiden charms expand
Look for his *guerdon* in thy hand;
Full soon may *dispensation* sought
To back his suit from Rome be brought.

10. Explain the prefix in the following words:—Aloft, beseech, forbid, forecast, misdeed, mischance, utmost, twilight, archbishop, diagram, proselyte. 6

11. Illustrate by sentences of your own some of the modes of giving emphasis to words or clauses in English prose composition.

12. Describe shortly in your own words the Highlands of Scotland at the date when the events in the Lady of the Lake are supposed to occur.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

HISTORY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A., O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Contrast the strength and resources of Athens and Sparta and their allies at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war. 9

2. What do you know of the following places during the period of history under consideration:—Corcyra, Plataea, Potidaea? 14

3. Give an account of the fall of Mitylene and the treatment of its inhabitants after that event. 9

4. When and how did Athens lose Euboea? What was its importance to Athens? Draw a map showing the relative positions of Euboea and Attica. 9

5. Narrate briefly the operations at Pylus and Sphacteria in the seventh year of the war. 9

6. What were the events which led to the Sicilian Expedition, and what part was taken by Alkibiades and Nikias respectively in the debates that preceded it? 10

7. What were the circumstances under which Antiphon was condemned and executed? 7

8. Narrate the events connected with the trial of the generals after the battle of Arginusae and discuss the conduct of the Athenians on that occasion. 8

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JI SIVALE, M.A.,

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.

MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

KALIDASA *Vikramorvasi*, *Kumarasambhava* I.—VI.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into Sanskrit — 18

"Vidûsha with a fearful shout
That echoed through the world, cried out.

'What men are ye, I bid you say,
And whither would ye bend your way?'
To him whose mouth shot fiery flame
The hero told his race and name:
'Two warriors, nobly bred, are we,
And through this wood we wander free.
But who art thou, how born and styled,
Who roamest here in Dandak's wild?'
To Râma, bravest of the brave,
His answer thus Virâdha gave:
'Hear Raghu's son, and mark me well,
And I my name and race will tell'."

2. Translate into English :— 12

(*a*) एषा मनो मे प्रसभं शरीरा-
त्पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती ।
सुराङ्गना कर्षति खण्डिताग्रा-
त्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी ॥

What is there in the first half that corresponds to खण्डिताग्रात् in the second half?

(*b*) हृदयमिषुभिः कामस्यान्तः सशल्यमिदं सदा
कथमुपलभे निद्रां स्वप्ने समागमकारिणीम् ।
न च सुवदनामालेख्येऽपि प्रियां समवाप्य (v. l. °यामसमाप्य) ताम्
मम नयनयोरुद्बाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति ॥

(*c*) अवधूतप्रणिपाताः पश्चात्संतप्यमानमनसोऽपि ।
निभृतैर्व्यपत्रपन्ते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः ॥

Explain clearly the force of अपि. Is निभृतैः a satisfactory reading?

(*d*) सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ दृष्टा सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरी ।

रामा रम्ये वनोद्देशे मया विरहिता त्वया ॥

both as a question by and answer to the king.

3. (*a*) Was the Sûryopasthâna of king Purûravas mentioned in the first act of the Vikramorvas'î a Nitya or a Naimittika Vidhi? Give reasons for your answer. 6

(*b*) What is the allusion in तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये?

(*c*) What is generally believed to be the situation of प्रतिष्ठान? Is this प्रतिष्ठान one with the capital city of Purûravas as described in the play? Illustrate your answer with quotations.

(*d*) What things are disclosed by the play which lead one to the conclusion that the celestial heroine was not jealous, and recognised the superiority of the earthly heroine?

4. (*a*) Criticise the underlined forms and constructions — 8

यथानिर्दिष्टं प्रदेशं संक्रमामहे; अनप्सरेव मम प्रतिभासि; सखि न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः; एतानौपहारिकमोदकानार्यमाणवकं लम्भय; तेन त्वया न शास्त्रं संन्यस्तव्यम्.

(*b*) Explain the grammatical forms मुमुक्षुः, मुक्तकल्पा, वाचंयमः, विमनस्का.

5. Explain fully :— 9

दत्तफलो मे विषमावतारः; पीडितं मां परिष्वजध्वम्; हला चित्रलेखे उपकारिणमपि राजर्षिं न शक्नोम्यामन्त्रयितुम्; अपाङ्गनेत्रा; पञ्चाविधस्याभ्यवहारस्य; अयं

मेऽपहस्तितलज्जो व्यवसायः ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते.

SECTION II.

6 Translate into English — 10

(a) कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलङ्घ्य ।
दिग्दक्षिणा गन्धवहं मुखेन व्यलीकनिश्वासमिवोत्ससर्ज ॥

( ) लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः (v.l. न खलु स्य बलोत्तरैः) ॥
अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः ॥

(c) चन्द्रं गता पद्मगणान्न भुङ्क्ते पद्माश्रिता चान्द्रमसीमभिख्याम् ।
उमामुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः ॥

(d) विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मङ्गलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा ।
जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः किमेभिराशी पहतात्मवृत्तिभिः ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined.

7 Explain the allusions contained in the following — 5

(a) महावराहदंष्ट्रायां विश्रान्ताः प्रलयापदि ।

(b) त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीम् ।
तदाहिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः॥

(c) अभिलाषमुदीरितेन्द्रियः स्वसुतायामकरोत्प्रजापतिः ॥

(d) स्वकालपरिमाणेन व्यस्तरात्रिंदिवस्य ते ।
यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ ॥

8 Translate the following, adding explanations where necessary :— 5

(a) पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् ज्योत्स्नान्तराणीव कलान्तराणि ।

(b) प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छन्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ।

(c) अन्तश्चराणां मरुतां निरोधान्निवातनिष्कम्पमिव प्रदीपम् ।

(d) ध्रुवं वपुः काञ्चनपद्मनिर्मितं मृदु प्रकृत्या च ससारमेव च ।

(e) ममात्र भावैकरसं मनः स्थितं न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते ।

9. Give the sense of the following words as used in your books, giving derivations where you can :— 6

विभूति, प्रसव्यम्, पर्यङ्क, न्याय, क्षेत्रवित्, ब्रह्मबन्धु, तूर्ण and उपत्यका.

10. Write short syntactical notes on the following :— 5

(a) भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीम् ।

(b) विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम् ।

(c) मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुर्वनस्थलीर्मर्म्मरपत्र-
मोक्षाः ।

(d) स्तनस्तनाभ्यामुरो जघान च ।

(e) दृष्ट्वा परं ज्योतिरुपाररामे ।

11. What theory of creation does Kâlidâsa put forth in the 2nd canto of the Kumârasambhava?

12. Translate into English :— 12

नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते । कुतः । वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसङ्गात् । कांश्चिदत्यन्तसुखभाजः करोति देवादीन् कांश्चिदत्यन्तदुःखभाजः करोति पश्वादीन् कांश्चिन्मध्यमभाजो मनुष्यादीनित्येवं विषमां सृष्टिं निर्मिमाणस्येश्वरस्य पृथग्जनस्येव रागद्वेषोपपत्तेः श्रुतिस्मृत्यवधारितस्वच्छत्वादीश्वरस्वभावविलोपः प्रसज्येत । तथा खलजनैरपि जुगुप्सितं निर्घृणत्वमतिक्रूरत्वं दुःखयोगविधानात् प्रसज्येत । तस्माद्वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसङ्गान्नेश्वरः कारणम् ॥

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A. ; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY : *Book IX* ;

OVID : *Metamorphoseon, XII*, 1—628.

1. (a) Translate with notes when necessary :—

(i) Consules profecti ad Pontium in colloquium, cum de fœdere victor agitaret, negârunt injussu populi fœdus fieri

posse: nec sine fecialibus cærimoniâque aliâ sollenni. Itaque non ut vulgo credunt, Claudiusque etiam scribit, fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem, facta est. Quid enim aut sponsoribus in fœdere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Jupiter feriat, quemadmodum a fecialibus porcus feriatur. Spoponderunt consules, legati, quæstores, tribuni militum; nominaque omnium, qui spoponderunt, exstant: ubi, si ex fœdere acta res esset, præterquam duorum fecialium, non exstarent; et propter necessariam fœderis dilationem obsides etiam sexcenti equites imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur.

(ii) Nihil minus quaesitum a principio huius operis videri potest, quam ut plus iust ab rerum ordine declinarem, varietatibusque distinguendo opere et legentibus velut deverticula amoena et requiem animo meo quaererem; tamen tanti regis ac ducis mentio, quibus saepe tacitis cogitationibus volutavit animum, eas evocat in medium, ut quaerere libeat, quinam eventus Romanis rebus, si cum Alexandro foret bellatum, futurus fuerit.

What are Livy's conclusions on the above question?

(iii) Cæterum Flavium dixerat ædilem forensis factio, Ap. Claudii censurâ vires nacta, qui senatum primus libertinorum filius lectis inquinaverat: et postquam eam lectionem nemo ratam habuit, nec in curiâ adepsus erat, quas petierat, opes urbanas; humilibus per omnes tribus divisis, forum et Campum corrupit: trantumque Flavii comitia indignitatis habuerunt, ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos et phaleras deponerent. Ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat; donec Q. Fabius et P. Decius censores facti; et Fabius, simul concordiæ causâ, simul ne humillimorum in manu comitia essent, omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, urbanasque eas appellavit: adeoque eam rem acceptam gratis animis ferunt, ut Maximi cognomen, quod tot victoriis non pepererat, hac ordinum temperatione pareret. Ab eodem institutum dicitur, ut equites Idibus Quintilibus transveherentur.

Explain the historical allusions in this passage.

(*b*) Comment on the following words and phrases:—

Coloniam deducere; Dictator deligendus exercendis quæstionibus; Appellato et tribunicium auxilium; Pullarius; Ad septem millia sub corona veniere.

2 (*a*) Translate with notes when necessary :— 30

(i) Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque
Caelestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi
Unde quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,
Inspicitur, penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures
Fama tenet, summaque domum sibi legit in arce
Innumerosque aditus ac mille foramina tectis
Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis.
Nocte dieque patet Tota est ex aere sonanti
Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque, quod audit
Nulla quies intus nullaque silentia parte
Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvae murmura vocis
Qualia de pelago si quis procul audiat, undis
Esse solent qualemve sonum, cum Iuppiter atras
Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt
Atria turba tenet veniunt leve vulgus, euntque
Mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
Milia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant.
E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,
Hi narrata ferunt alio, mensuraque ficti
Crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adicit auctor

(ii) Jam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille
Nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam
At vivit, totum quae gloria compleat orbem
Hac illi mensura viro respondet, et hac est
Par sibi Pelides, nec manibus Tartara sentit
Ipse etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis,
Bella movet clypeus deque armis arma feruntur
Non ea Tydides non audet Oileos Ajax,
Non minor Atrides, non regno major et ævo
Poscere, non alii soli Telamone creato,
Laertaque fuit tantae fiducia laudis.
A se Tantalides onus invidiamque removit
Argolicosque duces medii considere castris
Jussit et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes

Who were the several heroes above referred to?

(*b*) Give a short life of Ovid What was the nature and probable cause of his banishment? When were the Metamorphoses written and how can we fix the date?

3 Translate into Latin prose — 25

Immediately after the conquest of Lydia by the Persians, the Ionian and Æolian Greeks sent ambassadors to Cyrus at Sardis and prayed to become his lieges on the footing which they had occupied under Crœsus Cyrus listened

attentively to their proposals and answered them by a fable. "There was a certain piper, he said, "who was walking one day by the sea side when he espied some fish, so he began to pipe to them, imagining they would come out to him upon the land. But as he found at last that his hope was vain, he took a net, and enclosing a great draught of fishes drew them ashore The fish then began to leap and dance, but the piper said, 'Cease your dancing now, as you did not choose to come and dance when I piped to you'" Cyrus gave this answer to the Ionians and Aolians, because when he urged them by his messengers to revolt from Crœsus they refused, but now when his work was done, they came to offer their allegiance It was in anger, therefore, that he made them this reply The Ionians, on hearing it, set to work to fortify their towns and held meetings at the Panionium which were attended by all except the Milesians with whom Cyrus had concluded a separate treaty, allowing them the terms which they had formerly obtained from Crœsus The other Ionians resolved with one accord to send ambassadors to Sparta to implore assistance.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M TO 5 P M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Translate the following passage into English

וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּרְבּוּ מְאֹד עַל הָאָרֶץ וַתֵּלֶךְ
הַתֵּבָה עַל פְּנֵי הַמָּיִם׃ וְהַמַּיִם גָּבְרוּ מְאֹד
מְאֹד עַל הָאָרֶץ וַיְכַסּוּ כָל הֶהָרִים הַגְּבֹהִים
אֲשֶׁר תַּחַת כָּל הַשָּׁמָיִם׃ חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אַמָּה
מִלְּמַעְלָה גָּבְרוּ הַמָּיִם וַיְכַסּוּ הֶהָרִים׃ וַיִּגְוַע
כָּל בָּשָׂר הָרֹמֵשׂ עַל הָאָרֶץ בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה
וּבַחַיָּה וּבְכָל הַשֶּׁרֶץ הַשֹּׁרֵץ עַל הָאָרֶץ וְכֹל

הָאָדָם: כֹּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאַפָּיו
מִכֹּל אֲשֶׁר בֶּחָרָבָה מֵתוּ: וַיִּמַּח אֶת כָּל הַיְקוּם
אֲשֶׁר עַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם עַד בְּהֵמָה עַד
רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּמָּחוּ מִן הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשָּׁאֶר
אַךְ נֹחַ וַאֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה: וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם עַל
הָאָרֶץ חֲמִשִּׁים וּמְאַת יוֹם:

2. (*a*) Give the infinitive kal of וַיִּכְסוּ, וַתֵּלֶךְ, וַיִּרְבּוּ, וַיִּגְרַע. 8

(*b*) Classify these verbs in the different ways they may be classified.

(*c*) To what conjugation does the verb וַיִּמַּח in the sixth verse of the above passage belong? What are the characteristics of that conjugation?

(*d*) Shew the difference between עָרוּם and עֵירֹם and between וַיִּשְׁלַח and וַיְשַׁלַּח.

3. Translate the following verse into English:— 4

שִׁגָּיוֹן לְדָוִד אֲשֶׁר שָׁר לַיְיָ עַל דִּבְרֵי כּוּשׁ בֶּן

4. (*a*) What are the different significations into which the word שִׁגָּיוֹן is rendered? 4

(*b*) To what event in the life of the Psalmist does the psalm commencing with the above verse refer.

5. Give the English of— 1

(*a*) כִּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יָקָם קָיִן:

(b) וְאֵת לַהַט הַחֶרֶב הַמִּתְהַפֶּכֶת׃

(c) אִישׁ הָרַגְתִּי לְפִצְעִי וְיֶלֶד לְחַבֻּרָתִי׃

(d) וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הָלוּךְ וְחָסוֹר׃

(e) זֶה יְנַחֲמֵנוּ מִמַּעֲשֵׂינוּ וּמֵעִצְּבוֹן יָדֵינוּ׃

6. Give the Hebrew of :— 1

(a) Let integrity and uprightness preserve me.

(b) I shall wash my hands in innocence.

(c) Hold up my goings in thy path.

(d) In the name of the Lord we shall set up our banners.

(e) The secrets of the Lord are with those that fear him.

7. Translate the following Psalm into English :— 15

מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד הָבוּ לַיְיָ בְּנֵי אֵלִים הָבוּ לַיְיָ
כָּבוֹד וָעֹז׃ הָבוּ לַיְיָ כְּבוֹד שְׁמוֹ הִשְׁתַּחֲווּ לַיְיָ
בְּהַדְרַת קֹדֶשׁ׃ קוֹל יְיָ עַל הַמָּיִם אֵל הַכָּבוֹד
הִרְעִים יְיָ עַל מַיִם רַבִּים׃ קוֹל יְיָ בַּכֹּחַ קוֹל
יְיָ בֶּהָדָר׃ קוֹל יְיָ שֹׁבֵר אֲרָזִים וַיְשַׁבֵּר יְיָ אֶת
אַרְזֵי הַלְּבָנוֹן׃ וַיַּרְקִידֵם כְּמוֹ עֵגֶל לְבָנוֹן
וְשִׂרְיוֹן כְּמוֹ בֶן רְאֵמִים׃ קוֹל יְיָ חֹצֵב לַהֲבוֹת
אֵשׁ׃ קוֹל יְיָ יָחִיל מִדְבַּר יָחִיל יְיָ מִדְבַּר
קָדֵשׁ׃ קוֹל יְיָ יְחוֹלֵל אַיָּלוֹת וַיֶּחֱשֹׂף יְעָרוֹת
וּבְהֵיכָלוֹ כֻּלּוֹ אֹמֵר כָּבוֹד׃ יְיָ לַמַּבּוּל יָשָׁב
וַיֵּשֶׁב יְיָ מֶלֶךְ לְעוֹלָם׃ יְיָ עֹז לְעַמּוֹ יִתֵּן יְיָ
יְבָרֵךְ אֶת עַמּוֹ בַשָּׁלוֹם׃

8. (*a*) Give the etymology of אֶרֶז, שִׂרְיוֹן לְבָנוֹן, מַבּוּל and מִדְבַּר. 5

(*b*) Give the different renderings of בְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים and בֶּן רְאֵמִים.

(*c*) Give the second person singular masculine of the past, and the first person singular common of the future of kal of the verb שִׁית to place.

8. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And Noah went forth, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him: Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowl, and whatsoever creepeth upon the earth, after their kinds, went forth out of the ark. And Noah built an altar unto the Lord; and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar. And the Lord smelled a sweet savour; and the Lord said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more everything living, as I have done. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.

10. Attach vowel points to the following sentence :— 4

שויתי יי לנגדי תמיד כי מימיני בל אמוט:

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Corinne.

Fables de la Fontaine.

1. Translate into English :— 20

Peut être les femmes ont-elles tort de commander au nom des larmes, et d'asservir ainsi la force à leur faiblesse ; mais

quand elles ne, craignent pas d'employer ce moyen il réussit toujours, au moins pour un temps Sans doute le sentiment s'affaiblit par l'empire même que l'on usurpe sur lui, et la puissance des pleurs, trop souvent exercée, refroidit l imagination Mais il y avait en France, dans ce temps, mille occasions de ranimer l intérêt et la pitié La santé de Madame d' Albigny paraissait aussi tous les jours plus faible, et c'est encore un terrible moyen de domination pour les femmes que la maladie Celles, qui n ont pas comme vous, Corinne, une juste confiance dans leur esprit et dans leur âme, ou celles qui ne sont pas, comme nos Anglaises, si fières et si timides que la feinte leur est impossible, ont recours à l art pour inspirer l attendrissement, et le mieux que l'en puisse attendre d'elles alors. c'est, que la dissimulation ait pour cause un sentiment vrai.

Madame de Staël.

2 Answer the following questions — 15

Who was Madame de Stael?
Where did Oswald meet Corinne for the first time?
What were Oswald s feelings after having read Corinne's history?
How did Cicero die?

What adjectives are derived from the following verbs? —

Aimer, affaiblir, refroidir, haïr réchauffer

Give the rules concerning the use of the "participe present"

3 Translate into English — 20

Le cerf malade.

En pays plein de cerfs, un cerf tomba malade,
Incontinent maint camarade
Accourt à son grabat le voir, le secourir,
Le consoler du moins multitude importune
Eh! Messieurs, laissez moi mourir;
Permettez qu'en forme commune
La Parque m'expédie, tuissez vos pleurs
Point du tout, les consolateurs
De ce triste devoir tout au long s'acquittèrent,
Quand il plut à Dieu s enallèrent,
Ce ne fut pas sans boire un coup,
C'est à dire sans prendre un droit de paturage,
Tout se mit à brouter les bois du voisinage,
La pitance du cerf en dé ut de beaucoup,

Il ne trouva plus rien à frire ;
D'un mal il tomba dans un pire,
Et se vit réduit à la fin
A jeuner et mourir de faim.

La Fontaine.

4. Translate into French :— 30

A cobbler sang from morning till night and thereby disturbed the slumbers of his neighbour, a rich banker, who never could go to sleep before morning. The banker one day called the cobbler and asked him how much he earned a year and he then gave him a large sum of money without condition. The cobbler took the money away and buried it in his cellar, but from that day his singing stopped; the fear of robbers kept him awake all night and took away his health and his gaiety. At last he called on his neighbour and returned the money he had received from him saying: keep your money but give me back my songs and my sleep.

5. Reply to the following questions :— 15

Indicate the poetical license contained in the line :

Tout se mit à brouter les bois du voisinage.

Who were the "*Parques*"?

Give the grammatical rules concerning "*pire*" and *maint*." Give examples.

Conjugate the imperfect of the subjunctive of "*déchoir*," the indicate present of "*dire*" and "*contredire*," of "*mourir*" and "*pourrir*."

Say what you know about "La Fontaine."

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ;

MIRZA HASSAN KHÁN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFIZ : *Odes* 401—450 ;

ANVARI SOHAILI : *Chapters VI., VII., VIII.*

1. Give with meanings the singular plural forms of—

(a) عواقب — اعمال — کائنات — صلوات — تحیات — مواکب — کواکب — اجناس — اقران — صحائف — نتایج — اسمار

(b) نعمت — صدف — خَلق — خُلق — تمثال — ضمیر — عمر — ساحل — ظرف — ناصیه — مُلک — مَلَک

2. Explain and annotate the following :— 8

خلوت خانهٔ غیب — صحرائے شهادت — جریدهٔ ایام — طرفة العین — مُطهره — فتراک — ورطهٔ عنا — کشاکش دوران — انجاز وعده — روائح ریاحین — روح الامین — حاش لله — مرغ سلیمان — سایه طوبی — جگر گوشه — عظم رمیم — اسم اعظم and طایر قدس

3. In what language does حافظ speak about the struggle in, the frailties and the thorny path of this life, and what moral does he derive from it? Quote also any similar verses you remember from your text of the انوار سهیلی 12

4. Translate and name the metres of the following verses :—

(a) مرد ثابت قدم آنست که از جا نرود
ورچه سرگشته بود گرد زمین همچو فلک

مثل سیمرغ که طوفان نبرد از جایش
نه چو گنجشک که افتد بدم باد تفک

(b) ای میوهٔ رسیده ز بستان کیستی
وی آیت تو آمده در شان کیستی

(c) سری دارم که سامان نیست اورا
بدل دردی که درمان نیست اورا

5 Translate the following and scan the first verse — 18

روز عید است و من امروز دران تدبیرم
که دهم حاصل سی روزه و ساغر گیرم
چند روزیست که دورم ز رخ ساقی و جام
بس خجالت که پدید آید ازاین تقصیرم
من به خلوت نه نشینم پس ازاین وربمثل
زاهد صومعه بر پائی نهد زنجیرم
پند پیوانه دهد واعظ شهرم لیکن
من نه آنم که دگر پند کسی بپذیرم
آنکه بر خاک درمیکده جاداشت [illegible]
تا نهم بر قدم او سرو پیشش میرم
خلق گویند که حافظ سخن پیر نیوش
سالخورده مئی امروز به از صد پیرم

6. State what peculiarities you find in the following verses. Give your arguments in support of your answers :— 7

(a) با چنین گنج که شد خازن او روح امین

بگدائی بدر خانهٔ شاه آمده ایم

(b) نصاب حسن در حد کمال است

زکاتم ده که مسکین و فقیرم

7. Give the English names of the following :— 4

یمن-کوه قاف-بحرالنیل-جیحون-دجله-

سیحون-فرات

78. Translate into English :— 15

هرچند گربه از این باب سخن ها درمیان

آورد و سوگند هائے عظیم یاد کرد و خواست

تا حجاب مجانبت از میان بردارد و راه

مواصلت کشاده گرداند مفید نیفتاد و موش

جواب داد که هرگاه عداوت عارضی باشد

و به مجرد آمیختگي و تلطفی که از جانبین

پدید آید مرتفع میتواند شد و دران محل

ابنساط و ممازجت از عیوب محسوب

نمی افتد اما چون دشمنئی ذاتی باشد اگرچه

بظاهر بنائے دوستی را ارتفاع دهند بر آن
اعتماد نتوان کرد و از نگاهداشت و مراقبت
احوال دقیقه فرو نتوان گذاشت که مضرت
آن بسیار و عاقبت آن وخیم است پس همان
به که چون نسبت جنسیت درمیان نیست
تو دل از صحبت من برداري که خود بجان
از آشنائي تو گریزانم

9. Translate into Persian.— 22

The Director of the Police at Láhore, on passing the bazár on horseback, was one day stopped by a woman, who was believed to be insane. On account of this accident, the Resident issued an order that the *darbár* should establish an asylum for such persons. I was consulted upon the subject and it was resolved that such patients should be received into my hospital. Accordingly many lunatics were brought there, and they were generally followed by a great many curious spectators. I succeeded in curing, in the course of two months, the first five individuals under my superintendence, which fact I communicated to the Rája, and he ordered me to present them to the assembly at the Residency of Amarkot; which I did.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find a value of x which will make the expression 6

$$x^5 - 8x^3 + 11x^2 + 7x - 1789$$

exactly divisible by $x^2 + 7x - 1$.

2. When $n+1$ figures of a square root have been obtained by the ordinary method, shew that n more may be obtained by division only, supposing the whole number of figures in the square root to be $2n+1$. 7

By this method extract the square root of 5294745225.

3. Shew that a factor may be found which will rationalize any binomial. 7

Simplify $$\frac{2\sqrt{8}\sqrt{3+\sqrt{5}}}{4+\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{2}}.$$

4 Shew that a quadratic equation cannot have more or less than two roots. 7

If α, β be the roots of $x^2+px+q=0$, form the equation whose roots are $\alpha^2+\alpha\beta$ and $\beta^2+\alpha\beta$.

5 If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}$, prove that 7

$$\left(\frac{a+2c+3e}{b+2d+3f}\right)^2=\frac{ac+ce}{bd+df}.$$

Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=\frac{12}{11}; \qquad \frac{x+y}{12}=\frac{7}{x+y-5}.$$

6 Investigate an expression for the nth term of an Harmonical Progression of which the first and last terms and the number of terms are given. 10

If a, b, c are the pth, q^{th}, r^{th} terms of an A P, shew that

$$(q-r)a+(r-p)b+(p-q)c=0$$

and if a, b, c are the pth, q^{th}, r^{th} terms of an H. P., then

$$(q-r)bc+(r-p)ca+(p-q)ab=0.$$

7 Find the sum of a Geometrical Progression when the number of terms is indefinitely great and the common ratio is a proper fraction. 7

Prove that any term is $>$, $=$, or $<$ the sum of all the succeeding terms according as the ratio is $<$, $=$, or $>$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

8. Investigate the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time. 7

Six examination papers are to be set in a certain order not to be divulged; it being discovered that this order has leaked out, in how many ways can the order be ranged?

9 Write down the expansion of $(1 + x)^n$, and find the sum of the co-efficients of all the terms. 10

If $p_1, p_2, \ldots \ldots p_n$ denote the co-efficients of $x, x^2, \ldots x^n$ in this expansion, shew that

$$p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3 + \ldots \ldots + np_n = 2^{n-1} n$$

10. Obtain the general term in the expansion of $(1 - x)^{-n}$.

Find the co efficient of x^6 in the expansion of $\dfrac{(1 + x)^3}{(1 - x)^4}$.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A.; T. S TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M A, LL.B.,

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A, LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another and the diameter bisects the parallelogram. 10

ABC is a triangle right-angled at A; ACDE, BCFG are the squares on AC, BC and AC produced meets DF in H. Prove that DF is bisected in H and that AB is double of CH.

2 If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts. 7

If a straight line be divided into any three parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the three parts, together with twice the rectangles contained by each pair of these parts.

3 Draw a straight line from a given point without the circumference which shall touch a given circle. 7

If a circle be described about an acute angled triangle, and tangents to the circle be drawn from the angular points, shew that a simple relation connects each angle of the exterior with the opposite angle of the interior triangle.

4 If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it 10

Given the sum of two straight lines and the rectangle contained by them, find the lengths of the two lines

5. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 4

6 Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 10

Prove that any two diagonals of such a pentagon cut one another so that the rectangle contained by the whole diagonal and one of the parts into which it is divided is equal to the square on the other part.

7. If the vertical angle of a triangle, or the exterior angle made by producing one of the sides at the vertex, be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments between the dividing straight line and the extremities of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another. 5

How would the proposition be modified, in both cases, if the triangle were isosceles?

8 Enumerate the several conditions from which the similarity of triangles is inferred. 5

Prove that if two *similar* parallelograms have a common angle, *and be similarly situated*, they are about the same diameter Why are the words in italics necessary?

9 Divide a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio 7

If the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle be divided in extreme and mean ratio by the perpendicular drawn to it from the right angle, shew that the less side of the triangle is equal to the greater segment of the hypotenuse.

10 Find by geometrical construction the Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical means between two given straight lines, and shew that the Arithmetical mean is greater than the Geometrical 10

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

LOGIC.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the relation of Logic to Psychology? 7

2. Correct any mistakes in the following propositions:— 12

(a) Invincible is an abstract, connotative term.

(b) Warmly is a syncategorematic term.

(c) The negation of an attribute in an O proposition implies that it is neither a differentia, property, nor accident of the subject.

(d) 'Man is a rational animal able to combine for joint action' is a verbal proposition because man connotes rationality and animality.

(e) Cats may be logically divided into black cats, white cats, pink-eyed cats, good-tempered cats, and bad-tempered cats.

3. Reduce Festino to the first figure per impossibile. Why are the moods of the second, third and fourth figures reduced to the first figure, and why are the moods of the first figure not reduced to the second, third, or fourth figure? 12

4. Prove that in a Sorites only one premiss can be negative, viz., the last. 6

5. Test the validity of the following arguments:— 15

(a) We should banish envy from our hearts, for the envious are always miserable.

(b) The Spartans won great glory in war. Leonidas was a Spartan. Therefore he must have won great glory in war.

(c) If some brutes have reason, it is difficult to distinguish between men and brutes; but no brutes have reason, therefore it is easy to distinguish between men and brutes.

(d) If a whipping is severe, it inflicts great pain; if it is not severe, it produces no effect: therefore no one should ever be whipped.

6. What is the meaning of Conversion by contraposition or negation, Generic property, Inseparable accident? Give examples of each. 9

7. Make a syllogism in Baroko to prove that some students are not good logicians, and reduce it to the first figure by ostensive reduction. 7

8. "In the greater number of cases we must be content to regard our definitions as provisional." Explain and illustrate this. 7

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a weight of 2 kilograms be projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 39·2 metres per second, how high will it ascend and how many units of work will it perform before it comes to rest? 10

2. Describe the method adopted by Dulong and Petit to determine the co-efficient of absolute expansion of mercury. What is the value of this co-efficient? 12

If the specific gravity of mercury at 0° C. is 13·59, what is it at 50° C.?

3. DeLisle's thermometer registers at the boiling point 0° and at the freezing point 150°. Find the reading on the Réaumur scale corresponding to 50° DeLisle. 9

4. State Boyle's and Mariotte's law and describe a method by which it may be proved experimentally. 10

A mass of air at 10° C. is under the pressure of the atmosphere; what additional pressure would be needed to keep its volume constant if heated to 572° F.?

5. Distinguish between Evaporation and Ebullition, and explain why the temperature of a boiling liquid remains constant as long as the pressure remains unchanged. 10

6. Give a short description of the ice-calorimeter of Lavoisier and Laplace. 12

To determine the temperature of a furnace a ball of platinum of 100 grams weight is placed into it, and after it has assumed the temperature of the furnace it is dropped into 2 kilograms of water, the temperature of which is thereby raised from 13 to 15° C.; find the temperature of the furnace.

7. Distinguish between Convection and Conduction and show how the latter is measured. 12

The brick walls of a cottage are 50 centimetres thick, and the inside of the cottage is kept constantly at 16° C While the temperature outside is —5° C, how much heat will be lost per hour from each square decimetre of the outer face of the walls? (Conductivity of brick = ·0034.)

SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *mass* and *weight*, and explain how Newton proved by his pendulum experiment that weight is proportional to mass. 16

2. State the third law of motion and explain the motion of Hero's eolipyle. 14

3. Show how to prove by means of Atwood's machine the formula $v = gt$. 16

A body is thrown upwards with a velocity which will carry it to a height $8g$; after how many seconds will it move with a velocity g?

4. Explain why "water finds its own level." 12

5. Describe the common pump and explain its action. 12

6. Give a short description of the barometer and explain how it may be used to determine the height of a place. 16

In performing the Torricellian experiment, an inch in length of the tube is occupied with air at atmospheric pressure before the tube is inverted. After the inversion this air expands till it occupies 15 inches while a column of mercury 28 inches high is sustained below it. Find the true barometric height.

7. Determine the specific gravity of a piece of wood from the following numbers:— 14

Weight of wood in air	... 4	grms.
,, silver sinker	...10	,,
,, wood and sinker in water	... 8 5	,,
Specific gravity of silver	10 5	,,

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A....	In English.
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.	
H. P. HODSON, M.A.	
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.	
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.... ...	In Sanskrit.
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A. ...	
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A. ...	
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.	
E. C. MONOD, Esq.	In French.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ...	In Persian.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ...	
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B...	

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.;

J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GOLDEN TREASURY · *Book IV.*

SHAKESPEARE: *Richard III.*

1. Shakespeare depicts Richard in his play under the following aspects :— 20

A hero,
A lover,
A statesman,
A hypocrite,
A hardened sinner,
A repentant sinner.

Demonstrate these varied aspects of character from passages in the play.

2. Illustrate (by quotations if possible) Wordsworth's theory of the influence of nature on the formation of character. 10

3. Explain with reference to the context :— 15

(*a*) Eleven hours I have spent to write it over
For yesternight by Catesby was it sent to me.

(*b*) We are the Queen's abjects and must obey.

(*c*) O gentlemen; see, see! dead Henry's wounds
Open their congealed mouths and bleed afresh.

(*d*) Peace, Master Marquis, you are malapert
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.

(*e*) Woe to the land that's governed by a child!

(*f*) O, would to God that the inclusive verge
O, golden metal that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain.

4. (*a*) Give the substance of Scott's poem "Rosabelle." 8

(*b*) Give the argument of Wordsworth's sonnet "England and Switzerland."

5. Describe the manner in which Richard manages his accomplices in the fulfilment of his designs :— 15

(*a*) The Mayor.

(*b*) Buckingham.

(*c*) Catesby.

6. Explain and comment upon :— 16

(*a*) Tax not the royal saint with vain expense,
With ill-matched aims the Architect who planned
(Albeit labouring for a scanty band
Of white-robed scholars only) this immense
And glorious work of fine intelligence.

(*b*) Round the shore where loud Lofoden
Whirls to death the roaring whale.

(*c*) Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year.

(*d*) Red hand in the foray.

(*e*) Wrap thy form in a mantle gray
Star-inwrought !
Blind with thine hair the eyes of day.

7. Paraphrase :— 16

Oft on the dappled turf at ease
I sit and play with similes,
Loose types of things through all degrees,
Thoughts of thy raising ;
And many a fond and idle name
I give to thee for praise or blame,
As is the humour of the game
While I am gazing.

A nun demure of lowly port ;
Or sprightly maiden of love's court,
In thy simplicity the sport
Of all temptations ;
A queen in crown of rubies drest :
A starveling in a scanty vest ;
Are all as seems to suit thee best,
Thy appellations.

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.;
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MILTON: *Minor Poems;*

BURKE: *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

SECTION I.

1. Describe, with apt quotations from the poem, the moral of *Comus.* 10

2. Explain with reference to the context:— 14

(a) But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once and smite no more.

(b) Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old.

(c) Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies.

(d) I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.

(e) They also serve who only stand and wait.

(f) The soothest shepherd that e'er piped on plains.

(g) License they mean when they cry *Liberty.*

3 Annotate:— 1

(a) Cheeks of sorry grain.

(b) The sphery chime.

(c) The triple tyrant.

(d) Oh foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoic fur
And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub.

(e) And hears the unexpressive nuptial song
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.

(f) Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome, when gowns, not arms, repelled
The fierce Epirot and the African bold.

4. Paraphrase :— 14

Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk; and Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all-to ruffled, and sometimes impaired.
He that has light within his own clear breast,
May sit in the centre, and enjoy bright day:
But he that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon.

SECTION II.

5. What was the constitution and composition of the States General which met at Versailles in May 1789? State Burke's remarks on the subject. 12

6. The poverty of the masses is often given as one of the main causes of the French Revolution. How far is this statement true, and does Burke support it? 8

7. Describe the political parties in England when Burke wrote his Reflections on the Revolution in France, and his position in relation to them. 15

8. Explain :— 15

(a) Circumstances give in reality to every political principle its distinguishing colour and discriminating effect.

(b) Every politician ought to sacrifice to the graces; and to join compliance with reason.

(c) These metaphysic rights entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of nature, refracted from their straight line.

(d) There ought to be a system of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.

(e) The troll of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides *substance* and *quantity*.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.
[2. P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B A.;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BÂNA: *Kâdambarî*; The RIG-VEDA.

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 10

आलोकयेति च प्रतीहारवचनानन्तरमतिदूरावनतेन चलितचूडामणिना शिरसा कृतप्रणाममेह्येहीत्यभिदधानो दूरादेव प्रसारितभुजयुगलः शयनतलादीषदुच्छ्वसितमूर्तिरानन्दजलापूर्यमाणलोचनः समुद्गतपुलकतया सीव्यन्निवैकीकुर्वन्निव पिबन्निव तं पिता विनयावनतमालिलिङ्ग। आलिङ्गितोन्मुक्तश्च पितुश्चरणपीठसमीपे पिण्डीकृतमुत्तरीयमात्मनाम्बूलकरङ्कवाहिन्या सत्वरमासनीकृतमपनयोति शनैर्वदनाग्रचरणेन समुत्सार्य चन्द्रापीडः क्षितितल एव निषसाद। अनन्तरनिहिते चास्यासने राज्ञा सतनिर्विशेषमुपगूढो वैशम्पायनो न्यषीदत्।

2. (*a*) Explain the following conundrums and expressions from the Kâdambarî, giving the context :— 11

कमलयोनिरिव विमानोकृतराजहंसमण्डलः; कर्णीसुतेकथव संनिहितविपुलाचला शशोपगताच; दुर्योधन इवोपलक्षितशकुनिपक्षपातः; बौद्धेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादशूरेण (v. l. सर्वास्तिवादशूरेण, ° शून्येन); वामनरूपेणेव कृतत्रिपदीविलासेन; महाभारतमिवानन्तगीताकर्णनानन्दितनरम्; परामर्शधूमलेखा सच्चरितचित्राणाम्,

(*b*) Explain the allusion in—

अग्निशापादपरिस्फुटालापत शुकानामुपजाता कारिणां च जिह्वापरिवृत्तिः। एकलव्यमिव जन्मान्तरगतम्.

3. Derive the following words :— 4

विदग्ध, नक्षत्रमाला (an elephant's ornament), पटवास, अहमहामिका, शालभञ्जिका, कलधौत, विष्टरश्रवस, आसन्दी.

4. (*a*) What were, according to Bâṇa, considered a gentleman's or prince's accomplishments? 8

(*b*) Give from the Kâdambarî two examples of each of the following figures : परिसंख्या, विरोधाभास, and सहोक्ति. Are there any other Alankâras that can prominently be noticed in the Kâdambarî?

5. Describe in Sanskrit (10 or 12 lines) *either* (*a*) the state of the Vindhyâ forest and the wild animals when assailed by the hunters; (*b*) the person of the chief of the hunters; (*c*) Vilâsavatî's apartment during pregnancy; (*d*) her apartment when confined; (*e*) *or* the horse Indrâyudha. 7

SECTION II.

6. Translate into English the following :— 10

तत्सूर्यस्य देवत्वं तन्महित्वं मध्या कर्तोर्विततं संजभार।
यदेदयुक्त हरितः सधस्थादाद्रात्री वासस्तनुते सिमस्मै ॥१॥

प्र स मित्र मर्तो अस्तु प्रयस्वान्यस्त आदित्य शिक्षति व्रतेन।
न हन्यते न जीयते त्वोतो नैनमंहो अश्नोत्यंतितो न दूरात् ॥ २ ॥

अवर्षीर्वर्षमुदु षू गृभायाकर्धन्वान्यत्येतवा उ।
अजीजन ओषधीर्भोजनाय कमुत प्रजाभ्योऽविदो मनीषां ॥ ३ ॥

अहं सोममाहनसं बिभर्म्यहं त्वष्टारमुत पूषणं भगं।
अहं दधामि द्रविणं हविष्मते सुप्राव्ये ३ यजमानाय सुन्वते ॥ ४ ॥

7. Mark all archaic forms in the above verses and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit. Change the fourth verse into the Pada Pâṭha, marking all accents. 6

8. Give the character of the gods Vishṇu, Varuṇa, and Indra as found in the Rig-Veda, and contrast it with their position in the epic and Paurâṇic literature. 10

9. Write a short note on the Vedic infinitive. 4

10. Explain the following clearly :— 10

(a) चित्रं ह यद्वां भोजनं न्वस्ति न्यत्रये महिष्वंतं युयोतं ।
यो वामोमानं दधते प्रियः सन् ।

(b) दासा च वृत्रा हतमार्याणि च सुदासमिंद्रावरुणावसावतं ।

(c) आदित्यस्य व्रतमुपक्षियंतो वयं मित्रस्य सुमतौ स्याम ।

(d) उतामृतत्वस्येशानो यदन्नेनातिरोहति ।

(e) नहि मे अक्षिपच्चनाच्छांत्सुः पंच कृष्टयः ।

(f) अहं रुद्राय धनुरातनोमि ब्रह्मद्विषे शरवे हंतवा उ ।

11. Translate freely into Sanskrit the following :— 20

As to the internal character of the Atharva hymns, it may be said of them, that they are the productions of another and a later period, and the expressions of a different spirit, from that of the earlier hymns of the Rig-Veda. In the latter the gods are approached with reverential awe, indeed, but with love and confidence also; a worship is paid to them that exalts the offerer of it; the demons embraced under the general name Râkshas are objects of horror, whom the gods ward off and destroy; the divinities of the Atharva are regarded rather with a kind of cringing fear, as powers whose wrath is to be deprecated and whose favour curried for; it knows a whole host of imps and hobgoblins, in ranks and classes, and addresses itself to them directly, offering them homage to induce them to abstain from doing harm.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Viracharita and Tarkakaumudi.

SECTION I.

1. Trace Bhavabhûti's principal deviations from the *Râmâyaṇa* in the *Viracharita* and state the dramatic considerations which necessitated them.

2. Translate into English :— 12

(*a*) न त्रस्तं यदि नाम भूतकरुणासंतानशान्तात्मन-
तेन व्यारुजता धनुर्भगवतो देवाद्भवानीपतेः।
तत्पुत्रस्तु मदान्धतारकवधाद्विश्वस्य दत्तोत्सवः
स्कन्दः स्कन्द इव प्रियोऽहमथवा शिष्यः कथं
विस्मृतः ॥

A well-known critic observes: अत्र भवानीपतिशब्दो भवान्याः पत्यन्तरे प्रतीतिं करोति। How?

(*b*) उत्सिक्तस्य तपःपराक्रमनिधेरभ्यागमादेकतः
सत्सङ्गप्रियता च वीररभसोत्कालश्च मां कर्षतः।
वैदेहीपरिरम्भ एष च मुहुश्चैतन्यमामीलय-
न्नानन्दी हरिचन्दनेन्दुशिशिरः स्निग्धो रुण-
द्ध्यन्यतः ॥

What two feelings contend for mastery in the breast of the speaker here?

(c) प्रहर नमय (v. l. नम तु) चापं प्राक्प्रहारप्रियोऽहं
मयि तु कृतनिघाते किं विदध्याः परेण ।
धागिति (v. l. धिगिति) वितत[न]बहुयुद्धारम्भास्त्वत्कुठार-
प्रविघटितकठोरस्कन्धबन्धः कबन्धः ॥

Which of the readings noted here do you prefer and why?

3. Explain fully :— 9

(a) अप्राकृतेषु पात्रेषु यत्र वीरः स्थितो रसः ।
भेदैः सूक्ष्मैरभिव्यक्तैः प्रत्याधारं विभज्यते ॥

Explain clearly the technical terms underlined.

(b) संज्ञप्येत वत्सतरी सर्पिष्यन्नं च पच्यते ।
श्रोत्रियः श्रोत्रियगृहानागतोऽसि जुषस्व नः ॥

Refer to any other place in Bhavabhûti's works where the practice embodied in this verse is alluded to.

(a) किं त्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वंस्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति ।
संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रयत्नायैर्गृहस्थता ॥

4. (a) Write full notes on the underlined words in the following sentences so as to bring out the peculiarities of meaning or construction :— 8

(1) उत्कर्षं च परस्य मानयशसोर्विस्रंसनं चात्मनः
स्त्रीरत्नं च जगत्पतिर्दशमुखो दृप्तः कथं मृष्यते ।

(2) रमणीयः क्षत्रियकुमार आसीत् ।

(3) रे अहल्यायाः पुत्र अहं तव काण्डपृष्ठः ।

(4) मानुष्यपि सीताऽस्माकं राक्षसानामपि राक्षसी
जाता ।

(*b*) Give the meaning of the following words as used in your play :—

(1) परमहंसः (2) ब्रह्मपारायणम् (3) गोदानमङ्गलम्. (4) आयुधपिशाचिका (5) सनाभिः (6) योगाचार-न्यायः (7) कान्तारमण्डूकः (8) वैमात्रकः

5. (*a*) Adduce evidence from the *Vîraeharita* and elsewhere to prove Bhavabhûti's acquaintance with the *Yoga* philosophy. 6

(*b*) Give a short sketch of the character of Paras'urâma, the Brâhman warrior, as depicted by Bhavabhûti.

6. Translate into English :— 20

उल्लासः फुल्लपङ्केरुहपटलपतन्मत्तपुष्पंधयानां
निस्तारः शोकदावानलविकलहृदां कोकसीमन्तिनीनाम् ।
उत्पातस्तामसानामुपहतमहसां चक्षुषां पक्षपातः
संघातः कोऽपि धाम्नामयमुदयगिरिप्रान्ततः प्रादुरासीत् ॥
स्वापं स्वापाकुलानां गदमथ गदिनामन्धकारं त्रिलोक्याः
पापं पापाविलानां सपदि परिहरन्नागतो वासवाशाम् ।
निस्प्रस्थानलीलाकुपितकमलिनीनर्मनिर्माणकर्मा
विश्वातित्राणधर्मा गगनमणिरसौ पातु शर्मा-निशं वः ।
अन्तर्द्यावापृथिव्योरधिरजनि भृतानन्धकारानुदारान
विद्राव्य द्राक्तदीयैरिव जगदरुणं शोणितैर्धाद्धि-धत्ते ।

सायं प्रातश्च सन्ध्याञ्जलिभिर्मुनिसुराः संप्रयच्छन्ति यस्मै
तस्मै कस्मैचिदेतन्मम परमहसे देवतायै नमोऽस्तु ॥

SECTION II.

7. Define, with full explanation, the following:— 7

ज्ञानलक्षणसन्निकर्ष, व्याप्ति, पक्ष, रूप and मोक्ष.

8. Translate freely the following into English, clearly bringing out the argument:—

(*a*) रासभसामान्यस्य घटसामान्यं प्रति हेतुत्ववारणाय नियतपूर्ववृत्तीत्यत्र नियतपदम् । तत्र यथोक्तान्यथासिद्धेरभावात् । नाहि घटसामान्यादन्यत्र पटादौ क्वचिन्नियतपूर्ववृत्तितन्तुवेमादेर्घटसामान्यस्य संभवो येन यथोक्तान्यथासिद्धिः स्यात् ॥

(*b*) कथं तर्हि वाय्वनुमान उपाधिरुपन्यस्त इति चेद्व्यभिचारज्ञानप्रयोजकत्वेन तत्र तदुपन्यासः ।

(*c*) घटोपलब्धौ घटाभावग्रहात् प्रतियोग्यनुपलब्धिरभावग्रहे प्रत्यक्षस्यैव सहकारिणी न तु प्रमाणान्तरं प्रत्यक्षेणैवाभावग्रहोपपत्तेः । अन्यथेह घटो नास्तीति निर्णयानन्तरमिह घटाभावं साक्षात्करोमीति प्रतीत्यनुपपत्तेः ॥

(*d*) लक्षणदोषाणां व्याप्त्यतिव्याप्त्यसंभवानां तु यथासंभवं हेत्वाभासेष्वन्तर्भावः ॥

9. Examine, with reference to the objection that every syllogism involves a *petitio principii*, both the Aristotelian and the Naiyâyika form of syllogism. To which of the Hetvâbhâsas does *petitio principii* correspond? 6

10. What constitutes a Hetvâbhâsa? Clearly distinguish between Asâdhâraṇa and Anupasaṁhâri; and between Viruddha, Asiddha, and Bâdhita. 5

11. Select any definition of स्मृति and आत्मा from the following which, in your opinion, accords best with the Tarkakaumudî, giving reasons for your answer:— 3

(1) (a) संस्कारजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः, (b) संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः ॥

(2) (a) आत्मत्वसामान्यवानात्मा, (b) ज्ञानवानात्मा, (c) ज्ञानमात्मा ॥

12. In the theory which regards प्रमा alone as ज्ञान, what place does अप्रमा occupy? Does the Nyâya countenance this theory? 7

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

TACITUS *Historiae, I.*; VIRGIL: *Æneid III.*

1.* (a) Translate with notes where necessary:— 50

(i) Opus aggredior opimum casibus, atrox prœliis, discors seditionibus, ipsa etiam pace sævum. Quatuor principes ferro intercempti. Trina bella civilia, plura externa ac plerumque permixta. Prosperæ in Oriente, adversæ in Occidente res. Turbatum Illyricum; Galliæ nutantes; perdomita Britannia et statim missa; coortæ in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes; nobilitatus cladibus mutuis Dacus; mota prope etiam Parthorum arma falsi Neronis ludibrio. Jam vero Italia novis cladibus vel post longam seculorum seriem repetitis afflicta. Haustæ aut obrutæ urbes fecundissima Campaniæ ora. Et urbs incendiis vastata, consumptis antiquissimis delubris, ipso Capitolio civium manibus incenso.

Explain briefly the historical allusions in this passage.

(ii) Ægyptum copiasque, quibus coerceretur, jam inde a divo Augusto equites Romani obtinent loco regum: ita visum expedire, provinciam aditu difficilem, annonæ fecundam, superstitione ac lascivia discordem et mobilem, insciam legum, ignaram magistratuum, domi retinere. Regebat tum Tiberius Alexander, ejusdem nationis.

(iii) Si te privatus lege curiata apud pontifices, ut moris est, adoptarem, etenim egregium erat Cn. Pompeii et M. Crassi sobolem in penates meos adscisceré, et tibi insigne Sulpiciæ ac Lutatiæ decora nobilitati tuæ adjecisse.

(iv) Pridie Idus Martias commendata patribus re publica reliquias Neronianarum sectionum, nondum in fiscum conversas, revocatis ab exilio concessit, justissimum donum et in speciem magnificum, sed, festinata jam pridem exactione, usu sterile.

(*b*) Explain carefully the following words and phrases :—

Procuratores ; ubique hasta et sector ; tesserarius speculatorum et optio ; primipilares ; legio classica ; Germanica vexilla ; comitia imperii transigit ; fatigabat alieni jam imperii deos ; Otho fiscum suum vacationes omnicas exsolutuum promisit ; evocatus ; insularum fundamenta

(*c*) "Sub Tiberio et Gaio et Claudio unius familiæ quasi hereditas fuimus" How far was this statement of Galba correct ? Show the importance of the changes now effected

2 (*a*) Translate with notes where necessary :— 50

(i) Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras ;
Actiaque Ilhacis celebramus litora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras
Nudati socii. Juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.
Ære cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :
ÆNEAS HÆC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA.
Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt.
Protenus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

(ii) Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,
Divinosque lacus, et Averna sonantia silvis,
Insanam vatem adspicies ; quæ rupe sub imâ
Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.

Quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit,
Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt.
Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo,
Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina curat.
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ.
Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti;
Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos;
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italæ populos, venturaque bella,
Et, quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet; cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Hæc sunt, quæ nostrâ liceat te voce moneri.
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.

(*b*) Translate and comment on :—

(i) Omnibus idem animus scelerata excedere terra,
Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.

(ii) Antiquam exquirite matrem.

(iii) Linquimus *Ortygiæ* portus *pelagoque* volamus
Bacchatamque jugis Naxon viridemque Donysam
. legimus ..

(iv) Tum *sterilis* exurere Sirius agros

(v) Heu! quis te casus *dejectam* conjuge tanto
Excipit? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit
Hectoris Andromachen? Pyrrhin' connubia servas?

(vi) Fare age, namque omnem cursum mihi prosperâ dixit
Religio.

(vii) Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamyden, *nec cedit honori*,
Textilibusque onerat donis,

(viii) Contra jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,
Ni teneant cursu: certum est dare lintea retro.
Discuss the genuineness of the three last lines.

(*c*) Scan and comment on the metre of :—
(i) Nereidum matri et Neptuno Aegæo.
(ii) Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri.
(iii) Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus.
(iv) Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTELI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO: *In Catilinam*, 1, 2, 3, 4; *De Senectute*.

1. Translate:— 15

Fructus autem senectutis est, ut saepe dixi, ante partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia vero, quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundum naturam quam senibus emori? quod idem contingit adolescentibus adversante et repugnante natura. Itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur; senes autem sicut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis extinguitur: et quasi poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt: sic vitam adolescentibus vis aufert, senibus maturitas; quae quidem mihi tam jucunda est, ut, quo proprius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar aliquandoque in portum ex longa navigatione esse venturus.

2. Translate and explain the following passages:— 18

(*a*) Hunc librum de Senectute *ad te* misimus. Omnem autem sermonem tribuimus *M. Catoni seni*, apud quem *Laelium* et *Scipionem* fecimus admirantes, quod is tam facile senectutem ferat.

(*b*) *Quatuor* invenio causas cur senectus misera videatur.

Which are these causes?

(*c*) Divine enim *Plato* escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur ut hamo pisces.

(*d*) Vetat *Pythagoras* injussu imperatoris i. e. Dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere.

(*e*) Apud Xenophontem moriens Cyrus major,

Which book is here alluded to?

(*f*) Quodsi quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem; nec velim quasi quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari.

Show the force of this *Subj. Pres.*

(*g*) Sentio, magno esse argumento homines scire pleraque antequam nati sunt.

Whose is this argument and does it really prove the immortality of the soul?

3. Give the date of each of the four speeches against Cataline, and specify to what audience and for which particular purpose each of them was delivered. 6

4. Translate, and comment upon the words in italics :— 18

Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti *sententiam C. Caesaris*, quoniam hanc in re publica viam quae *popularis* habetur secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi : sin *illam alteram*, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a C. Caesare, sicut ipsius *dignitas* et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. At vero C. Caesar intelligit *legem Semproniam* esse de civibus Romanis constitutam ; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse ; denique *ipsum latorem legis Semproniae jussu populi poenas reipublicae dependisse*. Idem ipsum *Lentulum*, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, quum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat, P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare.

5. Explain the following expressions :— 9

Tabulae novae ; Castra Manliana ; Jupiter Stator ; Legati Allobrogum ; Supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria ; Leges de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae ; "Quaestiones perpetuae ; Tribuni aerarii ; "Provincia, quam neglexi."

6. Translate into Latin :— 34

To tell you frankly my opinion, I do not even think that the knowledge of futurity would be useful to us. How miserable would have been the life of king Priam, if from his youth he could have foreseen the calamities which awaited his old age? Let us, however, leave alone old fables and let us look at facts nearer to us. Do you think that it would have been of any advantage to M. Crassus, when he was flourishing with the amplest riches and gifts of fortune, to have foreknown that he should behold his son Publius slain, his forces defeated and lose his own life beyond the Euphrates with ignominy and disgrace? Or do you think that Pompéy would have felt much satisfaction in being thrice made consul and having received three triumphs and having attained the summit of glory, if he could have foreseen that he should be assassinated in the deserts of Egypt and that after his death those disasters should happen which we cannot mention without tears?

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER I.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Molière's Les Fourberies de Scapin and Racine's Athalie.

1. Translate into English.— 15

Athalie.

J'aime à voir comme vous l'instruisez.
Enfin, Eliacin, vous avez su me plaire;
Vous n'êtes point sans doute un enfant ordinaire.
Vous voyez, je suis reine, et n'ai point d'héritier;
Laissez là cet habit, quittez ce vil métier;
Je peux vous faire part de toutes mes richesses.
Essayez dès ce jour l'effet de mes promesses;
A ma table, partout, à mes côtés assis;
Je prétends vous traiter comme mon propre fils.

Joas.

Comme votre fils!

Athalie.

Oui. Vous vous taisez?

Joas.

Quel père.

Je quitterai et pour ... ...

Athalie.

Hé bien?

Joas.

Pour quelle mère.

2. Translate into French:— 30

The author of Polyeucte made another attempt to dramatize religious themes but the performance of Théodore Vierge et Martyre (1641) was a signal failure, and, as the illustrious "Causeur," already quoted, remarks "*alla presqu'au scandale*."

Racine's Esther and Athalie form the next two links in the chain of what the French critics call "*tragédies sacrées*" and then we come to Duché, whose Absalom, composed also for the school of St Cyr, is almost worthy to be ranked amongst the "*chefs d'œuvre*" of the French dramatic litterature. After him, so far as our subject is concerned, the reign of dull mediocrity begins and we need only allude to Boju's tragedy of Judith.

—Gustave Masson.

3. Reply to the following :— 20

What is the plot of the tragedy of Athalie? Resume it in as few lines as possible and give a few details as to the principal characters.

Who was the author of Polyeucte? the "illustrious" "*Causeur*"?

What was the school of St. Cyr?

Indicate the grammatical errors contained in the following sentences :—

Il n'y avait que ceux de cette famille les quels pussent exercer la sacrificature.

Cette partie du temple intérieur où était le chandelier d'or, Pautel des parfums et les pains de proposition.

Huit ans deja passés une impie étrangere
Du sceptre de David usurpe tous les droits.
Du moins et Tosabet comme moi l'a pu voir
Tantot à son aspect je l'ai vu s'émouvoir.
(Meaning that Athalie was moved when seeing him).

4. Translate into English :— 20

Argante.—Un fils qui se marie sans le consentement de son pere!

Scapin.—Oui, il y a quelque chose à dire à cela mais je serais d'avis que vous ne fassiez point de bruit.

Argante.—Je ne suis pas de cet avis, moi; et je veux faire du bruit tout mon saōul Quoi! tu ne trouves pas que j'ai tous les sujets du monde d'être en colère?

Scapin.—Si fait, J'y ai d'abord été, moi, lorsque j'ai su la chose et je me suis intéressé pour vous, jusqu' à quereller votre fils. Demandez lui un peu quelles belles réprimandes je lui ai faites et comme je l' ai chapitré sur le peu de respect qu il gardait à un père dont il devrait baiser les pas. On ne peut pas lui mieux parler quand ce serait vous même. Mais quoi! Je me suis rendu à la raison, et j'ai considéré que, dans le fonds il n'a pas tant de torts qu'on pourrait croire.

Argante.—Que viens tu me conter? Il n' a pas tant de torts de s'aller marier de but en blanc avec une inconnue?

Scapin.—Que voulez vous? Il y a été poussé par sa destinée.

Argante.—Ah! voici une raison la plus belle du monde. On n'a plus qu'à commettre tous les crimes imaginables,

tromper, voler, assassiner, et dire, pour excuse, qu'on y a été poussé par sa destinée.

5. Explain the following expressions :— 15

Loup-garou—Battre la campagne—Epices de conclusions—Donner les étrivières—Si j' étais que de vous—En Alger (What is the origin of this expression and is it strictly grammatical?)—Je ne prétends pas qu 'on me fasse passer la plume par le bec (Give the origin of this expression).

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH—PAPER II.

E. C. MONOD, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Selections from the Correspondence of Madame de Sevigné and her chief contemporaries. Voltaire's Life of Molière.

1. Translate into English :—

Vous savez présentement l'histoire romanesque de Mademoiselle et de M. de Lauzun. C'est le juste sujet d'une tragédie dans toutes les régles du théatre ; nous en disposions les actes et les scènes l'autre jour ; nous prenions quatre jours au lieu de vingt quatre heures, et c'était une piéce parfaite. Jamais il ne s'est vu de si grands changements en si peu de temps ; jamais vous n'avez vu une émotion si génerale ; jamais vous n'avez ouï une si extraordinaire nouvelle. M. de Lauzun a joué son personnage en perfection ; il a soutenu ce malheur avec une fermeté, un courage, et pourtant une douleur melée d'un profond respect ; qui l'ont fait admirer de tout le monde. Ce qu 'il a perdu est sans prix ; mais les bonnes grâces du roi qu 'il a conservées sont sans prix aussi et sa fortune ne parait pas de plorée Mademoiselle a fort bien fait aussi ; elle a bien pleuré, elle a recommencé aujourd 'hui à rendre ses devoirs au Louvre, dont elle avait reçu toutes les visites. Voilà qui est fini, Adieu.

Madame de Sévigné.

2. Translate into French :— 10

The most ancient company of gendarmes was that of the Scotch Guards, created by Charles VII, as is proved by the Letters Patent which King Louis XII gave in 1513. The company of the gendarmes Dauphin was organised in the

year 1666. The word guidon is applied both to the standard and to the standard-bearer.

3. Explain the following :— 5

Caillette—Chamarée—Rustaudement Avoir campos—Tout son saoul—Madrigal—Baisser le pavillon—Hurler avec les loups—Déplorée.

4. Answer the following questions :— 10

What were the Jansenists? Who were the most prominent amongst them? Who were: Louvois, Colbert Fouoquet, Racine, LaFontaine, Lulli, Gilles Menage Mademoiselle—Bourdaloue—Bossuet—Pascal—Vat el.

5. Translate into English :— 20

On sait que chez les Athéniens les auteurs jouaient souvent dans leurs piéces et qu 'ils n'étaient pas déshonorés pour parler avec grâce en public devant leurs concitoyens. Il fut plus encouragé par cette idée que retenu par les préjugés de son siécle. Il prit le nom de Molière et il ne fit en changeant de nom que suivre l'exemple des comédiens d'Italie et de ceux de l'hotel de Bourgogne. L'un, dont le nom de famille était Le Grand, s'appelait Belleville dans la tragédie et Turlupin dans la farce d'où vient le mot de Turlupinade, Hugues Gueret était connu dans les piéces sérieuses sous le nom de Flechelles ; dans la farce il jouait toujours un certain rôle qu 'on appelait Gautier Gargouille. De même Arlequin et Scaramouche n 'étaient connus que sous ce nom au théatre. Il y avait déjà eu un comédien appelé Molière, auteur de la tragédie de Polyxène.

Voltaire.

6. Translate into French :— 25

In the meanwhile the comic drama had also undergone a complete transformation and Molière's l'Etourdi performed for the first time at Lyons in 1653 showed that the French stage was determined to cast off the last remains of the old and rough traditions. The details supplied by the following biographical sketch preclude the necessity of my saying anything further here on the subject of the "contemplateur" but I cannot refrain from quoting once more Mr. Hallam and from joining with him in saying that if the French theatre has in later times, as is certainly the case, produced some excellent comedies, we have, I believe, no reason to contradict the suffrage of the nation itself that they owe almost as much to what they have caught from this great model, as to the natural genius of their authors.

G. Masson.

7. Reply to the following questions :— 10

Who was Molière's father? How did Molière come to have a liking for the stage? Who was his professor? Did he ever follow the trade of his father? Who was his first protector? Who was his most influential protector? What was his last piece? How did he die? What is un fripier, un externe? Explain the words "en usent" in the sentence: "comme tant de perès en usent avec un fils qui doit porter leur nom."

What was l'hotel de Bourgogne?

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

SAADY: *Tyabát, Odes* 151—200.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the life of سعدی and state evidences from his writings which may go to prove (*a*) that he was a great traveller, (*b*) a great fanatic, and (*c*) that his knowledge unlike فردوسی about all the other great religions of the world was next to nothing. Illustrate your answers, if possible, by quotations. 15

2. (*a*) Give roots with meanings of :— 7

مقصود — لطیف — مقدار — محبوب —
ممتاز — اعزاز

(*b*) Plural of :—

منزل — عاقل — صدف — محمل —
صید — طبع — علت — عیب — اسیر
— حدیث

(c) Singular of :—

اعضا — اغیار — اسرار — طیبات —
عشاق — قصور —

3. Scan the following couplets and name their metres :— 8

(a) گر گویمت که سروی سروا این چنین نباشد
ور گویمت که ماهی مه بر زمین نباشد

(b) کاروان شکر از مصر به شیراز آید
اگر آن یار سفر کرده ما باز آید

4. Explain and annotate the following :— 6

برق یمان — سحر مبین — چشمه حیوان
— نعوذ بالله — فتنه سامری — ماء معین
— ماه رگیتی — شب یلدا — عذرا
و وامق

5. Translate and explain the allusions (if any) in the following couplets :— 10

(a) نشان یوسف گم گشته میدهد یعقوب
مگر ز مصر بکنعان بشیر می آید

(b) من خود این سنگ بجان می طلبیدم همه عمر
کاین قفس بشکند و مرغ به پرواز آید

(c) نظر خدائی بینان ز سر هوا نباشد
سفر نیازمندان ز سر خطا نباشد

6 Translate the following and scan the first verse — 15

هر آن ناظر که منظوری ندارد
چراغ دولتش نوري ندارد
چه کار اندر بهشت آن مدعی را
که میل امروز با حوری ندارد
چه ذوق از ذکر پیدا آید اورا
که پنهان شوق مذکوری ندارد
میان عارفان صاحب نظر نیست
که خاطر پیش منظوری ندارد
اگر سیمرغی اندر دام زلفی
بماند تاب عصفوري ندارد
طبیب ما ز بس نامهربان است
تو گوئی هیچ رنجوري ندارد
ولیکن چون مسلل بشناخت سعدي
فغان از دست زنبوري ندارد

7. "A wise man carefully studies nature and looks through nature up to nature's God" 9

Quote any couplet from your text of the طیبات more or less akin to the above, and say also what anecdote has been mentioned regarding its versification

8 State different kinds of genitive cases in the following — 5

اهل دل — سر وبستان — اسپ شاه
— قلم مشکین رقم

9. Translate into Persian :— 25

During all this time I was at home, expecting his arrival every moment; and at length, when it was quite dark, some of the persons whom I had sent with the horse, came back to me with the news of the riot, and informed me that he was in the hands of the mob. This filled me with consternation, and I immediately sent to the commander of the fortress (a friend of mine), soliciting him to assist and endeavour to save the unfortunate painter. With great promptitude he despatched a whole company of regular troops to the city; and on their way they met Jacobion his road home, he having been disguised in an Oriental costume, and sent on horseback accompanied by an escort of police. My first care was to dress his wounds; and early on the following morning we left Amritsir for Lahore. I may add that the watch and the plate, which I had sent with his luncheon, were of course lost; but the painting was subsequently recovered.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

FERISHTA: *Chapter III (Bahmani Kings), pages* 518—615.

1. What do you understand by— 7

قلبه رانی — اجرام فلکی — وکیل مطلق —
ایلغار — روشن ضمیر — مزیل حسنات —
امثال ذلک — جناح تعجیل — حرکت مذبوح
— ساعت تحویل - مالک الملک - مافی الضمیر

2. Explain the following:— 12

درفش استمداد و استقلال بر افراشتن —
کعبتین مراد و ازگون گشتن — از میان

برداشتن — در خفیه بیعت کردن — در ظل
رایت مجتمع گشتن — مزاج از منهج اعتدال
انحراف جستن — منتظر ندائے ارجعي گشتن —
شطرنج فکرت باختن — از جمیع مناهي توبه
فرمودن -

3. Distinguish between :— 8

صامت و ناطق — سابق و لاحق — طمع و
توقع — مواخذ و معاتب — خذلان و کفران
— فقیر و ضعیف — مقابله و مقاتله — صلاح
و سداد

4. Translate and state from whom the following verses are quoted :—

شنیدم که جمشید فرخ سرشت
بسر چشمهٔ بر بسنگی نوشت
بدین چشمه چون ما بسی دم زدند
برفتند چون چشم برهم زدند
گرفتند عالم بمردی و زور
و لیکن نبردند با خود بگور

5. Translate into English :— 30

در ماه شعبان سنه ثمان و خمسین و سبعمائه

از حسن آباد گلبرگه روانه دولت آباد شد
و چون در بالاگهات او عرض لشکر گرفت
پنجاه هزار سوار که اکثر از آنها دلاوران
نیزه گذار بودند بقلم در آمدند و خواست
که از راه ندربار و سلطانپور بولایت
مالوه در آید ایلچیان رائی هرن که از
احفاد رای کرن گجراتی بود و از ترس
سپاه دکهن باوجود خلل گجرات در بکلانه
مقام کرده و بجانب مملکت موروثی توجه
نمی نمود بملازمت پادشاه رسیده از جانب
موکل خود عرض نمودند که چون میان
رایان گجرات و پادشاهان دکهن همیشه
نسبت اتحاد منظور بوده التماس می نمایم
که اول بجانب گجرات توجه فرموده آن خطهٔ
بهشت منزلت را که ملک آباء و اجداد من
است و رعایا از تشویش ظلم و جاگیرداران
بجان آمده خواهان چنین لطیفه میباشند
مسخر و مفتوح سازند و این بنده را در
امداد ملازمان حضور خود در آورده
بخاطر جمع جانب مالوه لشکر کشند و مقارن

این حال باقی زمینداران گجرات
نیز کسان فرستاده التماس قدوم
نمودند سلطان علاء الدین حسن با انصار و
اعوان قرعه مشورت انداخته شطرنج فکرت
باخت و خلاصهٔ فکرها بر آن قرار گرفت
که چون مقابله و مقاتله سلطان فیروزشاه باربک
شهر دهلي را برخود قرار داده از تخت
گاه حسن آباد گلبرکه نهضت کرده ایم
رفتن مالوه و گجرات علی السّویه است
بلکه چون رعیت گجرات راغب و مائل
قدومنه توجه آن صوب بصلاح و سداد
نزدیک تر است

6. Who was فرشته? When, where and in whose reign did he flourish? Give his original name.

7. (a) Give with meanings the past tense of :—

داشتن — شدن — پرداختن — نشستن —
رسیدن — روئیدن — نواختن — گشتن —
گذاشتن and تاختن.

(b) Explain the terms —

تاسیس — قبض — دخیل — طوی

8. Give some account of the literary character of محمود شاه بهمنی Say what Persian poet he sent for to come over to India and what was the poet's reply. 15

Illustrate your answers by quotations.

9. Briefly state the accounts of کاوه آهنگر and ضحاک ماران and say why the latter was so called and by whom was he conquered. 6

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the English and French methods of measuring angles. 7

A certain small angle was found by a Frenchman to measure 27·2 French seconds while an Englishman found it to measure 8·82 English seconds; do the two measurements agree? If not, find their difference in English seconds to four decimal places.

2. Define the *sine*, *cosine* and *tangent* of an angle, and express each of these trigonometrical functions in terms of the other two separately. 7

Prove that

$$(1+\tan\theta+\cot\theta)(\sin\theta-\cos\theta)=\frac{\sec\theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta}-\frac{\operatorname{cosec}\theta}{\sec^2\theta}.$$

3. If $\tan^2\theta=\tan^2\alpha$, shew that $\theta=n\pi\pm\alpha$ where n is any integer. 12

Find all the values of θ which give its least positive value to the expression $\tan\theta+3\cot\theta$.

4. Define the *characteristic* of a logarithm and state the rules by means of which the characteristics of logarithms to the base 10 may be written down by inspection. 8

Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$, $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$; find $\log \sqrt{\cdot 00012}$.

5. If θ lies between zero and a right angle, shew that in θ is less than θ. 12

Shew also that

$$\sin\theta < 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} < 3\sin\frac{\theta}{3}.$$

6. Translate into inverse notation the formula 10

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha\tan\beta}$$

Prove that $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{5} - \tan^{-1}\frac{8}{19} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

7. Prove that the sides of any triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. 7

In the triangle ABC, $a\cos A = b\cos B$; shew that the triangle is either right-angled or isosceles.

8. Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles by means of the quadratic equation 14

$$c^2 - 2bc\cos A + b^2 - a^2 = 0.$$

If the given angle be half a right angle, prove that the angle between the two positions of the side opposite this angle is $\cos^{-1}\frac{2c_1c_2}{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$, where c_1, c_2 are the two values of c.

9. Obtain a formula for the area of a triangle of which the sides are given. 11

The sides of a triangle are $a - d$, a, $a + d$, and its area is $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{20}a2$; shew that its greatest angle is 120°.

10. Find an expression for the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle ABC; and if I be the centre of this circle, prove that 12

$$AI^2 = bc\left(1 - \frac{a}{s}\right)$$

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enuncia te and prove the *Triangle of Forces.*

A solid globe whose radius is 8 inches and whose weight is 60 lbs. rests against a smooth wall, being suspended by a rope 9 inches long fastened to its surface and to the vertical wall; neglecting the weight of the rope, find its tension and the pressure on the wall.

2. Demonstrate the *Parallelogram of Forces* so far as relates to the direction of the resultant, the forces being incommensurable. 10

A given force is divided into two others P and Q; supposing P and Q to act on a particle at right angles to each other, shew that their resultant will be least when $P = Q$.

3. Distinguish between *positive* and *negative* moments, and shew how the moment of a force may be geometrically represented. 10

In a triangular lamina ABC, AD, BE, CF are the perpendiculars from the angular points on the opposite sides and forces BD, CD, CE, AE, AF, BF are applied to the lamina; prove by taking moments that their resultant passes through the centre of the circumscribed circle.

4. A single force and a couple in one plane are equivalent to the same single force acting in a direction parallel to its original direction. 5

5. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy particles, 10

If the weight of each of three particles be proportional to the tangent of the angle subtended at it by the straight line joining the other two, prove that the centre of gravity of the particles is situated at the intersection of the straight lines drawn from each particle perpendicular to the straight line joining the other two.

6. Given the centre of gravity of part of a body and also the centre of gravity of the whole body, shew how to find the centre of gravity of the remainder. 10

$ABCD$ is a parallelogram whose diagonals intersect in O; if the triangle AOB be cut out, find the position of the centre of gravity of the remainder.

7. In the case of the *common balance* shew how to find the position of equilibrium. Investigate the conditions on which the sensibility and stability of the balance depend. 8

8. Find the conditions of equilibrium in the third system of pullies, the pullies being supposed to have different weights. 13

In this system, if the weight of the lowest pully be equal to the power P, of the second $3P$, and so on, that of the highest moveable pully being $3^{n-2}P$, prove that

$$\frac{W}{P} = \frac{3_n - 1}{2}.$$

9. Explain what is meant by the *Principle of Virtual Velocities* and apply the principle to the following:— 12

A weight W is sustained on a smooth inclined plane by three forces each equal to $\frac{W}{3}$, one acting vertically upwards, another horizontally, and the third parallel to the plane; find the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

10. What is *friction?* Explain an experimental method of finding the value of the *co-efficient of friction* for a pair of surfaces. 13

Two equal and uniform heavy beams AC, BC are connected by a smooth hinge at C and are placed upright on a horizontal plane with the ends A and B resting on the plane; if 2θ be the greatest value of the angle ACB consistent with equilibrium, prove that the co-efficient of friction $= \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta$.

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

R. G. Oxenham, M A.	In English.
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	
H. P. Hodson, M.A	
J. A. Cassels, Esq	
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Lakshman Ramchandra Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.	
Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B A.	
Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A.	
C. W. Chitty, B.A	In Latin.
The Rev. E. Usteri, S.J.	
Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Esq	In Persian.
Mirza Hassan Khan, Esq	
M. Macmillan, B.A	In History and Political Economy and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
O. T Barrow, C.S., B.A.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M A., LL.B.	
Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, M A., LL.B.	
T. Cooke, M A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev F. Dreckmann, S.J. ...	
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst.C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
D MacDonald, M.D., B Sc , C.M....	In Structural, Morphological and Systematic Botany.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R C.P. (Lond.)	
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ...	In Zoology and Physiology.
Adarji Merwosji Masani, M.A., B.Sc.	

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

R. G. OKENHAN, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.,
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BACON. *Advancement of Learning.*

1. Explain the phrases:—Lumen siccum; trencher philosophers; vermiculate questions; ruminated history; a carver of cummin; Pygonalion's phrenzy. 9

2. Explain with reference to the context:— 16

(*a*) Then did Erasmus take occasion to make the scoffing echo.

(*b*) It is with reason he be thought a master of words that could with one word appease a mutiny in his army.

(*c*) That excellent and divine fable of the Golden Chain.

(*d*) The expedition of the French for Naples, that they came with chalk in their hands to mark up lodgings.

(*e*) A notable example in Tacitus of two stage players.

(*f*) These times in which Learning hath made her third visitation or circuit in all the qualities thereof.

(*g*) Tell a lie and find a truth.

(*h*) The theory of Copernicus, who supposed the earth to move.

3. "Neither is the moral [*or* modern] dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended." What limitations does Bacon make to this assertion, and how is his own dedication of this book justified? 9

4. "There is an excellent period of a much smaller compass of time, as to the story of England." What period does Bacon select and what 'rarest varieties' does he specialise? Explain the allusion in each. 9

5. Summarise the *divine proofs* of the dignity of knowledge. 9

Or

Give a tabular analysis of the divisions and subdivisions of the *transmission of knowledge.*

6. What does Bacon mean by '*philosophia prima*, primitive or summary philosophy'? What 'plain and gross description by a negative' does he give of it? Enumerate some principles that belong to it. 10

7. What are the Four Causes? With which are 'physic' and 'metaphysic' respectively concerned? Illustrate your answer from 'the hairs of the eyelids,' pointing out the errors which have arisen from their confusion. How does he build up the Pyramid of Natural Philosophy and what illustrations does he give for it? 10

8. What has Bacon to say regarding *athletics* as a part of education? 8

9. "In the culture and cure of the mind of man, two things are without our command: points of Nature and points of Fortune." How does Bacon proceed to deprecate the doctrine of Fatalism? 8

10. Write an Essay showing briefly, but clearly, the service that Bacon has rendered to Philosophy, taking as your text the following passages from your book:— 12

(i) Here was their chief error; they charged the deceit upon the senses; which in my judgment . are very sufficient to certify and report truth, though not always immediately, yet by comparison, by help of instruments, and by producing and urging such things as are too subtile for the sense to some effect comprehensible by the sense, and other like assistance. But they ought to have charged the deceit upon the weakness of the intellectual powers, and upon the manner of collecting and concluding upon the reports of the senses.

(ii) The reason of this omission I suppose to be that hidden rock whereupon both this and many other barks of knowledge have been cast away; which is, that men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters .. . but contrariwise they have compounded sciences chiefly of a certain resplendent or lustrous mass of matter, chosen to give glory either to the subtilty of disputations or to the eloquence of discourses.

(iii) These infomations of particulars, touching persons and actions, are as the minor propositions in every active syllogism; for no excellency of observations, which are as the major propositions, can suffice to ground a conclusion if there be error and mistaking in the minors.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M A. ;
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL B. ;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B A. ;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

MAMMATA : *Kávyaprakás'a, Chaps. I, II and X.*

SECTION I.

1. Explain fully the following :— 12

(*a*) यः कौमारेऽत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलङ्कारः रसस्य च प्राधान्यान्नालङ्कारता ।

(*b*) निःशेषच्युतेऽत्र तदन्तिकमेव रन्तुं गतासीत्यधमपदेन प्राधान्येन व्यज्यते ।

(*c*) साध्यः पूर्वापरीभूतावयवः क्रियारूपः ।

(*d*) परमाण्वादीनां तु गुणमध्यपाठात् पारिभाषिकं गुणत्वम् ।

(*e*) तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थ इति कैश्चिदुक्तम् ।

(*f*) ज्ञानस्य विषयो ह्यन्यः फलमन्यददाहृतम् ।

2. Translate and explain clearly .— 10

लक्ष्य न मुख्यं नाप्यत्र बाधो यागः फलेन नो ।
न प्रयोजनमेतस्मिन्न च शब्दः स्खलद्गतिः ॥

यथा गङ्गाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटेपि सबाधः स्यात् तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयेत् न च तटं मुख्यार्थः नाप्यत्र बाधः नच गङ्गाशब्दार्थस्य तटस्य पावनत्वादैर्लक्षणीयैः सम्बन्धः नापि प्रयोजने लक्ष्ये किञ्चित्प्रयोजनम् नापि गङ्गाशब्दस्तटमिव प्रयोजनं प्रतिपादयितुमसमर्थः (समर्थः v. l.)। एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी। एवमपि प्रयोजनं चेल्लक्ष्यते तत्प्रयोजनान्तरेण तदपि प्रयोजनान्तरेणेति प्रकृताप्रतीतिकृदनवस्था भवेत्।

3. What views have been held as to the import of the गौणी लक्षणा? Give reasons why Mammata's view is to be preferred to the others he mentions. 7

4. Explain the following terms:— 6

अर्थापत्ति, ताटस्थ्य, निगीर्णत्व and उपचार

5. Translate into English the following passage:— 15

य एवाप्ता वेदार्थानां द्रष्टारः प्रवक्तारश्च त एवायुर्वेदप्रभृतीनामित्यायुर्वेदप्रामाण्यमनुमातव्यम्। नित्यत्वाद्वेदवाक्यानां प्रमाणत्वे तत्प्रामाण्यमाप्तत्वादित्ययुक्तम्। शब्दस्य वाचकत्वादर्थप्रतिपत्तौ प्रमाणत्वं न नित्यत्वात्। नित्यत्वे सर्वस्य सर्वेण वचनाच्छब्दार्थव्यवस्थानुपपत्तिः। नानित्यत्वे वाचकत्वमिति चेन्न लौकिकेष्वदर्शनात्। तेपि नित्या इति चेन्न अनाप्तोपदेशार्थविसंवादोऽनुपपन्नः।

यथा नियोगमर्थस्य प्रत्यायनान्नामधेयशब्दानां लोके प्रामाण्यम्। नित्यत्वात्प्रामाण्यानुपपत्तिः। यत्रार्थे नामधेयशब्दो नियुज्यते लोके तस्य नियोगसामर्थ्यात्प्रत्यायको भवति। न नित्यत्वात्। मन्वन्तरयुगान्तरेषु चातीतानागतेषु सम्प्रदायाभ्यासप्रयोगाविच्छेदो वेदानां नित्यत्वं आप्तप्रामाण्याच्च प्रामाण्यम्। लौकिकेषु शब्देषु चैतत् समानमिति।

SECTION II.

6. How does Mammaṭa define *Alankâra*? What is his division of *Alankâras* and on what principle is it based? Explain that principle and apply it to elucidate the following passages:—

(*a*) यद्यपि शब्दार्थालङ्कारोऽयमित्युक्तं वक्ष्यते च तथापि प्रसिद्ध्यनुरोधादत्रोक्तः। एकदेशविवर्ति ह्रीदमन्यैरभिधीयते।

(*b*) यथा पुनरुक्तवदाभास उभयालङ्कारस्तथा शब्दहेतुकार्यान्तरन्यासप्रभृतयोऽपि द्रष्टव्याः

7. Show clearly the purpose of the underlined words in the following definitions:— 7

(*a*) साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे।

(*b*) .....प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा।
सामान्यस्य द्विरेकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः॥

(c) .....प्रश्ने सति ।
असकृद् यदसंभाव्यमुत्तरं स्यात्तदुत्तरम् ॥

(d) एकं क्रमेणानेकस्मिन् पर्यायः ।

(e) यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः ।
स्मरणम्.....॥

Criticise the use of भेदे in (a) and of असकृत् in (c).

8. Fully explain and illustrate the following positions of the *Âlankârikas* :— 7

(a) अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः ।

(b) सैषा सर्वत्र वक्रोक्तिरनयाऽर्थो विभाव्यते ।
यत्नोऽस्यां कविना कार्यः कोऽलङ्कारोऽनया विना ॥

(c) यत्र न्यायदोषयोरन्यतरस्यावतारस्तत्रैकतरस्य निश्चायान्न संशयः ।

(d) विध्युपमर्दिनो बाधकस्य साधकापेक्षयोत्कटत्वेन प्रतिपत्तिः ।

9. तत्पादनखरत्नानां यद्दलक्तकमार्जनम् । 3
इदं श्रीखण्डलेपेन पाण्डुरीकरणं विधोः ।

This is a वाक्यार्थरूपक. Propose alterations in the stanza so as to convert it into (1) a वाक्यार्थनिदर्शना and (2) a वाक्यार्थोपमा.

10 Name and explain the *Alankâras* in the following — 8

कुङ्कुमस्मितसंकोची क्रौञ्चीमदनदेशकः ।
अथाजगाम हेमन्तः सामन्तः स्मरभूपतेः ॥

प्रौढत्वमाचरन्तीभिर्नीत्वा संकोचपात्रताम् ।
व्यक्रियन्त त्रियामाभिः स्त्रीजिता इव वासराः ॥

मद्वैरिणः कठोरांशोरियं प्रणयभूरिति ।
रोषादिव तुषारेण निरदह्यत पद्मिनी ॥

समक्षमपि सूर्यस्य पर्यभूयत पद्मिनी ।
तेजस्विनोऽपि कुर्वन्ति किं कालवशमागताः ॥

11 Translate into Sanskrit — 18

My friend was very entertaining the other night at a play, to a gentleman who sat on his right hand, while I was at his left The gentleman believed he was talking to himself, when upon my looking with great approbation at a young thing in a box before us, he said, "I am quite of another opinion She has, I will allow, a very pleasing aspect, but, methinks, that simplicity in her countenance is rather childish than innocent." When I observed her a second time, he said, "I grant her dress is very becoming, but perhaps the merit of that choice is owing to her mother, for though," continued he, "I allow a beauty as much to be commended for the elegance of her dress as a wit for that of his language, yet if she has stolen the colour of her shawl from another, I shall not allow her the praise of dress, any more than I would call a plagiary an author."

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M]

LATIN.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE: *Epistles.*

1. Translate and comment upon the words in italics :— 12

(*a*) *Roscia*, dic, sodes, melior lex an puerorum
Naenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert
Et maribus *Curiis* et decantata *Camillis*?
Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias, rem,
Si possis, recte, si non quocumque modo rem,
Ut *propius* spectes *lacrimosa poemata Puppi*:
An qui fortunae te responsare superbae
Liberum et erectum praesens hortatur et optat?
Quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget cur
Non, ut *porticibus*, sic *judiciis* fruar isdem,
Nec sequar aut fugiam quae diligit ipse vel odit,
Olim quod vulpes aegroto cauta leoni
Respondit, referam: quia me vestigia terrent
Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum.

(*b*) O *imitatores*, servum pecus, ut mihi saepe 12
Bilem, saepe jocum vestri movere tumultus!
Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,
Non aliena meo pressi pede. Qui sibi fidit
Dux regit examen. *Parios ego primus iambos*
Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque secutus
Archilochi, non res et agentia verba *Lycamben*.
Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,
Temperat Archilochi musam pede mascula *Sappho*,
Temperat *Alcaeus*, sed rebus et ordine dispar
Nec socerum quaerit, quem versibus oblinat atris,
Nec sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nectit.
Hunc ego, non alio dictum prius ore, Latinus
Vulgavi fidicen. Iuvat immemorata ferentem
Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.

(*c*) *Ennius* et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus 14
Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur
Quo promissa cadant et *somnia Pythagoraea*.
Naevius in manibus non est, at mentibus haeret
Paene recens, adeo sanctum est vetus omne poema!
Ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, aufert
Pacuvius docti famam senis, *Accius* alti,
Dicitur *Afrani toga* convenisse Menandro;

Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,
Vincere *Caecilius* gravitate, *Terentius* arte.
Hos ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro
Spectat Roma potens: habet hos numeratque poetas
Ad nostrum tempus *Livi* scriptoris ab aevo.
Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.
Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas
Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat.

2. Translate with full explanatory notes :— 20

(*a*) Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,
Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum.
(*b*) Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res
Temptantem maiora, fere praesentibus aequum.
(*c*) Vertumnum Ianumque, liber, spectare videris,
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.
(*d*) Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembris
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.
(*e*) Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere: Pentheu,
Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique
Indignum coges?
What scene is here alluded to?
(*f*) Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morum
Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit.
(*g*) Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus,
Ennius ipse pater numquam nisi potus ad arma
Prosiluit dicenda.
Is this assertion correct?

3. Fix approximately the year of the publication of the Second Book of Epistles by references taken from the text. 6

4. Translate into Latin :— 34

"Censure," says a late ingenious author, "is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping it and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution. There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satyrs and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. If men of eminence are exposed to censure on one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due to them, they likewise receive praises which they do not deserve. In a word, the man in a high post is never regarded with an indifferent eye, but always considered as a friend or an enemy.

SECOND EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A., 1887-88.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HABEEB-OS-SEAR: *History of Timoor (Tamerlane) pages 2--92.*

1. What do you understand by?—

مظهر کل—علی اسرع الحال — نوئینان
- قاد رکن فیکون — قهراً و قسراً — بیت الشرف
— ربع مسکون — الوس جغتائي — تیغ خلاف
درغلاف — ایالت تومانات and مطلق العنان

2. Render the following sentences into idiomatic Persian:— 7

(a) Weeping on a proper occasion is better than an ill-timed laugh.

(b) If you acquire wealth and are not intoxicated with it, you are a great man.

(c) Who has done anything and not received a suitable recompense.

(d) A traveller never fears the ascent and descent of the world.

3. Give the literal and idiomatic meanings of the following phrases — 10

نقش فاذا عزمت فتوکل علی الله بر لوح
خاطر نگاشته — سرداران جتّه جُنّه مکر
بر سر کشیده بعمل سنگ یده اشتغال نمودند
— نیام حسام از رشحات غمام گوهر بار

بسان آبار نم بیرون داد — قوائم اسپا
صبا رفتار بواسطهٔ وفور لائے و گل از حرکت
باز ماند — امیر آن سخنان را کالنقش
فی الحجر بر لوح خاطر مرتسم گردانید —
رشتهٔ حیات بمقراض قصاص انقطاع دادن —

4. Draw a map showing the extent of Timoor's empire, inserting in it all the chief rivers and oceans he crossed, with their English and Persian names, and the principal towns and cities he besieged and conquered. 10

5. Under what epithets do you find— 7

بلخ — کش — سمرقند — بغداد —
تبریز — مکه and مدینه

mentioned in your text and why? Give their meanings as well.

6. Say by what route Timoor entered India. Give some account of his Indian conquest and contrast his behaviour at Delhi with that of نادر شاه 7

7. Translate into English :— 15

در اوائل فصل فروردین که فراش نامیه
جهت نزول سلطان گل در فضائے باغ و بستان
بساط زمردین مبسوط گردانید و از اقتضائے هوائے
راحت افزائے اردیبهشتے اختلاف رالوان
و روائح ازهار و ریاحین ظاهر و هویدا

گردید امیر حسین و امیر تیمور بر مرکب
شجاعت و تهور سوار گشته هر یک
از منزل قشلاق روئے توجه بسمرقند نهادند
وبعد از نزول درکان کل و اجتماع سر بداران
رخت هستئی ایشان را بباد فنا دادند مگر
مولینا زادهٔ سمرقندي که بنا بر التفات
خاطر صاحب قران ستوده مآثر ازان مهلکه
نجات یافت و دیگر پیرامن فضولي نگشته
بکاشانهٔ انزوا وانقطاع شتافت و چون مشیّت
ایزد متعال مقتضئي آن بود که امر سلطنت
و جهانباني من حیث الاستقلال تعلق
با میر تیمور گورکان گیرد و آفتاب اقبال
امیر حسین بسرحد زوال رسیده محبت
و مودتش در قلوب خاص و عام سمت
نقصان پذیرد

8. Translate and parse the following in Persian :—

(a. خاک شو خاک تا بروید گل
که به جز خاک نیست مظهر کل

(b) چون خاک باش در همه احوال بردبار
تا چون هوات بر همه کس قادری رسد
چون آب نفع خویش بهر کس همی رسان
تا چو آتشت ز جهان برتری رسد

9. Scan the following couplets and name their metres :— 6

(a) امیر جهانگیر مالی نژاد
چو پا بر سریر ایالت نهاد

(b) زبانی بحث علم و درس تنزیل
که باشد نفس انسان را کمالی

(c) کدام دوحهٔ اقبال سر به چرخ کشید
که سرسر اجلش عاقبت ز بیخ نکند

10. Translate into Persian :— 25

It was during this visit to Paris that Napoleon followed an infuriate crowd, in order to watch their proceedings. He saw the mass surround the Tuileries, bring the king forth and place a red cap upon his head. Upon which Napoleon exclaimed, "How could they suffer this gross mob to enter! They should sweep down four or five hundred with the cannon and then the rest would run away!" We cannot regard this by any means as a burst of loyalty; it was indignation and disgust at the triumph of anarchy, and exasperation at the king's imbecility. But the scene was not lost upon his clear visioned mind; and he shortly afterwards wrote to his uncle "Do not make yourself at all uneasy about your nephews; they will help themselves to seats" The massacre of Swiss guards, in the courts of the Tuileries on the 10th of August, was also witnessed by the Napoleon. The royal family, finding the national guard had suddenly sided with the revolutionists, took refuge in the National Assembly, to escape the fate that awaited them from the half frantic people,

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; G. W. FORREST, B.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.; H. P. HODSON, M.A.;

J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

POPE: *Moral Essays and Satires.*

1. What are the qualifications necessary in a satirist? How far do you think Pope possessed them? 12

2. What do you learn from the Essays and Satires of the manners of the period in which they were written? Illustrate your remarks by quotations. 12

3. How does Pope allude to Addison, Lord Hervey, and Wharton? 9

4. Explain with reference to the context:— 20

(*a*) But still the great have kindness in reserve,
He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve.

(*b*) Knight of the post corrupt, or of the shire.

(*c*) They scarce can bear their laureate twice a year;
And justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays,
It is to history he trusts for praise.

(*d*) A hundred smart in Timon and in Balaam.

(*e*) And he, whose lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines.

(*f*) Sage Homer's rule.

(*g*) A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.

(*h*) In men, we various ruling passions find;
In women two almost divide the kind.

(*i*) A single leaf shall waft an army o'er,
Or ship off senates to a distant shore:
A leaf, like Sibyl's, scatter to and fro
Our fates and fortunes, as the winds shall blow.

(*j*) His oxen perish in his country's cause.

(*k*) Is there a variance? Enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more.

(*l*) Theirs is the vanity, the learning thine:
Touch'd by thy hand, again Rome's glories shine.

5. State briefly what Pope says about good and bad taste. 12

6. Pope says in his preface to the "Essay on Man": "The science of human nature is, like all other sciences, reduced to a *few clear points*." State concisely the points that he brings out in the poem. 15

7. Paraphrase :— 20

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name :
Go, search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor, makes all the history ;
Enough, that virtue fill'd the space between ;
Proved, by the ends of being, to have been.
When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's end :
Shouldering God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay, extends his hands ;
That live-long wig which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.
Behold what blessings wealth to life can lend !
And see, what comforts it affords our end.

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A. ; G. W. FORREST, B.A. ;
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M. ; H. P. HODSON, M.A. ;
J. A. CASSELS, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "Among the Lives the best are perhaps those of Cowley, Dryden, and Pope. The very worst is, beyond all doubt, that of Gray." Discuss this remark and state your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with it. 18

2. State and criticise Johnson's remarks regarding the study of external nature. 10

3. State and criticise Johnson's remarks on Lycidas, and illustrate your comments by any lines you may remember. 12

4. Discuss the following:—"Dryden may be properly considered as the father of English criticism, as the writer who first taught us to determine upon principles the merit of composition." 15

5. Mention Johnson's remarks regarding Addison as a poet and a critic. 8

6. "The four stanzas beginning *Yet even these bones* are to me original." Give the substance of the four stanzas. 12

7. What claims had Swift to be included in the Lives of the Poets? Mention some of his poems. 10

8. Explain the following passages:— 15

(*a*) These expressions are, I find, applied to the subscription of the Articles; but it seems more probable that they relate to canonical obedience.

(*b*) Carlo Dati presented him with an encomiastic inscription in the tumid lapidary style.

(*c*) His style was well suited to his thoughts, which are never subtilised by nice disquisitions, decorated by sparkling conceits, elevated by ambitious sentences or variegated by far-sought learning.

(*d*) He has a kind of strutting dignity and is tall by walking on tiptoe.

(*e*) He never outsteps the modesty of nature.

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;

LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.;

NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;

MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

S'ANKARÁCHÁRYA: *S'ârîrabhâshya.*

SECTION I.

1. निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् । 15
कुलालवन्निमित्तं तन्नोपादानं मृदादिवत् ॥

Taking this as your theme, summarise the arguments of those who contend that *Brahma* is only a निमित्तकारण

of the universe. How does S'ankarâchârya meet their contention and what arguments does he advance to prove that *Brahma* is also the उपादानकारण of the universe? (Answer this question in Sanskrit.)

2. Explain fully :— 19

(*a*) स यथा दुन्दुभेर्हन्यमानस्य न बाह्यान् शब्दान् शक्नुयाद्ग्रहणाय दुन्दुभेस्तु ग्रहणेन दुन्दुभ्याघातस्य वा शब्दो गृहीतः ।

(*b*) पुनश्च विषयाभावेऽप्यात्मानं विजानीयादित्याशङ्क्य विज्ञातारमरे केन विजानीयादित्याह । ततश्च विशेषविज्ञानाभावोपपादनपरत्वाद्वाक्यस्य विज्ञानधातुरेव केवलः सन् भूतपूर्वगत्या कर्तृवचनेन तृचा निर्दिष्ट इति गम्यते ।

(*c*) जनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिः ।

(*d*) मृल्लोहविस्फुलिङ्गाद्यैः सृष्टिर्या चोदितान्यथा ।
उपायः सोऽवताराय नास्ति भेदः कथंचन ॥

(*e*) सच्च त्यच्चाभवन्निरुक्तं चानिरुक्तं च ।

(*f*) न ब्रह्मविषयं गतिसामान्यं वेदान्तवाक्यानां प्रतिपादयितुं शक्यं विगानदर्शनात् ।

(*g*) इन्द्रियाणां च ग्रहत्वं विषयाणामतिग्रहत्वम् ।

(*h*) या तु प्रधानवादिनां रूढिः सा तेषामेव पारिभाषिकी सती न वेदार्थनिरूपणे कारणभावं प्रतिपद्यते ।

(*i*) उपसर्जनस्य विशेषणेनासंयोगः ।

What *Upanishad* is (*a*) taken from?

3. यस्मिन् पञ्च पञ्चजना आकाशश्च प्रतिष्ठितः 6
तमेव मन्य आत्मानं विद्वान् ब्रह्मामृतोऽमृतम्

How do the *Vedântins* understand this *mantra*? How do the *Sânkhyas* interpret it? Clearly set out the points of difference between the two interpretations.

4. 'काशकृत्स्नस्याचार्यस्याविकृतः पर एवेश्वरो जीवो 4
नान्य इति मतम् ।'

How do the opinions of आश्मरथ्य and औडुलोमि differ from this?

5. Write explanatory notes on—

(1) पारिशेष्य, (2) अणुकारणवाद, (3) ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्याय, (4) भाक्तत्व, (5) समाकर्ष, (6) प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्याय.

SECTION II.

6. (*a*) Give a short sketch of the principal literature of the Vedântic Philosophy. 10

(*b*) What chronological position would you assign to it in the history of Indian Philosophy? Give your reasons.

(*c*) Explain the terms शारीरकसूत्रं and औपनिषदं दर्शनं in connection with it.

7. Translate clearly, adding notes where necessary :— 10

न चायं व्यवहाराभावोऽवस्थाविशेषनिबद्धोभिधीयते इति युक्तं वक्तुं तत्त्वमसीति ब्रह्मात्मभावस्याविशेष-

निबन्धनत्वात् । तस्करदृष्टान्तेन चानृताभिसन्धस्य बन्धनं सत्याभिसन्धस्य मोक्षं दर्शयन्नेकत्वमेवैकं पारमार्थिकं दर्शयति मिथ्याज्ञानविजृम्भितं च नानात्वम् । उभयसत्यतायां हि कथं व्यवहारगोचरोपि जन्तुरनृताभिसन्ध इत्युच्यते। "मृत्योः स मृत्युमाप्नोति य इह नानेव पश्यति" इति च भेददृष्टिमपवदन्नेतदेव दर्शयति । नचास्मिन्दर्शने ज्ञाना-मोक्ष इत्युपपद्यते । सम्यक्ज्ञानापनोद्यस्य कस्यचिन्मिथ्याज्ञानस्य संसारकारणत्वेनानभ्युपगमात् । उभयस्य सत्यतायां हि कथमेकत्वज्ञानेन नानात्वज्ञानमपनुद्यत इत्युच्यते ।

8. Explain clearly the following :— 12

(a) वेदस्य हि निरपेक्षं स्वार्थे प्रामाण्यं रवेरिव रूपविषये । पुरुषवचसां तु मूलान्तरापेक्षम् स्वार्थे प्रामाण्यं वक्तृस्मृतिव्यवहितं चेति विप्रकर्षः ।

(b) अतः संप्रतिपन्नार्थैकदेशत्वादष्टकादिस्मृतिवद्योगस्मृतिरप्यनपवदनीया भविष्यति ।

(c) ननु चेतनमपि कार्यकरणं स्वामिभृत्यन्यायेन भोक्तुरुपकरिष्यतीति न स्वामिभृत्ययोरप्यचेतनांशस्यैव चेतनं प्रत्युपकारकत्वात् । यो ह्येकस्य चेतनस्य परिग्रहे बुद्ध्यादिरचेतनभागः स एवान्यस्य चेतनस्योपकरोति न तु समेव चेतनश्चेतनान्तरस्य उपकरोत्यपकरोति वा निरतिशया ह्यकर्तारश्चेतना इति साङ्ख्यामन्यन्ते ।

(*d*) वाचारम्भणमात्रत्वाच्चाविद्याकल्पितस्य नामरूपभेदस्य न निरवयवत्वं ब्रह्मणः कुप्यति। नचेयं परिणामश्रुतिः परिणामप्रतिपादनार्था तत्प्रतिपत्तौ फलानवगमात्। सर्वव्यवहारहीनब्रह्मात्मभावप्रतिपादनार्था त्वेषा तत्प्रतिपत्तौ फलावगमात्। "स एष नेति नेत्यात्मा" इत्युपक्रम्याहैं "अभयं वै जनक प्राप्तोसि" इति।

9. The ninth *Adhikarana* of the second Adhyâya has been thus summarised :— 12

न युक्तो युज्यते वास्य परिणामो ? न युज्यते।
कार्त्स्न्याद्ब्रह्मनित्यताप्तेरंशात् सावयवं भवेत्॥
मायाभिर्बहुरूपत्वं न कार्त्स्न्यान्नापि भागतः।
युक्तोऽनवयवस्यापि परिणामोत्र मायिकः॥

Quote the *Sûtras* making up this *Adhikarana* and sum up the arguments used therein to prove the required conclusion.

10. How are the charges of partiality and cruelty against the Supreme Being met by S'ankarâchârya and with what success ? 6

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
LAKSHMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.;
NARAYAN BALKRISHNA GODBOLE, B.A.;
MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIS'ÁKHADATTA: *Mudrârâkshasa*;
S'Ú'DRAKA: *Mṛichchhakaṭika.*

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English:— 9

(*a*) रूपादीन्विषयान्विरूप्य करणैर्यैरात्मलाभस्त्वया
लब्धस्तेष्वपि चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोध-
क्रियाः ।

अङ्गानि प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुतामाज्ञाविधेयानि ते
न्यस्तं मूर्ध्नि पदं तवैव जरया तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि ॥

(*b*) कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयंस्तस्य विस्तारमिच्छन्
बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमतिगहनं गूढमुद्भेदयंश्च ।
कुर्वन् बुद्ध्या विमर्शं प्रसृतमपि पुनः संहरन्कार्यजातम्
कर्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्मद्विधो वा ॥

2. (*a*) What is a नाटक? What historical facts do you find embodied in the plot of the Mudrârâkshasa? 8

(*b*) What is a पताका and a प्रकरी? Refer to any in the Mudrârâkshasa.

3. Who were the allies of Malayaketu? What countries were they sovereigns of? With whom do you identify the Mlechhas referred to, in म्लेच्छैरुद्विज्यमाना in the Bharatavâkya? 5 12

4. Explain fully the following :—

(a) पाऊण निरवसेसं कुसुमरसं अत्तणो कुसलदाए।
नं उग्गरेइ भमरो अण्णाणं कुणइ तं कज्जं॥

(b) अत्थाहिमुहे सूरे उदिए संपुण्णमंडले चन्दे।
गमणं बुधस्स लग्गे उदिदत्थमिदे अ केतुम्मि॥

(c) त्वद्वाञ्छान्तरितानि संप्राप्ते विभो तिष्ठन्ति साध्यानि नः।

(d) मयापि लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किमपि प्रेषितम्॥ अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति॥

(e) यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः॥

(f) संवदन्त्यक्षराणि शकटदासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदन्त्यक्षराणि॥

What is the *alankâra* in (a) and (b)?

5. What Jaina doctrine is indirectly alluded to in— 4

अलहन्ताणं पणमामि जेदे गंभीलदाए बुद्धीए।
लोउत्तलेहिं लोए सिद्धिं मग्गेहिं गच्छन्दि॥

6. What difference in language do you make between (a) and (b) in Question 4, and the verse given under Question 5? What different kinds of Prâkṛita do you find in the Mudrârâkshasa? What are the principal distinguishing marks of each? Can you connect any of our modern Indian vernaculars with these or any other forms of Prâkṛita? 2

SECTION II.

7. (*a*) What internal evidence is furnished by the Mṛichchhakaṭika about the time of its composition? Illustrate your answer with quotations from the play. 13

(*b*) Contrast the characters of Dhûtâ and Vasantasenâ, bearing in mind that the former was a married wife and the latter simply a mistress.

(*c*) It has been observed by some critics that the Vidûshaka in the Mṛichchhakaṭika is not a mere buffoon but is a character more shrewd and sensible than the same character in other Sanskrit plays. Do you go in with this remark?

8. Translate into English :—

(*a*) पर्यङ्कग्रन्थिबन्धद्विगुणितभुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानो-
रन्तःप्राणावरोधव्युपरतसकलज्ञानरुद्धेन्द्रियस्य।
आत्मन्यात्मानमेव व्यपगतकरणं पश्यतस्तत्त्वदृष्ट्या
शम्भोर्वः पातु शून्येक्षणघटितलयब्रह्मलग्नः समाधिः॥

(*b*) णवबन्धनमुक्काए विअ गद्दहीए हा ताडिदोह्मि
गद्दहीए। अङ्गलाअमुक्काए शत्तीए घडुक्को
विअघादिदोह्मि शत्तीए॥

(*c*) मायारूपशरीरवेशरचने वाग्देशभाषान्तरे
दीपो रात्रिषु संकटेषु डुडुमो वाजी स्थले नौर्जले॥

(*d*) दैवी च शक्तिरपि लङ्घयितुं न शक्या
गम्यो नृपो बलवता सह को विरोधः॥

(*e*) पञ्चज्जण जेण मालिदा इश्तिअ मालिअ गा-
म लक्खिदे।
अवले अ चण्डाल मालिदे अवसं से सग्गाहि दगा

9. Explain fully : — 10

पर्यङ्कबन्ध, अहं वरण्डलम्बुओ विअ दूरमुक्खविअ पाडिदो, हा अवत्थे तुलीअसि, लद्धे गोहे, प्रकाशनारीभूत एष यस्मात्, अयमपरो पटच्चरं विअ पोट्टिं धोअदि रूपिदारओ, क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन्, काणेलीमातः, ण छिण्णा गोणा ण मला लज्जू तुमं वि ण मले, ऊषरक्षेत्रपतित इव बीजमुष्टिः.

10 Discuss the following sets of readings, explaining and quoting the context.— 10

(1) (*a*) सोऽस्मद्विधानां प्रणयैर्वशीकृतः
(*b*) .....यैः कृशीकृतः

(2) (*a*) पिअवादी दइअ ण कित्तादि
(*b*) .....दइअ .....

(3) (*a*) अण्णकलत्तपशत्ते ण शक्कि वालिदु
(*b*) .....पशत्तकलत्ते v. l. तं.....

(4) (*a*) अन्तर्हितो यादे भवेद्वानितेति मन्ये
(*b*) अन्तर्हिता.....

(5) (*a*) अक्षद्यूतजितो युधिष्ठिर इवारण्यं गतः कोकिलः
(*b*) .....वाध्वानं.....

11 Explain the forms नाम्यति, स्फारीभवन्ति, शुष्कान्, विसंष्ठुल, गोब्राह्मणकाम्या, अवतर्तव्यम्, पशूकृतः, पाभित्रम्.

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER I.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE: *Satires.*

1 Translate with notes where necessary:— 60

(i) At pater ut gnati, sic nos debemus amici
Siquod sit vitium non fastidire. Strabonem
Adpellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus
Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus; hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum
Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum male talis.
Parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur. Ineptus
Et iactantior hic paullo est: concinnus amicis
Postulat ut videatur. At est truculentior atque
Plus aequo liber: simplex fortisque habeatur
Caldior est: acris inter numeretur. Opinor,
Haec res et iungit, iunctos et servat amicos.
At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus atque
Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare. Probus quis
Nobiscum vivit, multum demissus homo ille:
Tardo et cognomen pangui damus. Hic fugit omnis
Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum,
Cum genus hoc inter vitae versemur, ubi acris
Invidia atque vigent ubi crimina: pro bene sano
Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus.
Simplicior quis et est qualem me saepe libenter
Obtulerim tibi, Maecenas, ut forte legentem
Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone 'molestus,
Communi sensu plane caret' inquimus.

(ii) Egressum magna me accepit Aricia Roma
Hospitio modico: rhetor comes Heliodorus,
Graecorum longe doctissimus: inde Forum Appi,
Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.
Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos
Praecinctis unum: minus est gravis Appia tardis.
Hic ego propter aquam, quod erat deterrima, ventri
Indico bellum, cenantis haud animo aequo
Exspectans comites. Iam nox inducere terris
Umbras et caelo diffundere signa parabat.
Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae
Ingerere. 'Huc adpelle.' Trecentos inseris. Ohe

Iam satis est.' Dum aes exigitur, dum mula ligatur,
Tota abit hora. Mali culices ranaeque palustres
Avertunt somnos. Absentem ut cantat amicam
Multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator
Certatim, tandem fessus dormire viator
Incipit ac missae pastum retinacula mulae,
Nauta piger saxo religat stertitque supinus.
(iii) 'Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus.' Haec dum agit ecce
Fuscus Aristius occurrit mihi carus et illum
Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. 'Unde venis?' et
'Quo tendis?' rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi,
Et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, nutans,
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus
Ridens dissimulare, meum iecur urere bilis.
'Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
Aiebas mecum.' 'Memini bene, sed meliori
Tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu
Curtis Iudaeis oppedere?' 'Nulla mihi' inquam
'Relligio est.' 'At mi: sum paullo infirmior, unus
Multorum. Ignosces: alias loquar.' Huncine solem
Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit inprobus ac me
Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi
Adversarius et 'quo tu turpissime?' magna
Inclamat voce, et 'licet antestari?' ego vero
Oppono auriculam. Rapit in ius: clamor utrimque,
Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.
iv) Hunc medicus multum celer atque fidelis
Excitat hoc pacto: mensam poni iubet atque
Effundi saccos nummorum, accedere pluris
Ad numerandum: hominem sic erigit. Addit et illud,
'Ni tua custodis, avidus iam haec auferet heres'
'Men vivo?' 'Ut vivas igitur, vigila. Hoc age.' 'Quid vis?'
'Deficient inopem venae te ni cibus atque
Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti.
Tu cessas? Agedum, sume hoc ptisanarium oryzae.'
'Quanti emptae?' 'Parvo.' 'Quanti ergo?' 'Octussibus.'
'Eheu.
Quid refert morbo an furtis pereamque rapinis?'—
'Quisnam igitur sanus?' qui non stultus. 'Quid avarus?
Stultus et insanus. 'Quid, siquis non sit avarus?
Continuo sanus?' minime. 'Cur, stoice?' dicam.
Non est cardiacus (Craterum dixisse putato)
Hic aeger: recte est igitur surgetque? negabit.
Quod latus aut renes morbo temptantur acuto.
Non est periurus neque sordidus: immolet aequis
Hic porcum laribus. Verum ambitiosus et audax:
Naviget Anticyram.

2. Translate :— 10

Summus ego, et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et infra,
Si memini, Varius, cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quas Maecenas adduxerat umbras.
Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra,
Ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas.

Describe the Roman method of sitting at meals and draw a plan showing how you suppose the guests to have been arranged on this occasion.

3. Translate and comment fully on :— 20

(i) Si collibuisset, ab ovo
Usque ad mala citaret Io ! Bacche ! modo summa
Voce modo hac resonat quae chordis quattuor ima.

(ii) Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto,

(iii) Occurram in triviis, deducam.

(iv) Saepe stilum vertas.

(v) Peream male, si non
Optimum erat.

(vi) Scribe decem a Nerio ; non est satis : adde Cicutae
Nodosi tabulas centum, mille adde catenas·
Effugiet tamen hæc sceleratus vincula Proteus.

(vii) Danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris :
Nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem.

(viii) O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
Uncta satis pingui ponentur oluscula lardo ?

4. Give a short life of Horace with dates. 10

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER II.

C. W. CHITTY, B.A. ; The Rev. E. USTERI, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HORACE : *Odes, Book III.*

1. Translate with notes where required :— 50

(a) Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice dimovebit
Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
Consule Tullo.

Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum, et vigilis lucernas
Perfer in lucem : procul omnis esto
Clamor et ira.

Mitte civiles super urbe curas :
Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen,
Medus infestus sibi luctuosis
Dissidet armis ;

Servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae
Cantaber, sera domitus catena,
Jam Scythae laxo meditantur arcu
Cedere campis.

(b) Non his juventus orta parentibus
Infecit aequor sanguine Punico
Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit
Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum ;

Sed rusticorum mascula militum
Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
Versare glaebas et severae
Matris ad arbitrium recisos

Portare fustis, sol ubi montium
Mutaret umbras et juga demeret.
Bobus fatigatis, amicum
Tempus agens abeunte curru.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ?
Aetas parentum peior avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

(c) Intactis opulentior
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiae
Caementis licet occupes
Tyrrhenum omne tuis et mare Apulicum,

Si figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos, non animum metu,
Non mortis laqueis expedies caput.

Campestres melius Scythae,
Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos,
Vivunt, et rigidi Getae,
Immemores quibus jugera liberas

Fruges et Cererem ferunt
Nec cultura placet longior annua
Defectumque laboribus
Aequali recreat sorte vicarius.

2. Scan the first stanza of each of the above three passages and mention in which particular *metre* each of them is composed. 6

3. Show that the publication of the Third Book of the Odes cannot have taken place before the year 24 B. C. and not after 19 B. C. 10

4. Comment on the following statement :—"The first six odes of the Third Book are remarkable for their sustained dignity of style and general unity of subject." 8

5. Translate with full explanatory notes :— 26

(*a*) Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
Devota non extinxit arbos,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

Which events are here alluded to?

(*b*) Vetabo qui Cereris sacrum
Volgarit arcanae, sub isdem
Sit trabibus fragilemve mecum
Solvat phaselon.

From which religious idea are these sentiments emanating?

(*c*) Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt
Jactis in alta molibus.

Explain the allusion.

(*d*) Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii
Rebusque fidentes avitae
Tecta velint reparare Trojae.

What do you assume to be the political aim of this counsel?

(*e*) Quin et Ixion Tityosque voltu
Risit invito, stetit urna paullum
Sicca, dum grato Danai puellas
Carmine mulces.

Mention the mythological events here alluded to.

(*f*) Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis
Teque nec laevus vetet ire picus
Nec vaga cornix.

What are auguries and how did the manner in which the Romans took them differ from that of the Greeks?

(*g*) Ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae
Declive contempleris arvum et
Telegoni juga parricidae.

Why is the name of *Terentius Varro* brought in connection with these lines?

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR *History of Bany Abbas, pages* 1—82.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ATESHKADA: *From Shiraz to India.*

1. Explain and give the meanings of the following :— 14

علی وجہ الکمال والاتم — عالم مجاز — دعوت مستوفی — معارف بنی هاشم — ضربات متعاقبہ — داعئی حق را لبیک اجابت گفتن — سنۂ ثلاث واربعین ومائہ — تک وپوئے — دعوت الوهیت — اقامت حجج وبراهین — جلول نمودن — حتی النسوان والصبیان — سید المرسلین — منشور قضا — صلات وصدقات — دار الخلافہ — اشتهار بین الامم — صندل سرائے آبنوسے —

2. What do you understand by صاحب الدعوة and برمک Give a short account of them and say whose titles they were. 5

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of the first Persian poet and say (*a*) what was the state of Persian 13

poetry before him and (*b*) in what language does he speak of بخارا his "home, sweet home," while trying to induce his "Amir" to return to his native city.

4. Give a brief account in Persian of the خلافت مامون and say who was امام رضا ع 8

5. Translate into English :— 30

نقل است که در اوایل ایام فرمان
فرمائی هادي مادرش خیزران در امور
ملکي و مالي دخل نموده امرا و اعیان
هر صباح بملازمتش میرفتند و هادي نیز
چند گاهي از سخن والده تجاوز نمیکرد
آخرالامر بر سبب مهمی درمیان مادر
و پسر کدورت و نزاع بوقوع انجامید
هادي ارکان دولت را از ملازمت خیزران
منع کرد و خیزران ازپسر رنجیده سوگند
خورد که مدة العمر باوي سخن نکند مداوت
بین الجانبین بجائي رسید که بروایت
طبري خیزران هادي را زهرداد و بعضي
گویند بالش بر دهانش نهاد تانفسش منقطع
شد روایت دیگر در باب فوت
هادی آنکه از هرثمه بن اعین

منقولست که گفت شبي هادي مرا 6
درخلوت سرائي طلب نمود و چون بآن
خانه در آمدم فرمود که دررا به بند و
بنشين و من خوفناک شده بموجب فرموده
بسّد ابواب منزل پرداختم انگاه گفت
میبینی که این سگ ملحد یعنی یحیی ابن خالد
باین نوع معاش میکند و دل مردم را به
محبت هارون مائل میگرداند باید که
امشب سر هارون را نزد من آوری

6. Explain :— 6

از حلیهٔ نور عور شدن — به سهو اللسان
شهرت یافتن — در علم سیاق کمال مهارت
داشتن — به مقر موعود رفتن — در جرگهٔ
خرقهٔ پوشان گشتن

7. Name the metre of the following and scan the first verse. Quote the verses from the مرثیه استاد رودکي more or less akin to them :— 10

چغدی نشسته دیدم بر بارهٔ طوس
در پیش او نهاده کلّهٔ کیکاوس
با چغد همین گفت که افسوس افسوس
کو بانگ جرس کو بانگ کوس

8. Say on what piece of حافظ poems a discussion arose between the poet and Amir Timoor and what the poet's reply to the conqueror was. How does حافظ begin his ساقی نامہ and what does it treat of? 10

9. Explain the meaning of the term دارالسلام and state to what city it was applied. Say also by whom مدینہ هاشمیہ was founded 5

FRIDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M]

(Group A)

PERSIAN—PAPER II

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq;

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

ATESHKADA *From Shiraz to India*;

HABEEB-OS SEAR *History of Bany Abbas, pages* 1—82

1. Name all the divisions and sub divisions of Chapter II. on توران in the language of the آتش کدہ and describe briefly the geographical positions of all those places. 8

2 (*a*) What do you understand by?— 7

چشمہ نوش—امہات اربعہ and آبائے

حصار آبگینہ and

(*b*) Give the meanings and etymologies of the following proper names.—

ماوراء النہر — خوارزم — آذربائیجان

—بخارا

3. Explain the meaning of وطواط and say who was so called. Give also a short account of his life and writings. 6

4 Translate and explain fully the allusions underlined — 30

چو از حدیقهٔ مینائے چرخ سقلاطون
نهفته گشت علامات چرخ آبله گون
ز نقشهائے عجیب و زشکلهائے غریب
صحیفهائے فلک شد چو صحف انگلیون
جناح نسر و سلاح سماک هردو شدند
زدست چرخ مرصع بلؤلؤ مکنون
به حسن روئے قمر همچو طلعت لیلی
بضعف شکل سها همچو ثالب مجنون
شهاب همچو حسام برهنه کرده بحربی
سهیل همچو سنانی خضاب کرده بخون
شبی دراز ز حیرت فلک درو ساکن
ولیکن از دل من هجر یار برده سکون
زبان من شده از وصف زلف او عاجز
روان من شده برنقش روئے او مفتون

کنون که دست طبایع بدست فراشان
بباغ وراغ فکنده ست فرش بوقلمون
کنار باغ همه پر خزائن دارا
فضائے واغ همه پر دفاین قارون
فراغ از گل و گلرخ بدین چنین فصلی
از امهات جنون است والجنون فنون
بران براق نشستم که هست پیکر او
چو بیستونی در زیر او چهار ستون
گهی به شکل پلنگان دونده بر کهسار
گهی به شبهه نهنگان رونده بر جیحون
قرارگاه افاعی همه جبال قفار
مقام گاه شیاطین همه سهول حزون
(۵) بهارجان فزا آمد جهان شد خرم و زیبا
بباغ وراغ گستردند فرش حلّهٔ دیبا
همه اطراف صحرا هست پر یاقوت و پر گوهر
همه اکناف بستان است پر مرجان و پر مینا
هوا شد تیره و گریان بسان دیدهٔ وامق
زمین شد تازه و خندان بسان چهرهٔ عذرا

(c) این هفت ستاره که در این هفت سپهر
هستند بحکم تو همه غارب و طالع
مر امر ترا دایره مه شده منقاد
مر نهی ترا نجم عطارد شده تابع
ناهید که لهو ترا گشته مسخر
خورشید که جود ترا گشته متابع
مریخ که هرلحظه خورد خون جهانی
با خنجر خونخوار شده خاضع و خاشع
بوده مدد بخت ترا اختر سادس
دیده شرف قدر ترا کوکب سابع

5. Translate, name the metres of the following couplets and say by whom and in whose praise they were composed. 13

(a) این بارگاه کیست که گویند بی هراس
کای اوج عرش سطح حضیض ترا مماس
گفت آسمان مرا که بگو این چه منظراست
کز رفعتش نه وهم نشان مانده نه قیاس
گفتم که عرش نیست زجا جست ولب گزید
گفتا نعوذبالله از این طبع دون اساس

(b) دست افکنی بدوش رقیبان برغم من
وزچنگ من برون کنی آن زلف خم بخم
خواهم شدن بر محکمهٔ عدل تا شود
طبع سلیم عادل شاه جهان حکم

6. Name the principal epic, lyric, sufi and didactic poets of شیراز and ترکستان and say with what English poets you would compare each of them, giving your reasons for the same. 8

7. In what language does سعدي speak and criticise on the following couplet. Paraphrase, scan and name its metre and the author, and say what the Persians speak of the دیوان of this author on account of its sweetness :— 7

نه کرّسیٔ فلک نهد اندیشه زیر پای
تا بوسه بر رکاب قزل ارسلان دهد

8. Who was بوعلي سینا Under what name is he known to the European *savans*? Say also with what other Arab philosophers he played an important part in the Mehometan philosophic literature, against the orthodox sects, which subsequently led to the period of the *Renaissance* in Europe. 8

9. Who was مجدالدین همگر. What does his name signify? How are his writings compared with those of سعدي and امام هروي 5

10. Consider سعدي 's estimate of women and contrast the same (if possible) with that of Pope, illustrating your criticism with quotations whenever appropriate. 8

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What, according to Adam Smith, are the causes of the increased efficiency gained by the division of labour? Criticise the arguments he employs. Can you trace any connexion between any one of the causes he mentions and the rate of wages? 14

2. Describe Ricardo's theory of Rent, and discuss briefly its absolute or approximate correctness. 12

3. Show what is meant by saying that "the cost of labour is a function of three variables." What are some of the chief causes on which these variables depend? 14

4. Distinguish clearly between value and price. Into what different classes would you divide commodities for the purpose of discussing the laws regulating their price? 14

5 Why do profits tend to fall as a nation advances, and what counteracting causes are there which check this tendency? 12

6. What, according to Adam Smith, are the rules on which all taxation should be based? Show briefly how far taxes on commodities ordinarily obey, or are inconsistent with, these rules. 12

7. Define Capital, and show that the fears of a glut of capital are based upon misconception. 10

8. State the chief causes on which the average current rate of interest depends, and show why the price of land tends to decline as the rate of interest rises. 12

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group B*)

HISTORY OF INDIA.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a short account of the life of Shir Khan Sur. 12

2. Describe and criticise briefly the Revenue System of Akbar. 12

3. What do you know of Aurangzib's treatment of the Hindus? To what causes do you attribute the difficulties of the latter years of his reign? 14

4. When do we first hear of the Marathas in history? Trace the rise of the Bhosla family up to the time of Shivaji's first rupture with the Mogals. 12

5. Give some account of Baji Rao Peshwa's dealings with the Nizam Asaf Jah, and describe the origin of the families of the Peshwas, Scindia, Holkar and the Gaikwads of Baroda. 14

6. Describe the agreements made by Clive with the Nawab Vizier, the Nawab of Murshidabad, and Shah Alum in 1765. Discuss the importance and necessity of the last-named agreement. 11

7. Give an account of Sir Thomas Rumbold's administration of Madras, 1778-1780, and state what you consider were the causes of the confederacy against the English and the invasion of the Carnatic by Hyder Ali in 1780. 12

8. Describe the last campaign against Tippu Sultan and the siege and capture of Seringapatam. 10

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B.

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Political.)

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. Show that "the Romans were as regardless of their own individual feelings as of the laws of justice and good faith when either were set in the balance against national pride and ambition," or dispute the truth of the statement. 14

2. How do you account for the fact that after Hannibal's three great victories the whole of Italy did not rise against Rome? 12

3. Give an estimate of the character of Sertorius and an account of the war against him in Spain. 12

4. Describe the battle of Pharsalia and the campaign that preceded it from the date of Cæsar's landing in Epirus 12

5. Give and examine the arguments for and against the credibility of the history of Rome during the regal period. 14

6. What were the principal consequences of the capture of Rome by the Gauls? 10

7. Make a map to illustrate the First Punic War. Give the dates of the principal battles and sieges, and the names of the Roman and Carthaginian commanders. What were the terms of peace agreed upon at the end of the war? 12

8. Trace the successive steps by which the privileges of Roman citizenship were extended to the Italians. What advantages did an Italian gain by obtaining Roman citizenship? 14

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Give a brief account of the battle of Marathon. State to what you attribute the Greek success on that occasion and what its effect was on Greek feeling. 12

2. Compare the character and qualities of the Greeks and Persians as illustrated by the invasion of Greece by Xerxes and the invasion of Persia by Alexander the Great. At what period of history was the strength of Greece and the weakness of Persia first strikingly exhibited? 14

3. Sketch the career of Alkibiades. 12

4. Describe the battle of Arginusæ. Why would it "have been better for Greece, and even for Athens, if Kallikratidas had been the victor there"? 12

5. It has been said that the one great cause of the downfall of Athens was the Sicilian expedition. Discuss this statement and show how this cause would never have existed if the policy of Perikles had not been departed from. 12

6. Show how the confederacy of Delos was made to secure other ends than those intended at the time of its foundation. Can you account for this result? 14

7. Give an account of the Second Sacred War and state how it was terminated. 12

8. Narrate the circumstances which led to the first exile of Demosthenes, the orator, and discuss the question of his guilt or innocence. 12

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Criticise the character of the first Lord Shaftesbury and give some account of his public conduct during the reign of Charles II. 12

2 Describe the effect on public feeling caused by the trial of the seven bishops. 12

3. What were the more immediate difficulties with regard to domestic affairs with which William III had to deal at his accession to the throne? 12

4. In what respects did the policy of Marlborough agree with that of William III? Describe the events connected with Marlborough's fall. 12

5. To what causes do you attribute the long continued ascendency of the Whig party after the accession of the house of Hanover? 14

6. Narrate the events which led to the struggle with the American Colonies. 12

7. Give an account of the general state of Ireland during the latter half of the 18th century. 14

8. Discuss the merits of the Tory ministries which succeeded that of Lord Grenville with regard to their conduct of foreign affairs from 1807 to 1814. 12

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group B.*)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(*Institutions, Literature, &c.*)

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. What causes led to the depopulation of Italy at the time of the Gracchi? Give an account of the agrarian legislation of Tiberius Gracchus. 14

2. What do you know of indigenous Italian poetry? 10

3. Give an account of the military reforms introduced (1) before the time of Marius, (2) by Marius. What was the political importance of the changes introduced by Marius? 15

4. Describe the condition of conquered countries under the dominion of the Roman republic. Were there any effectual checks on the rapacity of the Roman governors? 13

5. Give an account of the *comitia tributa*. What were the functions and powers of this assembly at various periods of Roman history? 14

6. Show the readiness with which the Romans adopted foreign worships. 10

7. What was the influence of Greek philosophy upon Rome and of Rome on Greek philosophy? 10

8 It has been said that "in no country was there a grander field for the growth of oratorical genius than in Rome." Estimate the power of eloquence in Roman politics. 14

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. With what periods of history do the works of Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon respectively deal? Compare the styles of the two first-named authors. 12

2. Describe briefly the tenets of the Platonic school of philosophy. 12

3. What were the powers of the senate of Areopagus at the time of the Persian invasion and how were they afterwards diminished? 14

4. What was the origin of Greek Tragedy? Describe its gradual enlargement in later times 14

5 Who were the Sophists? Can you account for Plato's hostility to them? 12

6 Explain the following terms —Archon, Dicasteries, Theoricon 14

7 What changes were made in the Athenian constitution at the establishment of the 'Four Hundred'? How far was the old constitution restored at their fall? 10

8 Can the comic writers of Athens be fairly considered as good witnesses or just critics of the events of their time? 12

History of England

1 What changes were made in the law of treason in the reigns of William III and George III? 12

2 What were the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679? Did it enlarge in any great degree the liberties of the English people? 14

3 In what respects did the character of an English ministry at the time of the Revolution differ from that of one in the 19th century? Which was the first English ministry framed on modern principles? 12

4. Discuss the importance of the constitutional question raised at the fall of the Grenville Ministry in 1807. 12

5 What do you understand by "Breach of privilege of Parliament"? Show briefly how far the power of Parliament to inflict punishment for breach of privilege extends, illustrating your answer by quoting precedents. 14

6 Give an account of the life and work of Isaac Newton 10

7 Describe the origin and gradual increase of the national debt What was Pitt's scheme for its liquidation and why did it fail? 12

8 State what you know of the following works and their connection with the political or social history of their time —'Absalom and Achitophel,' 'The True Born Englishman,' 'Gulliver's Travels' 14

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group C.*)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain Mill's view of the process by which the conclusions of syllogisms are obtained, and illustrate the arguments in favour of his theory by applying them to a syllogism proving that no tyrants are happy. Do you consider that Mill's theory of the syllogism is "one of the greatest steps which have yet been made in the philosophy of Logic"? 17

2. On what grounds does Mill determine that the science of Geometry is (1) Inductive, (2) Hypothetical, and how does he confute the contrary opinions of Whewell on this subject? 17

3. Are abstract terms connotative or non-connotative (1) according to Fowler, (2) according to Mill? 9

4. What account does Mill give of Relations? What position does he give in his classification of nameable things to Succession and Co-existence? 10

5. What views of the import of propositions are condemned by Mill, and on what grounds? Show how those philosophers whose opinions on this subject Mill condemns would express the import of the proposition— 14

All organic substances contain carbon.

6. How does Mill distinguish between definitions and descriptions? Under what circumstances may a description be raised to the rank of a definition? Give a perfect definition, an essential but imperfect definition, and a description of Logic. How are abstract terms defined? Define animality and poetic genius. 13

7. Can you infer from the propositions 'without labour there can be no success' and 'typhoid fever does not necessarily show that there has been defective drainage' that 'the attainment of success shows that trouble has been taken' and that 'proper drainage is no complete safeguard against typhoid fever'? 8

8. Logically examine the following argument and give the mood and figure of the syllogisms involved in the reasoning of the writer and of the opponent he is attempting to confute:— 12

"He says that no one in the East expects the Turkish empire will survive on the European side of the Bosphorus more than a few years, and that the consequence of this loss of power and prestige will be the transfer of the caliphate to some worthier dynasty. The major premise is a hypothesis which is very generally denied in the East, and the suppressed minor involves the doubtful statement that no enfeebled sovereign can be caliph. History, however, will furnish the names of at least fifty enfeebled caliphs."

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group C*)

LOGIC—PAPER II

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give and explain Mill's definition of Cause. Is the continuance of a cause necessary for the continuance of the effect? 17

2. Are effects proportional to their causes? 10

3. Explain and illustrate the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference, showing in what cases it is most useful. How is it affected by the plurality of causes? Can it be successfully employed in investigating the laws of complex effects? 17

4. How is it possible to determine whether a conjunction of phenomena is casual or not? What is meant by a casual coincidence? 10

5. Fowler, in classifying the inductive fallacies, mentions (*a*) mistaking joint effects for cause and effect, (*b*) mistaking the remote cause for the proximate cause, or the reverse, (*c*) inversion of cause and effect. Illustrate these three kinds of fallacies, giving not more than two examples of each. 16

6. "The possibility of conjuring tricks is perhaps the clearest example that can be given of unguarded confidence in the Method of Difference." Explain this. 8

7. Explain the difference between Mill and Whewell on the subject of hypotheses. 12

8. Show the importance Verification in scientific enquiry. 10

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group C.*)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss the various attempts that have been made to express the meaning of Justice in the form of scientific axioms. Is there really no self-evident element to be found in the virtue? 15

2. Show that the utilitarian estimate of consequences not only supports broadly the current moral rules of Benevolence and Veracity, but also sustains their generally received limitations and qualifications. 14

3. Does the reasonableness of the criminal law depend on the assumption of Free Will? 10

4. Explain thoroughly Sidgwick's criticisms of the moral teaching of Plato, Aristotle, and the Stoics. 12

5. Discuss the value of Kant's categorical imperative. 11

6. Are the internal sanctions always powerful enough to make the performance of duty promote the happiness of the agent? Also consider the plausible argument intended to show that the internal sanctions will not in the least degree induce the rational egoist to do his duty. 12

7. Shortly explain the meaning of Absolute Ethics, the Hedonistic Zero, Perceptional Intuitionism, and Deliberate Irrationality. 12

8. How does Sidgwick show that the consideration of Hunger and of the Benevolent Affections does not support the doctrine of Psychological Egoism? 14

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group C.*)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; O. T. BARROW, C.S., B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does Butler meet the objection that the arguments in favour of the immortality of the soul apply to brutes as well as men? 11

2 What political consequences does Butler think would follow from the universal practice of virtue in some particular state? Do you think that all these consequences would really follow? 11

3. In what way, according to Butler, does our present life train us in virtue and fit us for a future life? Mention the chief objections that may be made against this view of life and show how Butler answers those objections that he thinks worthy of consideration 16

4 Does Butler's interpretation of 'Life according to Nature' involve him in a logical circle? 11

5 Explain Butler's application of the theory of final causes to morality generally and to compassion in particular Mention and shortly discuss any objections that may be made to Butler's teleological treatment of morality. 15

6 Distinguish between self-love and the particular passions, appetites and affections, and show the relation that exists between self love and benevolence. 12

7 "Let any plain honest man, before he engages in any course of action, ask himself, Is this I am going about right or is it wrong? Is it good or is it evil? I do not in the least doubt but that this question would be answered agreeably to truth and virtue by almost any fair man in almost any circumstance" Discuss the correctness of the opinion here given. How could its truth be maintained in spite of the fact that many men do evil actions? 12

8 How can the existence of evil be compatible with the goodness of God? 12

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

CONIC SECTIONS.

J T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Define a *conic*; from your definition construct a conic of given eccentricity, and shew that the axis divides the curve into similar and equal portions. 5

2 From any point T on the tangent to a conic at P straight lines TK, TR are drawn perpendicular to SP and the direc- 12

trix respectively; prove that the ratio of SK to TR is the eccentricity of the conic.

If a circle be described on the latus rectum as diameter, and if the common tangent to the conic and circle touch the conic in P and the circle in Q; shew that the angle PSQ is bisected by the latus rectum

3 The tangent at any point P of a parabola meets the tangent at the vertex in Y and the axis in T; shew that SY bisects PT at right angles and is a mean proportional between SA and SP. 12

PSp is a focal chord and on SP, Sp as diameter circles are described; prove that the length of either of their common tangents is a mean proportional between SA and Pp.

4. In the ellipse shew that 11

$$NG : NC :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

Prove also that $CG \cdot CT = CS^2$, and hence that the points of contact of tangents to a series of confocal ellipses drawn from a fixed point in the major axis all lie on a fixed circle.

5. Prove that the intercepts of any chord of an hyperbola between the curve and the asymptotes are equal. 10

Shew that a line drawn through one of the vertices of an hyperbola and terminated by two lines drawn through the other vertex parallel to the asymptotes will be bisected at the other point where it meets the hyperbola.

6. Find the polar equation to a straight line, and deduce it from the equation in rectangular co-ordinates 6

$$Ax + By + C = 0.$$

AB is a line given in magnitude and position; any other line is drawn through B, and a perpendicular AP is drawn upon it and produced to a point Q such that AP. AQ is constant; find the locus of the point Q.

7. Investigate the position of the centre and magnitude of the radius of the circle 10

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + By + C = 0.$$

Shew that the two circles

$$x^2 + y^2 + dx + k^2 = 0, \qquad x^2 + y^2 + ey - k^2 = 0,$$

intersect one another at right angles.

8. Find the equation to a parabola, the axes of co-ordinates being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 10

Qq is a chord of a parabola; from any point R in this chord a straight line REF is drawn parallel to the axis of the parabola, meeting the curve in E and the tangent at Q in F. prove that

$$QR \cdot Qq : : FE : FR.$$

9. Given the co-ordinates of one extremity of a diameter of an ellipse, find those of either extremity of the conjugate diameter. 11

Two conjugate diameters of an ellipse are produced to meet the same directrix, and from the point of intersection of each a perpendicular is drawn to the other; shew that these perpendiculars will intersect in the nearer focus.

10. Find the equation to the tangent to an hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes, and deduce the equation to the normal when the hyperbola is rectangular. 13

Prove that the locus of the middle points of normal chords of the rectangular hyperbola $2xy = a^2$ is given by

$$a^2(x^2 - y^2)^2 + 8x^2y^2 = 0.$$

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group D.*)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSETJI ARDESIR DARAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *differential co-efficient* and from your definition find the differential co-efficients of 8

$$x^4 + a^2x^2;\ \tan 2x;\ \tan^{-1} x.$$

2. Deduce *Maclaurin's Theorem* from *Taylor's Theorem*. Prove that $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} \sin \theta x$, where θ is a proper fraction, and shew that an approximation to the value of θ is $\frac{1}{2}$. 10

3. Find the nth differential co-efficients of $(x^2 + x)^{-1}$ and of $(a - x) \log (a - x)$ without the aid of Leibnitz's Theorem. 7

4 Enunciate *Leibnitz's Theorem*, and assuming it to hold for the nth differential co-efficient prove that it will hold for the $(n+1)^{th}$. 10

If $y = a \cos(\sqrt{2x} + b)$, shew that

$$2x \frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} + (2n+1)\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0.$$

5. Supposing $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ such a fraction that both $\phi(a)$ and $\psi(a) = 0$, find the limit towards which the fraction tends as x approaches the limit a. 10

Find the limits of $\frac{\log(\tan 2x)}{\log(\tan x)}$ and of $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x \tan x}$ as x tends to zero.

6. Shew how to determine the values of the variable that make a given function a maximum. 7

Find the greatest rectangle that can be inscribed in the space between a parabola and a double ordinate to the axis.

7. Explain the methods of *integration by substitution* and *by parts*. 12

Integrate $\frac{\cot x}{\log(\sin x)}$; $\frac{1-2x}{x(1-x)^2}$; $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}$.

8 If $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$ be rational algebraical functions of x, and $f(x)$ be of lower dimensions than $\phi(x)$, shew how to determine the partial fractions of $\frac{f(x)}{\phi(x)}$ corresponding to the factor $(x-a)^r$ of the denominator. 12

Ex. Find $\int \frac{x^2\,dx}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)}$.

9 Explain what is meant by a *formula of reduction*. Obtain a formula suitable for integrating $x^n\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and find the integral when $n = 4$. 12

10. Prove that 12

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2x \log \cot x\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M TO 1 P.M]

(*Group D*)

DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc. ;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL B. ;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *acceleration*. The magnitude of an acceleration being given with one second as the unit of time and one foot as the unit of length, investigate an expression for the same acceleration when m seconds and n feet are the units of time and length respectively. 10

Two nations estimate the acceleration of gravity by numbers in the ratio of 300 to 1, but the velocity of the Earth by numbers in the ratio of 5 to 1 ; shew that the ratio of their units of time is 60 1 and of their units of length 12 1.

2. Shew that the time of sliding down all chords of a vertical circle which terminate in the highest or lowest points of the circle is invariable. 12

P is a point to which the time t of sliding from A and B in two straight lines is the same ; find another point Q to which the time of sliding from A and B shall also be t.

3. A particle starts with a velocity u and is subject to a constant acceleration f in the direction of its motion ; find the time occupied in describing the space s 14

A body moves round a closed curve with uniform acceleration and in the pth, q^{th} and r^{th} seconds it describes x, y, and z circuits respectively, prove that

$$(q - r)\,x + (r - p)\,y + (p - q)\,z = 0$$

4 Investigate the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane through the point of projection. 7

If it makes one rebound such that the second range is equal to the greatest height attained, prove that the original angle of projection is $\tan^{-1} 4e$, where e is the co efficient of elasticity

5. Interpret the dynamical formula $F = Mf$. 10

Two bodies weighing 1 lb. and 4 lbs. are placed upon a horizontal plane which descends with a uniform acceleration

of 1 foot per second; determine in oz. the pressure which each body exerts on the plane

6 Explain the construction and use of *Atwood's machine*. How does this machine enable us to discover the numerical value of g? 5

7. A body impinges directly on another, shew that the momentum of the system remains unchanged by the collision and that the relative velocity after impact bears a constant ratio to the relative velocity before impact. 14

Two balls of masses in the ratio 2 to 1 and elasticity $\frac{1}{2}$ are thrown from points in the same horizontal line so as to move in one vertical plane and impinge at their highest points, prove that the heavier ball will return to its starting point if the horizontal components of the velocities of projection are in the ratio of 1 to 4

8 A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane, determine its motion after impact. 12

A perfectly elastic ball acted on by no force is projected with given velocity from the focus of an ellipse and impinges twice on the curve, shew that it will return to the same focus again in a time independent of the direction of projection

9 Shew that the centre of gravity of two bodies which move uniformly in two straight lines in one plane also itself moves with uniform velocity in some straight line in that plane 8

10 Investigate the length of a pendulum which oscillates as often in a minute as there are inches in its length 8

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M TO 5 P M.]

(*Group D*)

HYDROSTATICS

J T HATHORNTHWAITE, M A; T S TAIT, M A, B Sc

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M A, LL B.

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M A, LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Define a *fluid* and state its fundamental property Prove from this property that in the case of heavy liquids at rest the pressure is the same in all directions. 6

2. Establish the formula $p = g\rho z$. 10

If one yard be the unit of length, what must be the unit of time in order that the above formula may give the pressure in lbs., the weight of one unit of volume of the standard substance being 1000 lbs.?

3. Define *whole pressure* and shew how the whole pressure of a liquid on a surface may be ascertained. 12

A rectangular parallelopiped is immersed in fluid with two faces horizontal, the pressure on the upper of them being P, when the parallelopiped is turned through 90° about one of its lower edges the pressure on the upper surface is again P, and when it is again turned through 90° about one of its lower edges the pressure on the upper face is a third time P, prove that the edges are in Geometrical Progression.

4. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating in liquid and partly supported by a string. 10

A triangular lamina ABC, right angled at C, is attached to a string at A and rests with the side AC vertical and half its length immersed in liquid, prove that the density of the lamina is $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the density of the liquid.

5. Describe how *Boyle's law* can be experimentally verified. 12

The readings of a perfect mercurial barometer are α and β while the corresponding readings of a faulty one, in which there is some air, are a and b, prove that the correction to be applied to any reading c of the faulty barometer is

$$\frac{(\alpha - a)(\beta - b)(a - b)}{(\alpha - c)(a - \alpha) - (b - c)(\beta - b)}.$$

6. Explain the meaning of each symbol in the formula $p = k\rho(1 + at)$, and consider the case $t = -\frac{1}{a}$. 9

Prove that the product of the pressure and volume of a gas is proportional to the absolute temperature.

7. Describe the *barometer gauge* of an air-pump. 10

A thin bottle filled with atmospheric air is placed in the receiver of an air-pump and when the gauge stands at 21 inches the bottle bursts and in consequence the mercury sinks to 17 inches; if the height of the mercurial barometer be 30 inches, prove that the volume of the receiver $= 4^{\text{t}}$ of the volume of the bottle.

8. Describe some method of finding the specific gravity of a body (1) if heavier, (2) if lighter, than water.

The crown of Hiero, together with equal weights of gold and silver, were all weighed in water; the crown lost $\frac{1}{12}$th of its weight, the gold lost $\frac{4}{19}$ths of its weight, and the silver lost $\frac{3}{21}$ of its weight. Prove that the gold and silver of which the crown was composed were mixed in the proportion by weight of 11 to 9.

9. Find the resultant vertical pressure of a rotating liquid on any surface. 10

A cylinder of radius a and depth b is filled with water and made to revolve with a uniform angular velocity ω about its vertical axis; if half the water be thrown out, prove that

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{2gb}}{a}.$$

10. A vertical cylindrical vessel contains fluid; find the relation between the pressure and tension. 12

A cylindrical boiler is 4 feet in diameter and is required to support a pressure of 100 lbs. on the square inch. The tenacity of iron being 34,000 lbs. per square inch, what must be the thickness of the material?

SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group D.*)

OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the laws of refraction. 10

At the bottom of an empty hemispherical basin whose radius is a is placed a coin whose radius is x; the coin is just not visible to an eye looking over the edge, but when the basin is filled with water the whole of the coin is just visible to an eye in the same position. Prove that

$$x = a\,\frac{1 - \mu^2}{1 + \mu^2}$$

where μ = index of refraction from water into air.

2. Find the distance of the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays from the centre after direct refraction at a spherical surface. 7

Hence shew how to find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a sphere.

3. Determine the position of the primary and secondary foci in the case of a pencil obliquely incident on a spherical refracting surface. 8

4. A pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane; find the deviation of its axis. If ϕ be the angle of incidence, ψ the angle of emergence, a the angle of the prism; prove that 9

$$\sin\psi = \sin a \sqrt{\mu^2 - \sin^2\phi} - \cos a \sin\phi$$

5. What is meant by the minimum deviation of a ray passing through a prism? 9

Find the least possible value of the refractive index when the minimum deviation for a prism is 60°.

6. Trace the relative change of position of the conjugate foci of a pencil refracted directly through a thin convex lens. 13

A and B are fixed points, A being a luminous point and B the nearest point of a glass sphere with refractive index $\frac{3}{2}$. C, a point on BA produced, is the image of A as seen by an eye on AB produced beyond the sphere; prove that $AC = \frac{(a+u)^2}{\frac{1}{2}a - u}$, where a is the radius of the sphere and $BA = u$.

7. Shew how to find the magnifying power of a convex lens for given positions of the object and eye with respect to the lens, the object being supposed small. Shew that the distance between the two positions of the object for which the images are magnified m times, one erect and the other inverted, is $\frac{2f}{m}$, f being the focal length of the lens. 10

8. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through (1) an *Astronomical*, (2) a *Galileo's Telescope*, and point out what advantages the former possesses over the latter. What is the *ragged edge*? Can this defect be remedied in the case of either of the above telescopes? 9

9. Sketch and describe the compound refracting microscope. 11

A microscope consists of two convex lenses whose focal lengths are f and f', the latter being the eye-glass, and the distance between the lenses is a. Shew that a small object

will be seen most distinctly when its distance from the object glass is $\frac{f(f'-a)}{f+f'-a}$

10. Describe the Eye as an optical instrument and explain the use of spectacles to correct defective eye-sight. 14

If a printed book is placed very near the eye, the eye is unable to distinguish the letters; but if a piece of paper pierced with a pinhole is interposed between the book and the eye, it becomes possible to read and the print appears magnified. Explain this.

SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

(*Group D*)

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *visible horizon, dip of the horizon.* From the shape of the visible horizon how can an observer infer that the Earth is spherical? 14

Altitudes of the same heavenly body are observed from the deck of a ship and from the top of the mast the height of which from the deck is known; find the dip of the horizon and the true altitude

2. Account for the variation in the duration of day-light at different periods of the year, at places which do not lie upon the Equator. 8

Prove that at every place on the Earth's surface the *longest day* and the *shortest day* together amount to 24 hours.

3. Shew that the orbital motion of the Earth about the Sun accounts for the Sun's apparent motion among the stars and for his varying north polar distance and meridian altitude. 10

4. What is meant by the *equation of time*? 12

When the Sun's centre was on the meridian on Aug 16, a clock keeping accurate mean time at Greenwich indicated 0 hr. 4 min. 0·74 sec.; and on Aug. 17, 0 hr. 3 min.

48 28 sec. Find the time indicated by the clock when on Aug 16 a sundial in longitude 54° W. indicated noon

5 Define *parallax*, stating how the position of a heavenly body is affected by it In what positions of a star is its right ascension unaffected by annual parallax? 10

6 Explain the origin of the tides, and prove that supposing the Earth to be a sphere covered with water, when it is high water at a given point on the surface of the globe, it is also high water at the antipodes of that point 8

Shew that the highest spring tides will take place at the time of an eclipse

7 Describe the changes of phase of the Moon in the course of a synodic period 10

Prove that when she is seen in the south she will be waxing or waning according as the circular part of her apparent disc is turned on the whole to the west or east respectively.

8. Explain the causes of solar and lunar eclipses and shew that at any particular place more lunar than solar eclipses are observed in a given number of years. 8

9. A transit of Venus occurred on December 8, 1874, and the next took place on December 6, 1882 Explain this, and state why a transit does not recur at every conjunction. 10

Why can transits of Venus take place only in June and December?

10 Describe the aspect of the heavens and positions of the Sun throughout the year as seen by spectators in different latitudes 10

Explain the astronomical facts alluded to in the following passage:—

"Katie walks
By the long wash of Australasian seas
Far off, and holds her head to other stars,
And breathes in converse seasons"
—*Tennyson.*

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group E*)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the laws which apply to the state of a body moving from a condition of rest under the action of a constant force. 7

Prove that the height of any place in feet is equal to the square of the number of quarter seconds occupied by a body in falling from the top to the bottom.

2. Describe the hydraulic press. 7

In a hydraulic press, the diameter of the small piston is 1 inch and that of the large one 20 inches. The force applied to the small piston being 2 tons, calculate the lifting power of the press.

3. Describe Gay Lussac's syphon barometer, giving a sketch of the contrivance known as the air trap. 7

4. Give a concise explanation of the mode of determining heights by the barometer. 10

If a barometer stand at 30 inches at the sea level and at 28 inches on a hill, find the height of the hill when the temperatures at the lower and higher stations are respectively 25° C. and 22° C.

5. Enumerate the causes which influence the intensity of sound. 6

6. Given that the English standard tuning fork C' gives 528 vibrations in a second, find the wave length of the note produced. 8

7. Interpret the formula $n = \frac{1}{2rl}\sqrt{\frac{Pg}{\pi d}}$ and enunciate the four laws expressed by the formula. 10

8. Describe Edison's Phonograph. 8

9. From the ratio of the specific heat of air at constant pressure to its specific heat at constant volume you are required to deduce the mechanical equivalent of heat. 10

10. A ball of copper at 98° C. is put into a copper vessel containing 2 lbs. of water at 15° C. The temperature of the ball, vessel and water becomes 21° C. The weight of the vessel is 16 ounces and the specific heat of copper is ·095; find the weight of the copper ball. 10

11. Supposing all the heat generated to be imparted to the lead, from what height must a ball of lead fall in order that its temperature may be raised 50° C. and what velocity will it have acquired? (Specific heat of lead = ·0314.) 9

12. What is the effect of a transparent glass screen on the heat of a common fire? 8

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group E.*)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.J.*, LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Deduce an expression for the relative position of an object and its image formed by reflection from a concave spherical mirror and investigate the distance of the image from the mirror and its nature (whether real or virtual) as the object approaches the mirror from an infinite distance. 12

2. Give the physical explanation of refraction of light and of the index of refraction. Explain what is meant by the *critical angle* of a substance and show how a right-angled prism may be used as a reflector. 12

3. Enumerate the principal kinds of spectra and their sources. Devise an experiment for the reversion of the Sodium line and explain the conclusions drawn from this and similar experiments with regard to the constitution of the sun. 12

4. What are the magnetic elements of a place and their variations? 12

Show how to obtain the sine of the angle of inclination from the vibrations of an inclination needle placed in the magnetic meridian and in a plane at right angles to it.

5. What do you understand by electrostatic induction? Show how to prove that the quantities of inducing and induced electricity are equal. 8

6 Describe Wheatstone's method of determining the duration of the electric spark. 7

7. What do you understand by the polarization of the electrodes and local currents? What is their effect and how are they prevented in Daniell's cell? 8

8. Describe a Solenoid and show how Ampère's theory of magnetism may be deduced from a comparison of a magnet and a solenoid. 9

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group E*)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.;

MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 One hundred cubic centimetres of Hydrogen were mixed with fifty cubic centimetres of atmospheric air and an electric spark passed through the mixture. Calculate the volume and percentage composition of the residual gas. 12

2 Fifty cc. of Chlorine gas measured at 88° F. and 750 m.m. pressure were passed through a solution of Iodide of Potassium. Calculate the quantity of the Iodide that would be decomposed. 10

3 Calculate the quantities of Ammonic Chloride and Calcic Hydrate required to produce one litre of Ammonia gas measured at 20° C. and 740 m.m. 10

4 How is Bromine obtained in the free state? Calculate the quantity of Pyrolusite (containing 75 per cent. of pure Manganese Dioxide) necessary to obtain 10 grms. of Bromine. 12

5 Describe the compounds of Phosphorus and Hydrogen, giving their properties and methods of preparation. 10

6 Describe the sulphides of Arsenic. Describe minutely Marsh's process for the detection of Arsenic in organic liquids. State what errors are likely to occur and how they should be avoided. 12

7 Enunciate and explain the law of Avogadro. Show by an example how it is used in determining the molecular constitution of salts and the atomic weights of elements. 12

8 How does Selenium occur in nature? How is it separated? Classify its compounds What resemblances in chemical relations does it bear to Sulphur? 12

9. Mention the various oxyacids of Sulphur, giving their chemical formulæ. 10

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

[2 P M. TO 5 P M.

(*Group E*)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S COOKE, M A, F I C, F G S, Assoc M Inst.C.E;

MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B A, B Sc, M D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1 Classify the metallic radicles with a view to their qualitative analysis 17

2 How is metallic Zinc obtained from its ores? Describe the principal useful purposes to which the metal is applied 10

3 How is metallic Aluminum obtained? Give a general formula for the alums 13

4 How may Gold and Silver be separated when found in an alloy of those metals? In what conditions are these metals usually found in nature? 13

5 Describe the Platinum group of metals and explain how commercial Platinum sheet is manufactured. 10

6 What metallic oxides are acid in character? Give their symbolic formulæ 9

7 Describe the crystallographic systems, pointing out those in which hemihedral forms occur. 18

8 Give the composition of the following —Glass, Porcelain, Aluminum bronze, German silver, Mosaic gold. 10

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group E.*)

BOTANY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different forms of roots, and mention the differences between a root and an underground stem. 20

2. What are stomata? Where are they found and what is their function? 15

3. Give an account of the various forms of indefinite inflorescence, giving an example of each form. 15

4. What are spiral and scalariform vessels? Where are they found? 15

5. Describe the essential organs of reproduction in a flowering plant. 20

6. Describe the following fruits:—An orange, a gourd or pepo, and a pineapple. 15

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group E.*)

BOTANY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the life history of any Fungus. 15

2. Give the general characters of the Natural Orders Euphorbiaceæ and Apocynaceæ, and mention four plants belonging to each order. 20

3. Describe the movements which take place in the contents of cells, and name any two plants in the cells of which such movements may be observed. 15

4. Describe generally the coverings of the seed. What is the difference between a true and a false arillus? 20

5. How is the distribution of fluid matters carried on in a plant? What change do these undergo in the leaves? 15

6. Describe the process of germination. Mention the conditions necessary for germination. 15

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(*Group E.*)

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERWANJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give all the characters that distinguish the Vertebrata as a whole from the Invertebrata. Into what two primary sections are the Vertebrata divided by Professor Owen? Give Huxley's classification of the same. 20

2. Define the following:—Abiogenesis, homology, analogy, intussusception, nematocysts, peristome, trophi, spinnerets, urostyle, and continuous gemmation. 10

3. Give a full account of the life history of Actinia. 15

4. Give all the different modes of reproduction in Vorticella. 15

5. Compare the organs about the mouth in a Spider with those in a Beetle. 10

6. Contrast the digestive system of a Beetle with that of an Oyster. 10

7. Describe the specimens placed before you. 20

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(*Group E.*)

ZOOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain coagulation of the blood, and describe the whole process. 20

2. Describe the action of the heart, stating what takes place during the first and second sounds and the pause respectively. 25

3. Give the minute structure of bone, as seen in a transverse section of the shaft of a long bone. 20

4. State the changes effected on the blood by respiration. 25

5. Identify and describe the specimens placed under the microscopes. 10

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... ... T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. .. .. JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M. Inst.C.E. ... . MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C E.I. .. .. The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
D MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ... ... Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) ... . G. WATERS, L.R.C.S, L.R.C.P.E. ... .. ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc. ...	In Biology.

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination, see page* cvii

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THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as that set for the First B.A. Examination, see page* cv

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THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Determine the volume of NO gas, at 20° C. and 750 m.m., which can be obtained by dissolving one gram of pure copper in a sufficiency of nitric acid. 5

2. How is the atomic weight of Carbon determined? 6

3. Contrast the constituents of coal-gas and wood-gas, and explain why the illuminating power of the former exceeds that of the latter. 10

4. Describe fully the conditions on which the boiling and melting points of any particular substance depend. 10

5. Give the molecular formulæ of the principal inorganic compound radicles, and explain in each case why the bodies so indicated are regarded as compound radicles. 8

6. Explain what is meant by the "capacity of saturation" of acids and bases, giving illustrations. 6

7. Describe how, giving full details, an approximate qualitative determination of the composition of the Sun's atmosphere has been obtained 11

8. Describe how arsenical compounds are distinguished from antimonial. What is Fleitman's test? 10

9. How are Chlorates distinguished from Hypochlorites? Give the composition of bleaching powder. What percentage of Chlorine does it ordinarily contain? 14

10. Describe the various crystallographic systems in detail. 10

11. Describe the compounds of Silicon with Chlorine. 10

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M Inst.C E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is Potassium nitrate prepared from Chili saltpetre? How much of the latter salt would be required to yield 100 lbs. of the former salt? 10

2. What is the composition of gunpowder? Describe by a chemical equation the probable decomposition that occurs when it is fired. How would you calculate the volume of gas at 1800° F. formed on the ignition of 10 grms. of gunpowder? 14

3. Describe the oxides of Barium, giving their properties and methods of preparation and uses in the laboratory. 10

4. How is pure Cadmium obtained? What do you know about its vapour density? To what uses are the salts of this metal put in the Arts? 10

5. Describe green, blue and white vitriol, alabaster, dolomite, calamine, and pyrites. 10

6. Describe the process of manufacturing Bessemer steel. Discuss the views regarding the composition of steel. 12

7. Describe the soluble salts of lead, giving their properties and modes of preparation. 8

8. Describe the chlorides of Platinum. A quantity of Nitrogen gas was by a suitable process completely converted into Ammonia, the whole of which was passed into dilute Hydrochloric acid. From this it was precipitated in the form of double chloride of Ammonium and Platinum. When separated it weighed in the dry state one gram. Calculate the initial quantity of Nitrogen gas. 14

9. How is metallic copper prepared from its ores? Mention the principal alloys in which it occurs and give the composition of each. 12

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[*The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see page* clxvii.]

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[*The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see page* clxviii.]

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are Bacteria? Give an account of their structure and development. What connection have Bacteria with putrefaction? 15

2. Describe the various parts of a Chara, and give an account of its life history. 15

3. Give an account of the Reproduction of a Fern. 20

4. What is Cambium? What are its functions? 15

5. Mention the different organs of Nutrition and those of Reproduction in a Flowering Plant. How is the Ovule fertilized? 20

6. Give an account of the Circulation of the Sap in a Flowering Plant. 15

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. On what grounds are Animals and Plants differentiated? 15

2. Give a full account of the life-history of an Amæba. 20

3. Describe the Beetle generally, giving its position in the Animal Kingdom. 20

4. Describe the Ambulacral System of a Star fish (Uraster Rubens). 15

5. Give the morphological and chemical composition of the Blood. 15

6. Give the histological difference between white fibres and yellow elastic fibres. 15

V.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. .. ... T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. . ... JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B . CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I. .. . . The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
D MACDONALD, M D., B Sc., C.M. ... Surgeon K. R KIRNKAR, M R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	In Botany.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. .. ... ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc. ...	In Animal Physiology.
Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	In Physical Geography.

MONDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. ;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Shew that any whole number may be expressed in terms of any radix. 8

If the radix be odd prove that the sum of the digits of the number will be even if the number be even, and odd if the number be odd.

2 Expand $\log_e (1+x)$ in a series proceeding by ascending powers of x, and deduce a corresponding series for $\log_e (1-x)$. 10

Prove that the co-efficient of x^n in the expansion of $\log_e (1+x+x^2)$ is $-\frac{2}{n}$ or $\frac{1}{n}$ according as n is or is not a multiple of 3.

3 Shew how by means of an auxiliary series the convergency or divergency of a series may frequently be established. 10

By comparison with the known series

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\ldots\ldots\ldots+\frac{1}{n}+\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

prove that the series

$$\frac{2}{1^2}+\frac{3}{2^2}+\frac{4}{3^2}+\ldots\ldots\ldots+\frac{n+1}{n^2}+\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

is divergent.

4. Shew that a term may be removed from one side of an inequality to the other by changing its sign. 10

If the sum of the squares of n numbers $= a$, prove that the sum of the numbers will lie in value between $\sqrt{a}$ and $\sqrt{na}$, and verify the theorem when the numbers in question are the first n natural numbers.

5. Investigate an expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides. 12

Shew that if a point be taken within an equilateral triangle whose distances from its angles are proportional to the sides of a triangle ABC, then the angles between these distances will be $60° + A$, $60° + B$, $60° + C$, respectively.

6. Obtain expressions for the radii of the circles which touch the sides of a given triangle. 12

If r, r' be the radii of two circles, and S, S be the areas of the two triangles whose sides touch both circles, prove that

$$S^2 (r - r')^2 - S'^2 (r + r')^2 = 4r^3 r'^3$$

where r, S are greater than r', S' respectively.

7. Sum to n terms the series 10

(*a*) $\sin^3 \theta + \dfrac{\sin^3 3\theta}{3} + \dfrac{\sin^3 9\theta}{9} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

(*b*) $\dfrac{1}{\cos\theta - \cos 3\theta} + \dfrac{1}{\cos\theta - \cos 5\theta} + \dfrac{1}{\cos\theta - \cos 7\theta} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$

8. If one spherical triangle be the polar triangle of another, shew that the latter will be the polar triangle of the former. 5

Under what circumstances does the polar triangle coincide with its primitive triangle?

9. Demonstrate Gauss's formulæ:— 12

$$\cos\frac{A + C}{2}\cos\frac{b}{2} = \cos\frac{a + c}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}.$$

$$\cos\frac{A - C}{2}\sin\frac{b}{2} = \sin\frac{a + c}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}.$$

If a, b, c are in Arithmetical Progression, shew that

$$\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}\cos\frac{A - C}{2} = \sin^3\frac{B}{2}.$$

10. State Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles, and prove them for the case in which the complement of one angle is the middle part. 11

If p be the perpendicular from the right angle C on the hypotenuse, prove that

$$\cos^2 p = \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B.$$

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.,
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as that set for the Second B.A. Examination, see page* clvi]

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER,
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Define a *differential co-efficient* and from your definition find the differential co-efficients of 6

$$x^4 + a^2x^2;\ \tan 2x;\ \tan^{-1}x.$$

2. Deduce *Maclaurin's Theorem* from *Taylor's Theorem.* 8

Prove that $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24}\sin\theta x$, where θ is a proper fraction, and shew that an approximation to the value of θ is

$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3x^2}{875}.$$

3. Enunciate *Leibnitz's Theorem*, and assuming it to hold for the nth differential co-efficient prove that it will hold for the $(n+1)^{th}$. 8

If $y = a\cos(\sqrt{2x} + b)$ shew that

$$2x\frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} + (2n+1)\frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = 0,$$

4. Shew that the values of x which render $f(x)$ a maximum or a minimum are in general roots of the derived equation $f'(x) = 0$. 10

The portion of the tangent to an ellipse intercepted between the axes is a minimum; prove that its length is $a + b$.

5. Find the length of that part of the normal to a curve which is intercepted by the axis of x, and in the case of the catenary $y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right)$ shew that the length of the normal is $\frac{y^2}{c}$. 8

6. If $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$ be rational algebraical functions of x, and $f(x)$ be of lower dimensions than $\phi(x)$, shew how to determine the partial fractions of $\frac{f(x)}{\phi(x)}$ corresponding to the factor $(x-a)^r$ of the denominator. 10

Ex. Find $\int \frac{x^3\,dx}{(x-1)^4\,(x^2+1)}$.

7. Explain what is meant by a *formula of reduction.* Obtain a formula suitable for in integrating $x^n\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and find the integral when $n = 4$. 10

8. Shew how to find the length of a curve whose equation is given in polar co-ordinates. 15

Prove that the arc of the curve $r(e^{\theta} + 1) = a(e^{\theta} - 1)$ measured from the origin to a point (r, θ) is $a\theta - r$.

9. Prove that the area of the space enclosed by the curve $ay^2 = x^2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ is $\frac{8}{5}a^3$. 10

10. Investigate a polar formula for finding the area of a plane curve. 15

Shew that the whole area of the spiral $r = a \sin n\theta$, where n is an integer, is half the area of the circle circumscribing the curve.

SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *co-efficient of friction* and *angle of friction* and show what relation exists between them. 10

2. Find the flexure produced in a steel rod one inch square in cross section, one end of which is firmly fixed in a vertical wall from which the rod projects 5 feet, the modulus of elasticity of steel being 21,000 kilogrammes. 12

3. What is the meaning of the term "surface tension of a liquid"? Show how the surface tension may be obtained in the case of spheroidal bodies. Illustrate by the case of a soap bubble blown on a tube. 14

4. Write a short note on Energy, its various forms and their ultimate sources, its transmutation and conservation. 10

5. A string of a violin is 33 cm. long, weighs ·0065 grammes per centimeter and makes 440 vibrations per second. Find the stretching force in dynes. 10

6. On what does the timbre or clang tint of a musical instrument depend? Describe Helmholtz's apparatus for the analysis of musical sounds. 12

7. With the Syren or with Savart's apparatus a practised ear is necessary to determine the note produced. Describe Duhamel's graphic method which obviates the necessity. 10

8. When a pipe yields its fundamental note, where are the nodes and loops (*a*) in an open pipe and (*b*) in a closed pipe? 12

9. What is "Doppler's principle" and how was his theory tested by Buys Ballot? 10

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D, F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. At a given temperatue $t°$ a pendulum whose length is l makes N oscillations in a given time. If the temperature rise to $t'°$, how many less oscillations will it make in the same time? 10

2. A body of known weight is successively weighed in the same liquid at different temperatures. The rate of expansion of the body being known, find that of the liquid. 10

3. A glass balloon was gauged and found to have a capacity of 350 cub. cent. at 0° C. A small quantity of a volatile liquid was then introduced and the temperature raised to 160° C. and kept at this temperature for some time. The globe was then sealed and on being weighed after cooling was found to weigh 1 gramme more than when it was first weighed. Finally it was found on opening the balloon that it contained 65 cub. cent. of air at 0° C. and 760 m.m. Find the density of the vapour, the atmospheric pressure being 760 m.m. during the operation. 15

4. State Prevost's theory of mobile equilibrium of temperature. 10

5. From the following data, calculate the degree of saturation and the quantity of moisture in a cubic foot of air :— 14

Dry bulb = 25° C. Wet bulb = 20° C.
f = 23·550 m.m. f = 17·391 m.m.
Barometer 755 m.m.

6. Describe Foucault's method of determining the velocity of light and show clearly why the results arrived at by this method are inconsistent with the corpuscular theory of light. 12

7. Describe the changes which a pencil of white light undergoes in passing through a prism, and show that the minimum deviation takes place when the angles of incidence and of emergence are equal. 15

8. Investigate the number of images of a luminous point placed between two plane mirrors inclined at any angle and show that all these images are situated on the circumference of a circle. 14

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER III.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe and explain Newton's rings, and show how they may be used for the determination of the wave length of light. 14

2. Distinguish between an ordinary and a plane polarized ray of light. How is polarization produced? What is the polarizing angle? 14

Describe Nicol's prism and explain its action.

3. Explain the following phenomena:— 12

(a) A piece of paper becomes transparent on being soaked with oil.

(b) The air is generally very transparent just before and after rain.

(c) The setting sun and moon appear larger and flattened out at the lower edge where they are in contact with the horizon.

4. Define magnetic moment and show how it is measured. 15

Two small magnetised needles of exactly equal dimensions were found to make in one minute 73 and 71 oscillations respectively under the influence of the Earth's magnetism when suspended separately. They were then joined parallel to each other by a very fine wire so as to form an astatic combination; find the number of oscillations this combination will make per minute.

5. Define specific inductive capacity, and point out the most serious source of error in Faraday's method of determining it. 14

Find the condensing power of an air condenser formed of an insulated disc of 6 ctm. radius with a condensing plate at a distance of 0·3 ctm. from it.

6. State Faraday's laws of electrolysis, and explain why a single Daniell's cell is unable to decompose water. 16

A tangent galvanometer and a voltameter are included in the same circuit, and a deflection of 30° is produced in the galvanometer while a volume of 49·7 cub. ctm. of

mixed gas is developed per minute. Find the strength of the current in Ampères and the "galvanometer constant."

N.B.—One coulomb developes 0·1764 cub. ctms. of mixed gases.

7 Describe Gramme's ring armature and its action. What do you understand by the "lead" of the brushes, and to what is it due? 15

Show that the greatest amount of work can be got out of an electromator if it is worked at such a speed that its efficiency is 50 per cent. of its maximum.

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are pitted cells and laticiferous vessels? Where are they found? 15

2. Describe the cortical system of an exogenous tree, and compare it with that of a palm-tree. 20

3. What is starch? State where it is found and how it is formed. 15

4 What is a spine and what a tendril? Describe the structural differences between a spine and a thorn. 15

5. Describe the structure and development of the anther, and mention the different forms it assumes. Mention also the different modes in which the filament is attached to the anther, giving an example of each. 20

6. Describe the fruits formed by the union of several flowers, giving an example of each. 15

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe generally the coverings of the seed. What is the difference between a true and a false arillus? 15

2. Describe the development of the embryo in the seed of a dicotyledonous or monocotyledonous plant. 15

3. Describe generally the characters and properties of the Natural Orders Solanaceæ, Labiatæ, and Marantaceæ. 20

4. Describe the process of germination. Mention the conditions necessary for germination. 20

5. What are the general characters of the Natural Order Fungi? Give the distinguishing characters between edible and poisonous mushrooms. 15

6. Give an account of the movements of plants occurring during active vegetation which depend on external influences, periodical or not periodical. 15

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the main arguments by which Harvey established the fact of the circulation of the blood. 20

2. By what means is the temperature of the body maintained evenly? What conditions tend to produce considerable differences of temperature in different parts of the body? 20

3. Give an account of the structure of a small bronchial tube. Assign to each of the textures its function and explain its exact mode of action. 20

4. What are the physical and chemical changes that accompany the contraction of a striated muscle? 15

5. Explain clearly what you understand by the following:— 25

(a) Negative variation.

(b) Automatism.

(c) Recurrent sensibility.

(d) Muscular sense.

(e) Electrotonus.

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Give the minute structure of a lymphatic gland, and describe the part played by the lymphatic system in the animal economy. 20

2. Give the action of the different fermentative agents concerned in the digestive process in the human being. 20

3. Give the development of bone. 25

4. Describe and give the function of a renal glomerulus. 15

5. Describe and give the distribution of endothelium, including germinating endothelium. 20

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.Mem.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What problems does Physical Geography aim to solve, and what subjects are generally included under the head of Physical Geography? 9

2. Enumerate the principal causes which modify the climate of a country, and give a very brief account of Dr. Croll's theory regarding the cause of great changes in climate. 14

3. State the causes of volcanic action. Show that during some old geological periods there have been volcanic movements of a different order and intensity from those of the present or historic period. 11

4. Give examples of Man's influence in modifying the animal and vegetable forms of different districts. 10

5. What agencies compose a machinery competent to effect the wide dissemination of plants and vegetable treasures from their far distant botanical habitations? 10

6. Point out the difference between *slaty cleavage* and *flaggy structure*. How does the former differ from *lamination* both in origin and mode of occurrence? 9

7. What is *Petrifaction*? Indicate the changes brought about by the vegetable and animal structure by the process of *petrifaction*. 9

8. Describe in general terms the views that have been advanced to account for the *metamorphism* of rock masses. 10

9. State what you know of the character of the rocks which compose the *Laurentian System*. 8

10 What are salt lakes, and how are they formed? How have fresh water lakes converted into salt lakes? What is there peculiar in the geographical distribution of lakes? 10

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc.Mem.Inst.C.E., M.C.G.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the general distribution of the Isothermal lines of mean annual temperature on the surface of the Globe. 12

2. State the principal circumstances which determine the line of perpetual snow. Why do the Himalaya Mountains exhibit diversities of temperature on their opposite sides? 9

3. Describe the formation of Glaciers. What are the effects of Glaciers upon mountainous countries? State the results of observations made in connection with the descent of glaciers. 10

4. Mention a series of facts to demonstrate the great antiquity of the Earth and the vast periods of time which were employed in the elaboration of its phenomena. 14

5. What influence does a complex and articulated coast line exert upon all physical phenomena and on all organic life? 9

6. What is *Marine Denudation*? Describe its general effects. How does it differ from *Subaerial Denudation*? In what different ways do these two agencies work in producing Geological changes? 10

7. Describe the strata in which coal, fireclay, iron, copper and tin are usually found. State what surface indications would induce you to think that mineral existed, and what strata are most congenial for the production of the above-named minerals. 14

8. Describe the usual physical or geographical aspects of a Trappean district. 10

9, Why does the physical conformation of the Earth exert moral influences upon the races of men? 12

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND LATIN).

H. BATTY, M.A. ... ... } In English.
C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.... ... ... }

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D. } In Latin.
C. W. CHITTY, B.A. .. .. }

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ... ... } In History and Philosophy.
BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A. ... }

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst C.E.I. } In Natural Sciences
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S J. ... ...
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. BATTY, M.A.; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

SPENSER: *Faery Queene, Book I.*;

SHAKESPEARE *Richard III*; *The Tempest*, *King Lear*.

1. What books would you recommend as helps to the study of Spenser?

2. At what periods and through what channels has the English language been enriched from Romance sources?

By what tests could you discover, from the words themselves, the date and manner of their introduction, and by what rules could you discover the Romance cognate of a word of Teutonic origin? Give examples.

3. Describe the fate of Duessa, and show that the Red Cross Knight in his treatment of her did not transgress the laws of chivalry. Shew the historical bearing of this part of the narrative.

4. Quote passages from Spenser parallel to the following:—

(*a*) No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper but returns
Of force to its own likeness.—(*Milton.*)

(*b*) Brutus and Cassius might discharge their souls
And give them furlough to another world:
But we like sentries are obliged to stand
Through starless nights and watch the appointed hour.—(*Dryden.*)

(*c*) Well might the ancient poets then confer
On night the honoured name of Counseller.—(*Dryden*)

(*d*) Treading the crude consistence, half a foot
Half flying.—(*Milton*)

(*e*) About her middle round
A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud and rung
A hideous peal yet when they list would creep
If aught disturbed their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there.—(*Milton.*)

5. (*a*) Comment on the italicised words in the following:—

(1) Therewith they *gan* to *hurtlen greedily*
Redoubled battaile ready to *darrayne*.

(2) Well worthy *Impe*—said then the Lady *Gent*.

(3) *Embost* with *bale*.

(4) And with it hung himself *unbid*, *unblest*.

(*b*) Trace the etymological connection between "boughts" and "buxom"; "treachour" and "tradition"; "hot," "behot" and "behest."

6. From what sources did Shakespeare borrow suggestions for the *Tempest*? What is the external and internal evidence as to the date of this play?

7. (*a*) Explain:—

"Thy mother was a piece of virtue."

Show that Spenser and other authors of that time used the word "piece" in the same sense.

(*b*) Explain by quotations from the prescribed books:—

The observed of all observers.—(*Hamlet.*)
Every shepherd tells his tale.—*L'Allegro.*)
The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier it galls his kite.—(*Hamlet.*)
I am a subject and I challenge law.—(*King John.*)
Whom I trash
For his quick hunting.—(*Othello.*)
To dance our ringlets to the whistling wind—(*Midsummer Night's Dream.*)
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.—(*L'Allegro.*)
Every pelting petty officer.—(*Measure for Measure.*)

8. Show the historical inaccuracies in *Richard III.*, and explain the dramatic necessity for them.

9. Annotate and explain:—

(1) Their woes are parcell'd, mine are general.

(2) Thus like the formal vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.

(3) On that ground I'd build a holy descant.

(4) My son George Stanley is prank'd up in hold.

(5) The wisdom of Nature.

(6) He did bewray his practice.

(7) Strike her young bones
You taking fire.

(8) Strives in his little world of man.

(9) You owe me no subscription.

10. Whence did Shakespeare derive the episode of Gloucester and his son, and how did he modify the history of King Lear as given by other authors?

11. Show that the following line is the key-note of the three plays prescribed for this examination:—

"The wheel has come full circle."

12. "The silly notion that every man has one ruling passion, and that this clue once known unravels all the mysteries of his conduct, finds no countenance in the plays of Shakespeare. There, man appears, as he is, made up of a crowd of passions which contend for the mastery over him and govern him in turn."

Apply this dictum to the characters of Richard III., Edmund and Prospero.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. BATTY, M.A; C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

HOOKER: *Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.*;

COLERIDGE: *Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.*;

WORDSWORTH: *Selections by Matthew Arnold.*

1. Show how Hooker's work has a threefold interest—theological, philosophical, literary.

2. How does Hooker use the following terms:—Absolute, circumstances, commonsense, discourse, every, form, idea, probable, respective, inure, commodity, elements?

3. How does Hooker define Happiness? Give his description of Faith, Hope and Charity.

4. Give a brief analysis of the several kinds of Laws enumerated by Hooker. Discuss the propriety of classing among Laws what Hooker describes under the term Law of

Natural Agents. What term would you propose to substitute? Is there any tendency in "Natural Agents" to which the laws of human institutions are more nearly analogous?

5. "The reason why the name of Father continued still in them who of fathers were made rulers";

"and being kings to exercise the office of priests."

Illustrate these two passages as copiously as you can, from history and from institutions traceable in the etymology of words indicating political or social superiority.

6. "Berkely can boast an ancestry as venerable as Gassendi or Hobbes."

Explain this, and show who have been the followers down to modern days in each school.

7. "There is a sort of minim immortal among the *animalcula infusoria* which has not naturally either birth, or death, absolute beginning, or absolute end; for at a certain period a small point appears on its back, which deepens and lengthens till the creature divides in two, and the same process recommences in each of the halves now become integral. This may be a fanciful, but it is by no means a bad emblem of the formation of words."

Explain this and illustrate it fully by examples.

8. Give short notices of the following writers, and the mention made of them by Coleridge —Descartes, Kant, Schlegel, Spinoza, Hartley, Leibnitz, Priestley.

9. "With Thought and Love companions of our way
Whate'er the senses take or may refuse,
The mind's internal heaven shall shed her dews
Of inspiration on the humblest lay."

Quote instances of Wordsworth's poems illustrating this sentiment.

10. Taking the roll of our chief poetical names—Spenser, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, Burns, Coleridge, Scott, Campbell, Moore, Byron, Shelley, Keats—Wordsworth's name deserves to stand above them all."

What names of great English poets are omitted from this list and why? Give a brief notice of the periods in which each flourished, and any epithet descriptive of the literary style of each.

11. Contrast Wordsworth with his predecessors and estimate his influence on his contemporaries and successors.

12. Quote from Wordsworth's poems passages illustrating his peculiar theories as to poetic thought and diction; and also passages which you consider pre-eminently beautiful, and show how far the latter are consistent or irreconcileable with the rules he laid down.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

H. BATTY, M.A.;

C. H. CANDY, B.A., LL.M.

1. Write an Essay comparing the influence of laws with the influence of inventions and discoveries on civilization;

or

Treat in the form of a Narrative,
or a Dialogue,
or an Essay,

"The best use to be made of riches by a private individual."

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.;

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO: *Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.–III.*;

TACITUS: *Historiæ.*

1. (*a*) Translate with notes:— 50

(i) Sed vides nunquam esse observatas sanctiones earum legum quae abrogarentur: nam si id esset, nulla fere abrogari posset; neque enim ulla est, quae non ipsa se saepiat difficultate abrogationis. Sed cum lex abrogatur, illud ipsum abrogatur, quo modo eam abrogari oporteat. Hoc quod re vera ita est, cum semper ita habitum observatumque sit, octo nostri tribuni pl. caput posuerunt hoc: SI QUID IN HAC ROGATIONE SCRIPTUM EST, QUOD PER LEGES

PLEBISVE SCITA, hoc est per legem Clodiam, PROMULGARE, ABROGARE, OBROGARE SINE FRAUDE SUA NON LICEAT, NON LICUERIT, QUODQUE EI QUI PROMULGAVIT, DEROGAVIT, OB EAM REM POENAE MULTAEVE SIT, E. H. L. N. R.

(ii) Bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris : nam ego omnes vinemiolas eo reservo, ut illud subsidium senectuti parem. De comitiis meis et tibi me permisisse memini, et ego jampridem hoc communibus amicis qui te expectant, praedico : te non modo non arcessi a me sed prohiberi, quod intelligam, multo magis interesse tua, te agere, quod agendum est hoc tempore, quam mea, te adesse comitiis. Proinde eo animo te velim esse, quasi mei negotii caussa in ista loca missus esses. Me autem eum et offendes erga te et audies, quasi mihi, si qua parta erunt, non modo te praesente sed per te parta sint.

(iii) Bibulus in caelo est nec qua re scio, sed ita laudatur quasi

"Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem."

Pompeius, nostri amores, quod mihi summo dolori est, ipse se adflixit : neminem tenet voluntate ; ne metu necesse sit iis uti, vereor. Ego autem neque pugno cum illa causa propter illam amicitiam, neque approbo, ne omnia improbem, quae antea gessi : utor via.

(*b*) Sketch briefly the effect of the formation of "the First Triumvirate" on the personal fortunes of Cicero.

(*c*) In what light is Cicero's character displayed by the letters written during his exile? Illustrate by quotations.

2. (*a*) Translate with short notes :— 50

(i) Non tamen quies urbis redierat : Strepitus telorum et facies belli, et militibus ut nihil in commune turbantibus, ita sparsis per domos occulto habitu, et maligna cura in omnes, quos nobilitas aut opes aut aliqua insignis claritudo rumoribus objecerat. Vitellianos quoque milites venisse in urbem ad studia partium noscenda plerique credebant. Unde plena omnium suspicionum et vix secreta domuum sine formidine. Sed plurimum trepidationis in publico, ut quemque nuntium fama attulisset, animum vultumque conversis, ne diffidere dubiis ac parum gaudere prosperis viderentur. Coacto vero in curiam senatu arduus rerum omnium modus, ne contumax silentium, ne suspecta libertas. Et privato Othoni nuper atque eadem dicenti nota adulatio.

(ii) Ac potiente rerum patre, disjecto aeditui contubernio modicum sacellum Jovi Conservatori aramque posuit casus

suos in marmore expressam; mox imperium adeptus Jovi Custodi templum ingens seque in sinu dei sacravit.

(iii) "Neque enim societatem ut olim, sed tanquam mancipia haberi. Quando legatum, gravi quidem comitatu et superbo cum imperio venire? Tradi se praefectis et centurionibus; quos ubi spoliis et sanguine expleverint, mutari, exquirique novos sinus et varia praedandi vocabula. Nunquam magis afflictam rem Romanam, nec aliud in hibernis quam praedam et senes. Attollerent tantum oculos, et inania legionum nomina ne pavescerent. Ne Romanis quidem ingratum id bellum, cujus ambiguam fortunam Vepasiano imputaturos, victoriae rationem non reddi."

(iv) Flagitatum ut vacationes praestari centurionibus solitae remitterentur. Namque gregarius miles ut tributum annuum pendebat. Quarta pars manipuli sparsa per commeatus aut in ipsis castris vaga, dum mercedem centurioni exsolveret, neque modum oneris quisquam neque genus quaestus pensi habebat. Per latrocinia et raptus aut servilibus ministeriis militare otium redimebat.

(b) Sketch briefly the campaign of Antonius in Italy.

(c) What do you know of Titus Vinius, Helvidius Priscus and Flavius Sabinus?

(d) Give instances of the way in which Tacitus' view of men and of events is affected—

(1) by his pessimism, and

(2) by his religious beliefs or disbeliefs.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.;
C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

PLAUTUS: *Captivi.*; JUVENAL: *Satires I, III, IV, V, VII.*

1. From what source did Plautus derive his comedies? To what extent are they original?

2. Discuss shortly the prosody of Plautus.

3. Translate with explanatory notes:—

(a) Jam hoc tenetis? Optummust.
Negat hercle [vero] ille ultumus. Accedito.

Si non ubi sedeas locus est, est ubi ambules,
Quando histrionem cogis mendicarier.
Ego me tua causa, ne erres non rupturus sum.
Vos qui potestis ope vostra censerier.
Accipite relicuom : alieno uti nil moror,

(b) Nunc illut est, quom me fuisse, quam esse, nimio mavelim :
Nunc spes opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernunque se.
[Hic illest dies, quam nulla vitæ meæ salus sperabilist :
Neque auxilium mist neque adeo spes, quæ mi hunc aspellat metum.
Nec subdolis mendaciis mihi usquam mantellumst meis.]
Nec sucophantiis nec fucis ullum mantellum obviamst,
Neque deprecatio perfidiis meis nec malefactis fugast.
[Nec confidentiæ usquam hospitiumst nec devorticulum dolis.]
Operta quæ fuere aperta sunt, patent præstigiæ.
Omnis palamst res : neque de hac re negotiumst,
Quin male occidam oppetamque pestem eri vicem malam.
Perdidit me Aristophontes hic, qui intro advenit modo ;
Is me novit, is sodalis Philocrati et cognatus est.
Neque salus servare si volt me potest : nec copiast
[Me expediundi], nisi si astutiam aliquam corde machinor:
Quam, malum ? quid machiner, quid comminiscar hæreo :
[Nisi] nugas ineptiasque jam incipisso maximas,

4. Comment fully on the following :—

Res prolatæ sunt—remissus est edundi exercitus—resident esuriales ferias—potitus est hostium—imi subselli viri—morbus qui sputatur—sub basilicani—lege barbara—vel extra triquinnam ad saccum ilicet.

5. Give a short life of Juvenal with dates. Draw a comparison between his satires and those of Horace.

6. Translate with explanatory notes :—

(a) Quid referam quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira
Cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliatos
Pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus insani
Judicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis ?)

Exulaboctava Marius bibit et finitur dis
Iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras?
(b) Dicas hic forsitan: unde
Ingenium par materiæ? Unde illa priorum
Scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
Simplicitas "cujus nòn audeo dicere nomen?
Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?"
Pone Ligellinum, tæda lucebis in illa,
Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,
Et latum media sulcum deducit harena!
(c) "Quidnam igitur censes? conciditur?" 'Absit ab illo
Dedecus hoc' Montanus ait. Testa alta paretur
Quæ tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
Debetur magnus patinæ subitusque Prometheus;
Argillam atque rotam citius properate! Sed ex hoc
Tempore jam, Cæsar, figuli tua castra sequantur!
Vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille
Luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
Jam medias aliam que famem, cum pulmo Falerno
Arderet. Nulli major fuit usus edendi
Tempestate mea: Circeis nata forent an
Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu,
Et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
Surgitur, et misso proceres exire jubentur
Consilio quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
Traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
Tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvis que Sycambris
Dicturus, tamquam e diversis partibus orbis
Anxia præcipiti venisset epistula pinna.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Right Rev. L. G. MYLNE, M.A., D.D.;

C. W. CHITTY, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English, with notes where necessary:—

(i) Manliis, quod genere plebeios gratia Julium anteibant, Vulsci provincia sine sorte sine comparatione extra ordinem data, cujus et ipsos postmodo et patres qui dederant poeni- 25

tuit. Inexplorato pabulatum cohortes misere: quibus velut circumventis—quum id falso nuntiatum esset—dum præsidio ut essent citati feruntur, ne auctore quidem adservato, qui eos hostis Latinus pro milite Romano frustratus erat, ipsi in insidias præcipitavere. Ibi dum iniquo loco sola virtute militum restantes cædunt cædunturque, castra interim Romana jacentia in campo ab altera parte hostes invasere. Ab ducibus utrobique proditæ temeritate atque inscitia res: quidquid superfuit fortunæ populi Romani, id militum etiam sine rectore stabilis virtus tutata est. Quæ ubi Romam sunt relata, primum dictatorem dici placebat: deinde, postquam quietæ res ex Vulscis adferebantur et apparuit nescire eos victoria et tempore uti, revocati etiam inde exercitus ac duces: otiumque inde—quantum a Vulscis—fuisset: id modo extremo anno tumultuatum, quod Prænestini concitatis Latinorum populis rebellarunt. Eodem anno Setiam ipsis querentibus penuriam hominum novi coloni adscripti: rebusque haud prosperis.

(ii) Suffenus iste, vare, quem probe nosti, 25
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsestos
relata: chartæ regiæ, novi libri,
novi umbilici, lora rubra, membrana
directa plumbo, et pumice omnia æquata.
hæc cum legos tu, bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.
hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra
aut siquid hac re tritius videbatur,
idem infaceto est infacetior rure,
simul poemata attigit, neque idem unquam
æque est beatus ac poema cum scribit:
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur,
nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam,
quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum
possis. suus quique attributus est error:
sed non videmus, manticæ quod intergost.

2. Translate into Latin prose:— 50

The noblemen were astonished at the appearance of Bruce among them; and still more when he discovered to them the object of his journey. He told them that he was come to live or die with them in the defence of the liberties of his country, and hoped with their assistance to redeem the Scottish name from all the indignities which it had so

long suffered from the tyranny of their imperious masters; that their mountains, and their valour, which had during so many ages protected their liberty from all the efforts of the Roman Empire, would still be sufficient, were they worthy of their generous ancestors, to defend them against the utmost violence of the English tyrant, that it was unbecoming men, born to the most ancient independence known in Europe, to submit to the will of any masters, but fatal to receive those who being irritated by such persevering resistance, and inflamed by the highest animosity, would never deem themselves secure in their usurped dominion, but by exterminating all the ancient nobility and even all the ancient inhabitants, and that being reduced to this desperate extremity, it were better for them at once to perish like brave men with swords in their hands, than to dread long and at last undergo the fate of the unfortunate Wallace, whose merits, in the brave and obstinate defence of his country, were finally rewarded by the hands of an English executioner.

BRANCH II—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P M]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

M MACMILLAN, B A.; BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B A.

N.B —Candidates are expected to attempt questions in the order of sequence Neglect to do so will be interpreted as inability to answer the questions omitted

1 (*a*) Show on a map of Europe the possessions of the House of Austria in 1648, and point out by what acquisitions and losses they came to be what they were in 1785.

(*b*) What various races inhabited the Emperor's dominions? Were any political consequences produced by this heterogeneity?

(*c*) Give a very brief account of the long contest between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, and of the events and the diplomacy which terminated it

(*d*) Also give a short account of the reforms of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. and their effects.

2. Compare the condition of the government and people of Spain under Charles II and Charles III (Bourbon).

3. What reforms were introduced in the government of Rome under the pontificate of Innocent XI? Narrate the progress of his quarrel with Louis XIV.

4. (*a*) Show that the condition of the French peasantry in France was better in 1789 than fifty years before and better than that of their continental neighbours. Why then was the Revolution precipitated in France and why did it break out at that period?

(*b*) Give a critical account of the finances of France from the time of Colbert to that of Necker.

5. (*a*) Sketch the rise of new Great Powers and the decline of some old ones during the period under consideration.

(*b*) Compare the colonial activity of the maritime powers and explain why their efforts had such different terminations.

6. What great conceptions inspired the foreign policy of Chatham and Cromwell? It is asserted that the acquisition of Canada to England was the only enduring result of Chatham's policy: criticise this estimate of the first Chatham administration. Did he render any services to England out of office?

7. Why did William III and the States General sign the partition treaties, and why did they in spite of them acknowledge Philip V? What induced them afterwards to make war on Louis and his grandson? Also from the state of France and of Europe explain why Louis offered without success such humiliating terms in 1708 and was able to obtain much more favourable terms at Utrecht.

8. After the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the Dutch, on the reverse of a medal in its honour, boasted of "having asserted the laws, purified religion, aided, defended and conciliated kings, vindicated the liberty of the seas, conquered by arms an advantageous peace, and established the tranquillity of Europe." Examine the justice of this boast.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;

BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.

N.B.—Candidates are requested to attempt questions in the order of sequence. Neglect to do so will be interpreted as inability to answer the questions omitted.

1. Explain clearly and accurately the following —

Asiento, fuero, the King of the Romans, the Polish confederations, the taille, Fidelissimus, physiocrats, economists.

2. "If we confine our observations to the laws which were passed, and to the principles which were established, we shall be obliged to confess that the reign of Charles II forms one of the brightest epochs in our national annals."

Justify or refute the above

3 Give the substance of the Jesuit doctrine of the confessional, sin, and probability. Who first effectually brought them into ridicule, and how? Give an account of the suppression of the Society of Jesus in France, Spain and Portugal.

4. Compare the progress of religious toleration in France and England, and the encouragement given by the State to literature and science during the period under review.

5. Show that administrative centralisation and administrative tutelage were features of French government anterior to the Revolution.

6. (*a*) Give an account of the rise of prose fiction in England. Is it in any way connected with the decline of the drama?

(*b*) What common features do you notice in the political speculations of Hobbes and Locke; and in what famous parliamentary instrument were they embodied?

7. Give the principal features of Spanish literature and science during the given period.

8. Give an account of the enterprise of the Encyclopædia Why is it an event in history?

9. Contrast the manners of the Cromwellian and the succeeding period; and compare them with the French drawing room life of the 18th century.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M]

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

M MACMILLAN, B.A;

BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.

N B —Candidates are requested to attempt questions in the order of sequence. Neglect to do so will be interpreted as inability to answer the questions omitted

1 Write down and justify the main assumptions of the deductive school of Political Economy, and point out what principal theorems flow from each of these assumptions.

2 What is the doctrine of "surplus values"? Can you indicate the influence of the school of Karl Marx on the younger generation of political philosophers and economists?

3 Fully and accurately describe a complete circle of foreign exchanges Which party—the foreigner or the home merchant—profits or loses by the premium or discount?

A bill due some months hence is drawn in Bombay on London, if discounted at Bombay, which will be the rate of interest—the Bombay rate or the London rate?

The price of some short foreign bills is only determinable from quotations of bills due some months hence It is found that, when the quotations are in francs, the English merchant who wishes to send money to Paris has to deduct for his short bill the interest for so many months from the price of the long bill in England, while the French merchant sending money to England has to add a similar sum to the price of the long bill in Paris. It is found that when the quotations are in English money, the phenomenon is reversed. Explain this.

4 What assumptions underlie the theory of the Balance of Power? Why is it so much discredited now in practical politics? Explain the connection of this theory with the theory of the European Concert and International Arbitration What is your view of non intervention as the ruling principle of Foreign Policy?

5. Expound and criticise the theory of a Patriot King.

6. Compare the effects of democratic government and of royal and aristocratic patronage on literature and science. Illustrate your answer by historical instances.

7. Give a critical summary of Bentham's Principle of Legislation.

Or

Compare the political ideals of Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics, and test them in the light of modern speculation.

8. State briefly and criticise the reasoning by which the 18th century philosophers attempted to demonstrate the Rights of Man.

9. What seems to you to be the origin of property as an institution? How far has recent legislation respected its supposed sanctity? In this connection consider the following doctrine of the Times :—

"Rights are the creatures of laws; and laws represent the will of the majority, expressed or implied."

What is your view of the Modern Radical programme of very heavy death-duties on large properties?

10. Lay down some general principles for the interference of the State with (*a*) labour, (*b*) land.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;

BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.

1 Estimate the value of Bacon's contributions to Logic.

2. By what arguments has it been attempted to show (1) that all reasoning is inductive, (2) that all reasoning is deductive? What is your own opinion on the subject?

3. Discuss whether the following laws are *a priori* or *a posteriori* :—

(*a*) The law of causation.
(*b*) The law of contradiction.

4. Show the difficulty of applying the experimental methods to sociology. By what method does Mill suppose that this science can be most successfully prosecuted?

5. Jevons says that Mill's mind was intensely illogical. Support or combat this opinion.

6. Illustrate by examples the difficulty of determining to which of the five heads of the predicables the predicate of any particular proposition should be assigned.

7. Give an account of the Deductive Method, and point out under what circumstances a science that has formerly been experimental may become deductive.

8. Explain and examine Herbert Spenser's theory on the subject of the Ultimate Postulate.

9. Examine the various classifications of existing things that have been proposed by different logicians. Why are such classifications introduced into logical treatises?

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;

BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B.A.

1. Give an account of the doctrines of Anaxagoras. What criticisms of his views are to be found in the writings of Plato and Aristotle?

2. Explain Plato's theory of reminiscence in all its bearings, showing how he tries to prove its truth and what conclusions he bases on the doctrine. What other thinkers, ancient or modern, have held similar views on the same question?

3. Point out the common features observable in the philosophical doctrines of the Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics.

Can these common features be accounted for by the political condition of the world at the time when these schools of philosophy arose?

4 Illustrate by examples the extreme materialism of certain Greek philosophers.

5 What account do Aristotle and Plato give of the origin of the universe?

6 Compare Cynicism with Stoicism.

7. Illustrate by reference to any one of the Platonic dialogues the Socratic method of arriving at truth

8 In what respects does the moral teaching of Aristotle agree with or differ from that of Socrates and Plato?

WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY

M. MACMILLAN, B A.;

BARJORJI JAMASJI PADSHAH, B A.

1 Explain and comment upon the following —

"Hobbes stands apart in his country and his time, a philosopher of large constructive ambition, yet one who confined his thought to the world of experience and was moved by the most directly practical purpose. If the words seem no less applicable to his predecessor Bacon, a difference still remains Hobbes was no mere surveyer and planner for others, but an actual builder upon an original scheme of his own"

2 Give an account of Berkeley's idealism How much of his ideal theory had been anticipated by previous philosophers?

3 Was Kant an idealist

4. State and critically examine the course of argument by which Descartes tries to establish the existence of God and of an external world.

5. Expound the optimistic scheme of the universe given by Leibnitz. What modern philosophers have been the most determined opponents of optimism and what arguments have they used?

6. Give a sketch of the history of the Free Will question to the end of the eighteenth century.

7. State and critically examine Hume's theory on the origin and limits of knowledge, comparing it with the views of other philosophers on the same subject. What effect had the writings of Hume upon Kant?

BRANCH IV—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe one of the Porifera, and mention briefly the characters of the divisions of the Porifera.

2. Give a description of the various structures seen on making a cross-section of the arm of *Asterias rubens* or any other starfish. 20

3. Give a full description of the anatomy of a Leech. 20

4. Give a description of the nervous system in the *Astacus fluviatilis* or *Homarus vulgaris*, and contrast it with the nervous system of other groups belonging to the same sub-kingdom. 20

5. Trace the development of the heart through the different sub-kingdoms, from its first appearance to its highest development. 20

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the composition of human blood, and describe the corpuscles, contrasting them with those found in the blood of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. 20

2. What is the composition and action of the gastric juice? Compare the stomach of a Ruminant with that of a Camel, and that of the Carnivora generally. 20

3. Give a general account of the structure and the functions of the Spinal Cord. 20

4. Describe the fœtal circulation, and mention the changes which occur after birth. 20

5. Give an account of the development of the Ovum. 20

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the various crystalline bodies found in plants and the forms they assume, mentioning the structures in which they chiefly occur and the Natural Orders in which they are generally found. 20

2. Describe the various forms of buds occurring in plants. 20

3. What is Æstivation? Describe the principal varieties of Æstivation, and give an example of each. 20

4. How are Verbenaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ and Acanthaceæ distinguished from each other, and Liliaceæ from Amaryllidaceæ? 20

5. How is fertilisation effected in the Aristolochia and the Orchidaceæ? What is dimorphism? 20

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONAD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What substances would you expect the ultimate analysis of a plant to yield? Classify those substances under the heads Organic and Inorganic. 8

2. Distinguish between assimilation and respiration in plant growth. What effect has the transpiration of plants on badly drained soils? 15

3. Explain the necessity for rotation of crops in cultivating large tracts of land. 12

4. What is pollen? Describe various modes by which plants become fertilized. What is a hybrid? 15

5. Contrast the modes of germination of the following seeds:—Windsor Bean, Mustard, Wheat; and give sketches in illustration of their growth. 15

6. Give an account of the influence of light and temperature on the growth of plant. 15

7. Describe and compare fully the stems of the teak and cocoanut trees, illustrating your answer by sketches. 20

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E I.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

D. MACDONALD, M D., B.Sc., C.M.;

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Contrast the various agencies at work in the destruction and reconstruction of the Earth's crust. Give some illustrations of the transporting power of masses of water in motion. 15

2. Classify the well known aqueous formations, both mineralogically and palæontologically, giving the names of the more important characteristic fossils of each great period. 20

3 Give a detailed account of the geology of some district known to you. 10

4. Describe the coal-bearing strata of England and of India. 15

5. Give a brief account of the composition and distribution of the oolitic rocks in India. 12

6. Write a note on the nature and origin of laterite and state what you know of its modes of occurrence. 12

7 How do you account for earthquake and volcanic movements? Give the various theories propounded from time to time. 15

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the essential and the accidental minerals of the gneissic, granitic and trappean rocks of Western India. 20

2. Give a brief account of Durochor's classification of the Igneous Rocks. 20

3. What geological periods and formations are characterized by the presence of the following fossil forms:—Nummulites, Belemnites, Ammonites, Trilobites, Graptolites? Give sketches of these fossil species. 20

4. Explain how the low grade of the early mammals favours the doctrine of progressive development. 20

5. Tabulate the formations of Peninsular India in groups, systems and epochs, mentioning to what extent they agree with similar formations, &c., in Europe. 15

6. Explain why modern rock-formations are generally paler in colour than those of more ancient date. 5

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

1. State some of the more important principles which govern capillary phenomena.

Shew that the capillary elevation or depression will be the same in a square tube as in a circular tube whose diameter is equal to a side of the square.

2. Describe Dutrochet's endosmometer and explain its use in dialysis.

3. Describe Fortin's barometer.

A barometer with a brass scale adjusted at 0° C. stands at 778 millimetres when the temperature is 20° C. What pressure in kilogrammes per square centimetre does it indicate? (Given that the co-efficient of expansion of brass and mercury respectively are ·0000188 and ·0001803 and that the weight of a cubic centimetre of mercury at 0° C. is 13·596 grammes.)

4. Describe Sprengel's air-pump.

5. Apply Newton's law of cooling to show that the indications of a differential thermometer are proportional to the quantity of heat which it receives.

6. A ball of platinum weighed in mercury loses of its weight 50 grammes at 0° C. and 49·5415 grammes at 60° C. Calculate the co-efficient of expansion of platinum, that of mercury being $\frac{1}{5550}$ and its specific gravity at 0° C. being 13·6.

7. The average composition of air-dried wood is—

Carbon	400
Hydrogen	48
Oxygen	328
Nitrogen and ash	24
Hygroscopic water	200
	1,000

Supposing all the heat given out by the combustion of 10 kilogrammes of such wood to be utilized in evaporating water, how much water at 20° C. could be converted into steam?

8. Radiant heat from (*a*) an electric lamp and from (*b*) a red hot copper ball is passed through the following substances:—A plate of glass, a solution of iodine in carbon disulphide, a plate of rock salt, a tube of dry air, and a tube

containing a mixture of air and aqueous vapour. Describe the action of each of these substances on the radiation from each source.

9. Describe Mousson's apparatus for the liquefaction of ice by pressure.

10. On the supposition that Regnault's formula for the total heat of steam in terms of its temperature holds good for very high temperatures, show that steam would have no latent heat at the temperature 872·6° C.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

1. Describe carefully the changes which a pencil of white light undergoes by passing through a glass plate with parallel faces.

2. Describe and explain the appearance in the polariscope of a thin selenite film of uniform thickness in monochromatic and white light.

3. Give a short account of our present knowledge of the constitution of the sun as revealed principally by the spectroscope.

4. Draw Tait's thermoelectric diagram for iron, copper and lead, and explain it fully.

5. Define Electric Potential and prove the formula $\frac{Vp - Vq}{PQ} = f$, where P and Q are two points in space and is the average force along the line PQ.

6. Explain the use of shunts in eclectrical measurements.

Find the resistances in a series of shunts which shall allow $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, &c., of the current to pass through a galvanometer, the resistance of the galvanometer being known.

If the shunt to a galvanometer of 236 ohms resistance reduced its sensibility to $\frac{1}{8}$th, what additional resistance would have to be introduced into the circuit so as to compensate for the reduced resistance of the galvanometer?

7. Explain how the magnetic elements of a place might be determined by means of Delezenne's circle.

A Delezenne's circle is placed so that the axis of rotation is perpendicular to the line of dip at a place where the total magnetic intensity is 0·47 and is rotated with a velocity of 120 turns a minute; the diameter of the ring is 60 ctm., the wire makes 20 turns and the resistance of the coil and the galvanometer is $\frac{1}{2}$ ohm each: find the average strength of the current.

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the peculiarities of the "status nascendi" and the effect of "quantity" in chemical reactions. 12

2. Give a concise account of Mendelegeff's "periodic law" of the elements and state some of the practical results which have been derived from it. 12

3. Explain the assistance which Avogadro's and Dulong and Petit's laws and Isomorphism afford in determining the atomic weight of an element. 12

4. Find the atomic weight of silicon, having given that 0·6738 gram of silicon tetrachloride when decomposed by ammonia gives 2·277 grams of silver chloride. 15

5. A mineral was found to contain: alumina 68·31 per cent., ferric oxide 3·37 per cent., ferrous oxide 2·06 per cent., magnesia 26·26 per cent. Find its formula. 15

6. A mixture of potassium chloride, bromide and iodide was precipitated by silver nitrate, and the silver chloride, bromide and iodide found to weigh 15·57 grams; after heating with bromine water, the silver chloride and bromide weighed 14·69 grams; lastly, after heating with chlorine water the precipitate weighed 12·2 grams. Find the amount of chlorine, bromine and iodine present in the mixture. 16

7. Give a short account of the principal methods of quantitative spectrum analysis. 18

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the details of the manufacture of sodium carbonate from common salt by the salt cake and black ash process, giving equations representing the various changes which occur. 6

2. It has been found that 100 parts of crystallized barium chloride ($BaCl_2 + 2H_2O$) precipitate 88·5 parts of silver. Deduce from this the atomic weight of barium, that of silver being 108. 8

3. Iron may be determined volumetrically either by a standard solution of potassium permanganate or of potassium dichromate. Describe the mode of conducting the operation in each case and give the chemical equations which represent the changes that occur. 12

4. Name the chief ores of tin. What impurity not removable by washing does the ore frequently contain and how is it removed during the smelting process? 10

5. What is the chief ore of manganese and for what purpose is it extensively employed in the arts? How would you estimate the commercial value of an ore of manganese? 10

6. Give equations representing the action of green vitriol on a solution of chloride of gold and of oxalic acid on the same salt. 10

7. The precipitate formed by the addition of ammonium carbonate to a mixture of the chlorides of barium and calcium weighed 20 grammes, and on re-dissolving the precipitate in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonium sulphate the precipitate weighed 24 grammes. How much barium and how much calcium was present? 14

8. An ore of copper gave on analysis the following result:— 10

Cupric oxide	44·82
Silica	34·83
Water	23·35
	100·00

Determine its formula.

9. Describe fully Pattinson's process for the desilveration of lead. 10

10. What is cinnabar? How is it made commercially and what is it then called? How would you determine its composition? 10

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

1 Describe and explain the formation, progress and decay of a typical cyclone in the Bay of Bengal with its attending circumstances of temperature, pressure and rainfall.

2. Draw a curve representing the regular daily oscillations of pressure (barometric tides) observed at the

Indian stations, and criticise the principal theories proposed for their explanation.

3. Explain the formation of the Rainbow.

4. Explain why the great deserts are found not under the Equator, but under the Tropic of Cancer and to the north of it.

5. Give a short sketch of the Indian monsoons and their causes, and fully explain the influence of the desert tracts of N.-W. India and of the Sahyádri range on the S.-W. monsoon along the Western coast.

6. State and criticise the principal theories which have been advanced to account for the formation of hail.

7. Investigate the influence of the Himálayas on the Indian climate, and compare the climate of India with that of America under the same latitudes.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

1. On what grounds did Laplace maintain a common origin for all the parts of the solar system excluding the comets?

2. What evidence as to the height of the Earth's atmosphere may be obtained from the phenomena of shooting stars?

3. What do you understand by the term "climate" and what distinct influences are recognized by which the climate of any place is determined?

4. What three great rivers rise in the Himálayas, in what direction do they severally flow, and what important tributaries do they receive?

5. Three kinds of ice are formed in high latitudes: icebergs, floe or field ice, and ground ice. What is the origin of each of these?

6. Mention with suitable illustrations some of the important offices performed by the sea on the Earth's surface.

7. State what you know regarding the formation of deltas at the mouths of rivers

8 Water springs are of two kinds, surface springs and deep-seated springs. How is each of these produced?

9. Draw a rough sketch map showing how the isothermals of 60° F. for July run in the northern and southern hemispheres.

10. Describe the rainless districts of the Globe, and state the mineral productions found in them in consequence of the want of rain.

11. Discuss the problem of the supply and the discharge of water in the Mediterranean Sea.

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B, 1887-88.

EXAMINERS.

M. H STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

L. P RUSSELL, Esq.

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A, LL.B.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.; L. P. RUSSELL, ESQ.; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

1. Give a short account of the various codes which were promulgated during the reign of the Emperor Justinian. 8

2. What was meant by the terms *jus*, *persona*, and *status*? 6

3. What was a *formula*? Write out one and explain its various parts. 8

4 What were the incidents of *concubinatus* with regard to the woman and her children? Could the children be legitimized, and if so, how? 8

5. What was the Roman law with regard to things of the same kind, but belonging to different owners, which have become mixed together? Is any provision of a similar kind made in any portion of the law of British India? 8

6. Who were capable of being instituted as heirs? Point out all the events which might happen if a slave was instituted as heir. 10

7. Analyse the composition of a Contract under Roman law. Point out the various modes in which it might be made, and compare the provisions of the Roman law on these points with those of the Indian Contract Act. 10

8. What was a *mandatum*? What were the duties of a *mandatarius*? 8

9. What are the privileges of ambassadors in the country to which they are accredited? Has that country any and what remedies if the minister misbehaves himself? 8

10. On a declaration of war between two countries, what is the position of the persons and property of subjects of either State in the country of the other at the time the declaration of war was made? 10

11. Point out the difference in the rights of belligerents over the enemy's property in the case of war carried on by sea and by land. 6

12. What was the *jus postliminii* under Roman law? How far is it recognized in modern International Law? 10

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks].

Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

1. What are the principal sources of Hindu and Mahomedan Law? 8

2. A, a Bráhman, has Rs. 40,000 which he has acquired by his own exertions. He, by his will, bequeaths to each of his three sons Rs. 10,000, and directs that after his death the youngest of his sons should go to Gaya, perform his funeral ceremonies there, expend for that purpose Rs. 1,500 out of his estate and take the remainder. After his death the eldest son is given in adoption by his mother and the other sons die before the performance of any ceremony at Gaya. The eldest son goes to Gaya, performs the ceremonies there and takes the remainder. The sons of the two deceased sons bring a suit against the eldest son to recover two-thirds of the remainder as their share. Will they succeed? Give reasons and quote cases if you are aware of any. 8

3. A and B are two Hindu brothers. A enters Government service and B carries on a lucrative trade. In a special account kept by B the amount of A's salary is credited to A and the net profits of the trade are credited to himself (B), the joint family expenses are debited to the family account and the expenses incurred for the special benefit of each brother are debited to him. The brothers are united in residence, food, and worship, and are generally treated as members of an undivided family. A dies childless leaving behind him a widow, who sues B for the balance due to her husband in the special account. Can she succeed? Give reasons and quote cases if you can. 10

4. A, an old Hindu, has a widowed daughter who lives in his house and carries on the management of his fields by getting them cultivated by servants, for about 13 years. A then gives her by a deed of gift all his fields, in which deed it is stated that the said fields are given to the widowed daughter in absolute gift and that she is put in possession on the date of the said deed. After A's death his other two daughters sue their widowed sister for their share, questioning the validity of the deed of gift for want of actual delivery of possession on the date of the said deed of gift. The evidence shows that on the date of the deed of gift A only executed the said deed and did nothing more. Can the other daughters succeed? Give reasons for your answer and quote cases if you can. 8

5. A, a Hindu widow, B, a Hindu daughter, C, a Mahomedan sister, and D, a Hindu mother, inherit immoveable property from the husband, father, brother, and son of each respectively. What power of alienation has each over such immoveable property? Give reasons and quote cases if you can. 8

6. A and B are two Mahomedan brothers living together just as if they were Hindus. A is the eldest. They have in their possession valuable property left by their deceased father. A has two sons and B an only grandson by a predeceased son. While going on a pilgrimage to Maccá by a steamer they are washed overboard and are drowned. Are the sons of A and the grandson of B entitled to a share in the property left by the father of A and B? Give reasons. 8

7. A, a Mahomedan, sells a house to B, from whom C, A's neighbour who owns the house adjoining to the one sold, takes it by right of pre-emption and effects costly improvements. B subsequently learns that D and not A is the real owner of the house sold, buys it from D, and brings a suit against C to recover possession. C pleads that in case the court holds that D was the real owner, he should have the purchase-money decreed to him as against B, as also the amount expended by him in effecting improvements. What decree should the court pass? Give reasons and quote authorities if you can. 8

8. A, a Mahomedan, sows wheat in his two fields. By a deed of gift he gives away the whole of the wheat-crop that may grow in one field to his Hindu clerk, and a few hours before his death he gives by way of gift to his youngest daughter the whole of the wheat-crop that may grow in the 8

other field, directing at the same time that his remaining property should be divided according to law among his widow, sister and the eldest daughter, he having no other child or relatives. Are the gifts to the clerk and the youngest daughter valid? Give reasons and quote authorities if you can.

9. Have you noted any striking alterations made in the English Law by the Indian Succession Act, 1865? 6

10. (a) What do you understand by 'domicile'? 8

(b) An Englishman came out to India in 1840, settled at Calcutta, and acquired an indigo plantation in Bengal. He died in 1865, leaving the plantation with the factory connected with it in a flourishing condition to his two sons. No will was made by him. His two sons continued to live together and manage the plantation and the factory until 1876, in which year the eldest married and turned out the youngest from the plantation and the factory, urging that he, as the eldest son, was entitled to the whole thereof. The youngest brings a suit immediately in 1876 to recover one half of the property. Can he succeed? Give reasons and quote cases if you are aware of any on the point.

11. (a) What do you understand by 'privileged wills'? 12

(b) A mariner in an English ironclad, while she was bombarding an enemy's fort on shore, is mortally wounded. He declares to the doctor who is dressing his wound that he bequeaths the whole of his property to his mother to the exclusion of his wife and children, who were not on good terms with him. Will this declaration take effect as a privileged will? Give reasons.

12. An unmarried Pársi of Bombay having no parents goes to China leaving the whole of his property in charge of his mother's sister who had reared and brought him up. He acquires a large fortune. He is suddenly taken ill and has before his death time only to make an oral declaration before a respectable European merchant that he bequeaths the whole of his property to his mother's sister in Bombay, including the property left in her charge. His two brothers and two daughters of his predeceased sister bring a suit against the aunt to recover from her the whole of the property. Can they succeed? What amount will each get in case of success if the property left is worth Rs. 1,25,000? Give reasons. 8

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LLB ; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq. ;

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

Under what circumstances can a third person, not a party to a contract, sue either of the contracting parties for the purpose of obtaining a benefit under the contract? Refer to cases on the point. 8

2. A, who is up country, writes a letter to the directors of a company in Bombay applying for shares in the company. Two days afterwards the directors of the company allot shares to A. After the shares have been so allotted to A, but at the same meeting of directors, the directors receive a telegram from A withdrawing his application. Is A bound or not to take the shares allotted to him? Give reasons for your answer and cite cases in support thereof. 10

3. What is meant by "stoppage in transitu"? When, by whom and under what circumstances can the right be enforced? 10

4. Discuss shortly the question of non-survivorship amongst partners. What is the Latin maxim which contains this doctrine? 10

5. What is the legal position and what are the liabilities of common carriers in India? Give a short sketch of the legislative enactments in India relating to carriers generally. 8

6. A in Bombay contracts to supply B in Bombay with certain goods which shall have been manufactured by C in England and which shall be shipped to B from England. At the time of delivery A buys in the Bombay market goods which have been manufactured by C in England and tenders them to B in Bombay. B refuses to accept the goods. Is he justified in so doing? Give reasons for your answer and refer to decided cases thereon. 8

7. When is a contract void and when is a contract voidable? What are the rights and liabilities of the parties to void and voidable contracts respectively? Refer to decided cases in support of your answer. 6

8. How far is a principal liable for the acts, wrongful or otherwise, of his agent? 6

9. What are the distinctions between an underlease and an assignment of a lease? What are the rights and liabilities of the original owner, the underlessee and the assignee respectively towards each other? 8

10. In what respects does a sale of immoveable property differ from a sale of moveable property as regards the liability of the vendor if he have no title to the property sold? 8

11. What is meant by covenants running with the land? Under what circumstances are covenants said to run with he land? 8

12. Distinguish between the position of a mortgagee at law and in equity, and support your answer by reference to decided cases. 6

TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., L.LB.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.;

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.

1. What are the leading maxims of Equity? State them *concisely* and refer shortly to the leading cases which support them respectively 8

2. Define and state concisely what constitutes a trust and by whom a trust can be enforced. What constitutes "a trust for a specific purpose" within the meaning of section 10 of the Indian Limitation Act? 8

3. What legal position do the directors of a Joint Stock Company occupy towards the shareholders thereof? 8

4. What is the present condition of the law regarding the liability of trustees for breaches of trust? 8

5. To what extent, under what circumstances, and with reference to what principles will a person be debarred from exercising his rights by acquiescence in a violation of them? 10

6. A mortgages a property at Breach Candy to B for Rs. 10,000, and the deed is registered. A subsequently obtains a loan of Rs. 5,000 on the same property from C, and this deed is also registered. A subsequently borrows moneys from D wherewith he pays off B and executes a mortgage deed in favour of D, which is also registered. The property is not of sufficient value to pay off C and D in full. What are the rights and priorities of C and D respectively with reference to the proceeds of sale of the property? 10

7. A is a shareholder in a company of which one of the articles of association provides that the company shall have a first and permanent lien and charge upon any share for all debt due from the holders thereof. A deposits the share certificates (which stated that the shares were held subject to the articles of association) with a bank as security for the balance due and to become due on his current account and the bank gave the company notice of the deposit. A subsequently incurs debts to the company. What are the rights (if any) of the bank to the share certificates as against the company and upon what principles and upon reference to what case are these rights to be decided? 10

8. What was decided in the case of *Dering* v. *The Earl of Winchilsea*? Has the principle therein laid down been followed in recent cases? Cite fully such cases. 8

9. Explain fully the equitable doctrine of marshalling and refer to cases in giving your answer. 8

10. What is the legal effect of the registration of a document in India? In what respect does the law of India (*a*) differ from and (*b*) agree with the laws of other countries in this respect? 8

11. A, who is entitled to one moiety only of a house, contracts to sell the whole house to B. Can this contract be specifically performed? What are the rights of A and B respectively? 8

12. State concisely the provisions of the Specific Relief Act regarding the enforcement of public duties. In what particulars do they differ from English law on the subject? 6

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.;

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Torts and Crimes.

1. Point out the distinction between the right of a man to water flowing in a natural channel through his land, and water reaching it through an artificial water-course. 12

A non riparian proprietor, with the license of a riparian proprietor, drew water from a river across the land of the latter, and, after using it for cooling certain apparatus, returned it to the river undiminished and unpolluted. Had a lower riparian proprietor any right of action against him?

2. Define "false imprisonment." 10

If A, against whom an offence has been committed, reports the matter to the police, and the plaintiff is subsequently arrested in consequence of such report, what facts must the plaintiff prove in order to maintain an action of false imprisonment against A?

3. The shell of an unfinished house with openings in it for windows and doors was sold by A to B. Subsequently A sold an adjoining piece of land to C, who commenced to build so as to obstruct the access of light and air to some of the openings in the house purchased by B. Had B any right to prevent C so building? 10

4. Discuss the liability of a man on whose property a fire breaks out for damage which that fire may cause to his neighbour. 8

5. What are the rights of a father to the custody of his legitimate infant children? Can he in any way contract himself out of those rights? 8

6. Point out concisely the various kinds of offences which are provided for by the section of the Penal Code relating to false charges and false criminal proceedings. 8

7. Define "good faith." If a police officer, seeing a horse like one lost by his father tied up in a person's stable, takes that person into custody without making any enquiries, can he be said to have acted in good faith? Can a person, who is almost ignorant of surgery be said to act in good faith if he performs a very dangerous operation which he thinks, if successful, may benefit the patient? 10

8. Point out the facts which must be proved in order to enable an accused person to claim the benefit of a plea that a homicide or assault was committed by him on grave and sudden provocation. 10

9. Against what acts is there no right of private defence?

10 Define "negligence" and "rashness." 5

11. Define "with child" and "quick with child." 5

12. What are the facts and intentions necessary to be proved in order to convict an accused person of concealment of birth? 8

WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.; L. P. RUSSELL, Esq.; NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

1. Define:— 10

(a) 'Scheduled Districts,' 'decree,' 'signed,' and 'Foreign Court' according to the Code of Civil Procedure of 1882.

(b) 'Easement' and 'Trustee' according to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

(c) 'Document' and 'conclusive proof' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(d) 'Complaint' and 'judicial proceeding' according to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882.

2. What is a caste-question? Why has the Legislature thought fit to prohibit interference by Civil Courts with caste-questions? 10

3. A sale of the mortgaged property under a decree which directs the sale thereof in default of payment is confirmed, but the purchaser neglects to obtain the usual certificate of sale, which induces the mortgagor, who was a party to the decree, to resist the purchaser in taking possession. Will the resistance prevail? Give full reasons for your answer quoting any cases on the point if you can. 6

4. An unsuccessful pauper plaintiff, against the demand of the successful defendant for costs, urges that under Section 412 of the Civil Procedure Code certain penalties are provided against him and so the Court cannot award costs to the defendant. Will this plea prevail? Give full reasons for your answer supporting them with any decision you may be aware of. 6

5. A sues the Secretary of State for India in Council for Rs. 1,500 and the Assistant Judge rejects his claim. In appeal the decree of the Assistant Judge is confirmed by the District Judge. A prefers a second appeal to the High Court, which confirms the decree of the District Judge on the ground that there is no error in law. A applies for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that the case is of general importance and may affect property worth lákhs of rupees and involves a substantial point of law. Should the High Court grant the leave craved for? Give full reasons. 10

6. (*a*) State the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, regarding the taking into consideration by a Criminal Court of a confession made by one accused person against another. 10

(*b*) What do you understand by a 'confession'? An accused person exculpates himself, but states that the offence with which he and his fellow-prisoner are charged was committed by that fellow-prisoner. Will this amount to a confession as contemplated by Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(*c*) What do you understand by the words 'the Court may take into consideration' as used in the said Section 30?

(*d*) State the principle on which these provisions are based. Give reasons for (*b*) and quote cases for (*c*) if you can.

7. When are statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has since become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which appear to the trying tribunal unreasonable, themselves relevant? 12

8. A mortgages his field to B with possession, authorizing him to pay himself out of the produce. Twelve years after the date of the mortgage A sues B to recover possession of the field and a large sum of money on the ground that the mortgage debt is more than paid off and that the amount sued for is the surplus left after paying off the mortgage debt according to the terms of the mortgage-deed. The Court finds these allegations proved, awards possession ~~of the~~ field, but rejects the plaintiff's claim regarding a portion of the amount sued for, overruling A's plea that the mortgagee from the time the mortgage-debt was paid off, was a mere trustee for him. Is the Court's decree a correct one? If so, which portion of the money-claim is barred and which portion not barred by limitation? Give reasons and quote cases if you can. 10

9. A lets his field for cultivation to B on a permanent lease in 1871. B cultivates a portion thereof and in the remaining portion digs a deep pit in which he stores grain. He goes on deepening the pit and the surrounding soil subsides at last in 1885, and injures A's salt-works in the mine below. In 1886 A sues B for the cancellation of the lease and for recovering damages. Is this suit barred by limitation? Give reasons. 10

10. Have you noted any striking provisions in the new Criminal Procedure Codes (Act X of 1872 and Act X of 1882) which did not exist in the old Criminal Procedure Code (Act X XV of 1861)? 8

11. In a case tried by jury, the Sessions Judge disagrees with the unanimous verdict of the jury, thinks that the accused is guilty, and submits the case to the High Court. The counsel for the accused begins to address the High Court on facts, when the counsel for the prosecution urges that according to Section 418 of the Criminal Procedure Code which applies to a matter like this, the accused can appeal on law only and not on facts. Should the High Court allow this plea? Under what circumstances would the High Court interfere with an unanimous verdict of a jury? Give reasons and quote cases if you can. 8

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

S. COOKE, M.A., F I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M. Inst.C.E. MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, M.D., B.Sc.,B.A.	In Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
D. MACDONALD, B.Sc., C M. ... Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	In Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.;

MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 How is Potassic Chlorate prepared and for what purposes is it used? 7

2. Describe the volumetric process for the estimation of Iron by means of Permanganate of Potash? 15

3. Describe the varieties of Phosphoric acid and give their distinguishing tests. 10

4. How are arsenical distinguished from antimonial compounds? 12

5. Describe the preparation and properties of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. 6

6. Define Isomeric and Metameric bodies and mention organic compounds illustrating their meaning. 6

7. What are saturated and unsaturated Hydrocarbons? How are basic and acid radicals derived from them? Illustrate your answer by examples. 6

8. Describe the process known as Vinous fermentation and illustrate the change by a chemical equation. 8

9. What is Glycerine? How is it obtained? With what results do the strong mineral acids act on it? 8

10. Mention the general classification of organic acids. Refer Tartaric, Citric, and Lactic acids to their proper places and give the formulæ indicating their composition. 10

11. What are Alkaloids? Give their general composition and describe any two of the most important of them. 12

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.);

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Compare a woody dicotyledonous stem with the stem of a Tree Fern. 15

2. What is Chlorophyll? Where is it found and what are its uses? 15

3. Describe the structure and development of pollen, and the manner in which it comes in contact with the ovule in ordinary flowering plants. What is peculiar in the pollen of the Asclepiadaceæ and the Orchidaceæ. 20

4. Give a description of the structure and development of the ovule, and show the relationship of the different parts in the three principal kinds of ovules. 20

5. Describe the fruit of the *Cruciferæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Compositæ*. 20

Name the officinal plants of these Natural Orders.

6. Describe briefly the circulation of the sap in an exogenous stem. 10

TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. (Edin.);

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are Expectorants? Explain the different ways in which they act. Name the more important Expectorants, giving their doses. 20

2. State briefly the physical characters of Calomel and of Corrosive Sublimate, and give an account of their physiological actions and therapeutic uses. Give the preparations of each, with their doses. 20

3. Mention the source and characters of Boracic Acid, and its chief actions and uses. 10

4. Name the preparations of Aconite, stating the part of the plant used in making each. Give an account of the physiological actions and therapeutic uses of Aconite. 20

5. Mention the botanical source of Nux Vomica. Name the officinal preparations and their doses. What are its actions and uses? 20

6. How is Cod Liver Oil obtained? Give an account of its actions and uses. 10

X.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

SURGEON K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. W. H. BURKE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. ...	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.	In Physiology and Histology.

MONDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

W. H. BURKE, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., Diplomate in State Medicine (T.C.D.), L.M. (Rotunda).

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify the various forms of joints found in the human body, and describe accurately the ligaments of the hip joint. 25

2. Describe accurately the course and relations of the femoral artery: enumerate its branches in the order in which they arise and give their distribution. 25

3. Give the origin, course, and relations of the pneumo gastric nerve. 25

4. Describe the course of the sinuses of the dura mater, and enumerate the various convolutions of the occipital and parietal lobes. 25

5. Describe the position, cavities, and valves of the heart. What is the pericardium and what are its attachments? 25

N.B.—Answer any four of the above questions.

MONDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

ADARJI MERNOSJI MASANI, M.A., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the difference in structure between a large, medium-sized and small artery, respectively, and state the object of the modification in each. 20

2. Give the origin and function of the third pair of cerebral nerves, and the result of the section of one of them, immediately on its escape from the skull. 20

3. Explain the mechanism by which *ordinary* inspiration and expiration is accomplished. 15

4. Mention the more important ingredients in bile, and give the function of this secretion. 15

5. Describe striated and non-striated muscle respectively 15

6. Identify the specimens under the microscopes. 15

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L. M. & S.

EXAMINERS

H. V. CARTER, M.D. ... G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. .. .. R. MANSER, M.R.C.S. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ... TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L M.	In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. .. .. SORABJI KHARSEDJI NARIMAN, L.M. & S., B.Sc... . ..	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H. V. CARTER, M.D. (Lond.);

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the conditions under which Fatty Degeneration of the Tissues commonly occurs, and mention the derangements of function which result from such degeneration in the principal organs concerned. 20

2. Give the distinctive characters of Enteric and Remittent Fevers, as regards (*a*) causation, (*b*) lesion, (*c*) dangers, and (*d*) principles of treatment. 20

3. Infantile Spinal Paralysis: what changes take place in the spinal cord in this disease? What are the early symptoms and later consequences of the paralysis, and what line of treatment would you adopt? 20

4. What are the results to the heart and body generally in (*a*) the early and (*b*) the late stages of Aortic Insufficiency? When would you prescribe Digitalis in Heart-disease and when not? Write a prescription in full for a diuretic mixture containing Digitalis. 20

5. Describe shortly (*a*) the anatomical characters, (*b*) etiology, (*c*) symptoms and sequelæ, and (*d*) the principles of treatment of Vesicular Emphysema of the Lungs. 20

MONDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.;

R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the signs of Fractures of the Patella and the best modes of treating them. 25

2. State how you would prevent the formation of an acute abscess, and indicate the proper directions, giving anatomical reasons, of the lines of incision you would make in opening abscesses in the following parts of the body :— 14

(*a*) Submaxillary region.

(*b*) Cervical region.

(*c*) Inguinal region.

(*d*) Fingers and toes.

(*e*) Palm of the hand.

3. Describe the morbid anatomy of acute inflammation as it may attack the testicle, and mention the clinical diagnostic signs of the different forms. 14

4. Describe the position and relation of structures which may be felt by a digital examination of the rectum, with a catheter in the bladder, in the male and in the female. 14

5. What are the means which may be employed to arrest hœmorrhage—arterial, venous or capillary? Mention the structures over which digital compression can be most effectually applied, and the direction of the pressure, in the course of the following arteries:—Subclavian, Carotid, Brachial, Abdominal Aorta, and Femoral. 20

6. Under what circumstances are the operations of excision and abscission of the eyeball performed? Describe the operations. 13

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.;

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the diagnosis and treatment, also the mechanism, of face presentations. (*All* the presentations need not be described.) 20

2. Describe minutely the mode of version you would adopt when the membranes are intact and the shoulder presenting. 20

3. What is an abortion? Give the management and indicate the dangers. 20

4. Give the causation, diagnosis and treatment of Pelvic Hæmatocele. 20

5. What is the normal course of dentition? What diseases are common during dentition? Briefly describe their management. 20

TUESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

SORABJI KHARSHEDJI NARIMAN, L.M. & S., B.Sc.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the chief symptoms of poisoning by (*a*) Aconite and (*b*) Oleander (Nerium odorum). How would you detect the presence of the first in the control of the Stomach? 20

2. Write short notes on the following medico-legal questions:—(*a*) The legal definition of "grievous hurt," (*b*) the circumstances which justify the imposition of restraint on a lunatic, and (*c*) the conditions under which notes may be used while giving evidence. 15

3. How may accidental suffocation by pressure on the chest arise? What *post-mortem* appearances would you expect to find in such a case? 10

4. Compare the Indian law of infanticide with that of England. State shortly (1) what inferences may, in cases of alleged infanticide, be drawn from the results of the hydrostatic test, and (2) what *post-mortem* appearances other than those dependent on establishment of respiration indicate live birth. 25

5. Describe shortly the conditions necessary for healthy habitations. What are the common defects of habitations in Bombay? How are the effects of these on health manifested? What improvements would you suggest for the removal of the defects in question? 15

6. What advantages has the wet method of removal of excreta over the dry? How does the introduction of a sewerage system influence the death-rate in towns? 15

XII.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

EXAMINERS.

H. V. CARTER, M.D. ... ... } In Phy[illegible]sic.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M. ... ... [illegible]

Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH [illegible] stances, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. [illegible] of t[illegible] } In Surgery.
[illegible] MANSERGH, M.R.C.S. ... ...

JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ... ... } In Midwifery
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M. ...

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1887.

[10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

H. V. CARTER, M.D.; G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give briefly the symptoms and lesimal characters of Rabies or Hydrophobia in man and animals, and also the later methods of treatment proposed, including that of M. Pasteur. 20

2. Summarise the evidence for the infectious nature of Tubercle; give the symptoms of Acute Tuberculosis and treatment recommended. 20

3. Write a full account of a case of Paralysis Agitans: with what diseases is it likely to be confounded? 20

4. Describe the affection termed Ulceronteor Endocarditis. 20

5. Describe the condition of the liver known as "Acute yellow Atrophy," and give some of the most characteristic symptoms by which it may be recognised during life. 20

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1887.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

Surgeon-Major D. N. PARAKH, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the principles of Antiseptic Surgery, and mention the details of treatment of a compound communicated fracture by Lister's method. 25

2. Describe the signs and symptoms and treatment of Suppuration in the Mastoid Cells. 25

3. Discuss the differential diagnosis of the various forms of Intestinal Obstruction, and the treatment suitable to each. 25

4. What do you understand by the term "Organization of blood-clot"? Describe fully the process to which, in your opinion, the expression may be applied. 25

TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

JAMES ARNOTT, M.D., C.M. ; TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is puerperal fever? Discuss its œtiology; give its prophylaxis, 25

2. Describe the different varieties of extra uterine pregnancy; give their diagnosis and treatment. 25

3. Describe the Graafian vesicle and its contents, also the early development of the envelopes of the embryo and the formation of placenta. 25

4. Give the symptoms, pathology and treatment of Phlegmasia doleus.

XIII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. . T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc. . JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. .. . . CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem.Inst.C.E.I. .. ... The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ..	In Experimental Physics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. ... ... MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc.Eng. .. .. Khan Bahadur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc.M.Inst. C.E.	In Engineering.

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A and B inherit a certain sum in certain shares, this sum being subject to the payment 3 years hence of a legacy of Rs. 1,944 to a third party, A spends Rs. 20 a month while B trades and at the end of one year finds he has lost Rs. 300. They then resolve to pay the legacy at once and each has just sufficient to meet his share of the debt; what amount did each receive, discount being at 4 per cent.? 10

2. A river 30 feet deep in the centre and 200 yards wide has its basin uniformly sloping from the edge to the middle and flows at the rate of 4 miles per hour; find the volume and weight of water running into the sea per minute. (A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 oz.) 8

3. State and prove the rule by which the characteristics of logarithms to the base 10 of numbers integral or fractional are determined, and write down the characteristic of log ·00318. 10

Shew that money will increase fifty fold in a century at 4 per cent per annum compound interest (Given log 2 = ·30103, log 13 = 1·113943.)

4. Find a value of x which will make the expression 10

$$x^5 - 8x^3 + 11x^2 + 7x - 1789$$

exactly divisible by $x^2 + 7x - 1$.

5. What is meant by saying that a varies as b? In this case shew that $a = mb$ where m is some constant. 10

Given that the volume of a cone varies jointly as its height and the square of the radius of its base, shew that if the heights of three cones of equal volume are in continued proportion, so also are the radii of their bases.

6. If the equations 10

$$ax^2 + by = 1, \qquad cx^2 + dy^2 = 1,$$

have only one solution, prove that $\frac{a^2}{c} + \frac{b^2}{d} = 1$, and find the values of x and y.

7. Investigate an expression for the nth term of an Harmonical Progression of which the first and last terms and the number of terms are given. 13

If a, b, c are the pth, q^{th}, r^{th} terms of an A.P., prove that

$$(q-r)a + (r-p)b + (p-q)c = 0;$$

and if a, b, c are the pth, q^{th}, r^{th} terms of an H.P., then

$$(q-r)bc + (r-p)ca + (p-q)ab = 0.$$

8. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time. 10

Six examination papers are to be set in a certain order not to be divulged; it being discovered that this order has leaked out, in how many ways can the order be changed?

9. Write down the expansion of $(1+x)^n$, and find the sum of the co-efficients of all the terms. 13

If $p_1, p_2, \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots p_n$ denote the co-efficients of $x, x^2, \ldots \ldots \ldots x^n$, in this expansion, shew that

$$p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3 + \ldots \ldots \ldots + np_n = 2^{n-1}n.$$

10. Investigate the number of homogeneous products of r dimensions that can be formed out of n letters $a, b, c \ldots \ldots$ and their powers. 6

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another and the diameter bisects the parallelogram. 11

ABC is a triangle right-angled at A; ACDE, BCFG are the squares on AC, BC and AC produced meets DF in H. Prove that DF is bisected in H and that AB is double of CH.

2. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 11

Through one of the points of intersection of two circles whose centres are A and B a chord is drawn meeting the circles in P and Q respectively, and the lines PA, QB intersect in R; shew that the locus of R is a fixed circle.

3. The sides about the equal angles of triangles which are equiangular to one another are proportionals. 11

Prove that any two diagonals of an equilateral and equiangular pentagon cut one another so that the rectangle contained by the whole diagonal and one of the parts into which it is divided is equal to the square on the other part.

4. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it. 7

AB, CD are two straight lines of which AB lies in a plane to which CD is perpendicular; shew that the perpendiculars drawn to AB from the different points of CD all pass through a fixed point.

5. Define the trigonometrical ratios of an angle and compare them with the corresponding ratios of its supplement. 6

If $\cos A = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + n^2}$, write down the value of $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ by inspection and by that means find $\sin A$.

6. If $\tan^2 \theta = \tan^2 \alpha$, shew that $\theta = n\pi \pm \alpha$ where n is any integer. 11

Find all the values of θ which give its least positive value to the expression $\tan \theta + 3 \cot \theta$.

7. Find the value of $\sin \frac{\pi}{10}$ and of $\sin \frac{\pi}{5}$, and prove that 10

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{5} \sin \frac{2\pi}{5} \sin \frac{3\pi}{5} \sin \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{5}{16}.$$

8. If θ lies between zero and a right angle, shew that $\sin \theta$ is less than θ. 10

Shew also that

$$\sin \theta < 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} < 3 \sin \frac{\theta}{3}.$$

9. Discuss the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles by means of the quadratic equation 12

$$c^2 - 2bc \cos A + b^2 - a^2 = 0.$$

If the given angle be half a right angle, prove that the angle between the two positions of the side opposite this angle is $\cos^{-1} \frac{2c_1 c_2}{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$, where c_1, c_2 are the two values of c.

10. Find an expression for the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle ABC; and if I be the centre of this circle, prove that 11

$$AI^2 = bc\left(1 - \frac{a}{s}\right).$$

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the first B.A. Examination, see page* cvii.]

TUESDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The magnitude of a velocity being known when one second is the unit of time and one foot the unit of length, investigate an expression for the same velocity when m seconds and n feet are the units of time and length respectively. 8

A body moving uniformly describes 147 feet in 5 seconds; supposing the unit of time to be $\frac{1}{5}$ of a minute, what must

be the unit of length in order that the numerical value of the body's velocity may be unity?

2. Determine the straight lines of quickest and slowest descent from a given point to a given vertical circle, the point being without the circle, and in the same vertical plane, and higher than the highest point of the circle. 12

3. Shew that a body projected in any direction, not vertical, and acted on by gravity, will describe a parabola. 10

If two particles are projected from the same point at the same instant, but in different directions, find (*a*) where they will be at any future instant, if the velocity of projection was the same; and (*b*) how the line joining them will move, if they are projected with different velocities.

4. A body impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane; determine the velocity after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. 10

A and B are given positions on a billiard table; AC and BD are perpendiculars on a hard smooth side of the table. If a ball struck from A rebounds to B after an impact at the middle point of CD, shew that when the ball is sent back from B to A, the point of impact on CD will divide it into parts whose ratio is that of e^2 to 1.

5. Shew that the time of descent to the lowest point [illegible] small circular arc is to the time of descent down its chord as the circumference of a circle is to four times its diameter. 10

6. Prove the formula $p = g\rho z$, stating clearly the relation implied between the units. Find the unit of weight in it, if water be the standard and a second and a foot be the units of time and length. 10

If we wish to have 1 lb. for the unit of weight, what change should be made in either of the above units or in the standard substance?

7. Define *whole pressure*, *resultant pressure*, and *centre of pressure*, and illustrate your answer with examples. 10

Find the centre of pressure of a triangular plane, whose vertex is on the surface of the fluid, and whose base is parallel to the surface.

8. Find the resultant pressure of a liquid on the surface of a solid either wholly or partially immersed in it. 12

The weight of the unimmersed portion of a body floating in water being given, find the specific gravity of the body, in order that its volume may be the least possible.

9. Find the height through which the water rises during one stroke of the piston, in the *Common Pump*. 8

The length of the lower pipe of a common pump above the surface of the water is 10 feet, and the area of the upper pipe is 4 times that of the lower; taking 33 feet as the height of the water barometer, prove that if at the end of the first stroke the water just rise into the pipe, the length of the stroke is nearly 3 feet 7 inches.

10. Explain the action of the *Siphon*. 10

Two equal cylinders placed side by side contain water, one being quite full and the other filled to within m feet from the top. This is now closed, and a siphon passed through the lid, connecting the surfaces of water in both vessels. Shew that the height through which the water will rise in the second vessel is given by the equation $2x^2 - (3m + h)x + m^2 = 0$, where h is the height of the water barometer.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.;
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is Dalton's atomic theory? On what facts is it based? 5

2. Define the terms anhydride, isomerism, dimorphism, quantivalence, allotropism, atomic heat, crith. 7

3. Describe the preparation and properties of the oxides of nitrogen and show how they illustrate the law of multiple proportion. 10

4. A quantity of air, say 300 liters, measured at the standard temperature and pressure, is slowly passed, first over chloride of calcium and then through a glass bulb filled with caustic potash. The weight of the caustic potash bulb 15

before and after the experiment was 25·639 and 25·859 grammes respectively. Calculate the percentage of CO_2 present in that air.

5. What are the Halogens? Compare their physical and chemical properties, noting points of agreement and difference. 10

6 In what combinations is phosphorus found in nature? How is it obtained in a free state? What is the difference between ordinary and amorphous phosphorus? 10

7. How is hydric sulphate prepared on a large scale? What are the usual impurities found in it? Explain their respective origins. 10

8. Calculate what volume of CO_2 and what weight of H_2O would be produced by the complete combustion of one liter of a mixture of olefiant and marsh gases in equal proportions, all volumes to be measured at the standard temperature and pressure. 20

9 Name and describe the several oxides of chlorine, mentioning those which form acids on combining with water. 13

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem·Inst.C.E.I.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the principal corrections and reductions that must be applied to the readings on the mercurial barometer 14

The brass scale of a barometer has been correctly graduated at 10° C. At what temperature will the observed reading require no temperature correction? (Co-efficient of linear expansion of brass $= \frac{1}{13500}$.)

2. A piece of copper 500 grammes in weight is suspended in water at 16° C. The specific gravity of copper at 0° C. being 8·878 and its co-efficient of linear expansion ·000017, while the density of water at 16° C. is ·998, find the weight of the water displaced by the copper. 12

3. Describe the effect of a change in temperature and pressure on saturated and non-saturated vapours. 12

An imperfectly exhausted barometer of uniform bore registers 75·1 centimetres, the space above the mercury being 6 ctm., when the standard barometer registers 76·2 ctm. What will be the true reading when the faulty barometer indicates 74 ctm.?

4. A room contains 64 cubic metres of dry air at 8° C. and 76 centimetres barometric pressure. If 500 grammes of water are allowed to evaporate into the air, what will be the pressure of the vapour and what will be the hygrometric state of the air in the room, the maximum pressure of aqueous vapour at 8° C. being ·802 centimetres? 14

5. State Watt's law about the total heat of vaporization and how it has been modified by Regnault. Assuming Regnault's formula to be true, find the temperature at which the latent heat of steam would be zero. 12

6. Give a description of Armstrong's hydro-electric machine and show what is the source of electricity in it. 10

7. A small insulated charged sphere is placed near the knob of a gold leaf electroscope. Explain why the leaves diverge. What will happen if— 14

(*a*) an ebonite plate,
(*b*) an insulated and uncharged copper plate,
(*c*) an un-insulated copper plate,

is held between the charged sphere and the electroscope?

8. How do you explain the high potential of Thunder-clouds? 12

Describe the lightning-conductor and its action. What are the chief points to be attended to in a lightning-conductor? Which is approximately the protected area? Is it preferable to use a hollow tube or a solid rod as a conductor?

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Soc Eng ;
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M Inst.C E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What are the respective advantages of the Y and Dumpy Levels? 10

2. What are the permanent adjustments of the Y Level? 10

3. Describe how to find the height of a point on an inaccessible hill without the use of instruments 10

4. You are called upon to survey a plot of ground with only a prismatic compass How would you do it? 10

5. State how you would survey an irregular plot of ground with a chain only 10

6. In chaining a long line of distance, three obstacles are met with. In the first, the obstacle can be seen over from side to side and can be chained round but cannot be chained across In the second, the obstacle can neither be seen over nor chained across, but can be chained round. In the third, the obstacle can be seen over, but can neither be chained across nor chained round. State how you would obtain the distance across the obstacle in each case. 14

7 Give a neat skeleton sketch of a Theodolite and describe the uses of its main parts. 10

8 Explain how to effect in this instrument the adjustment which makes the azimuthal axis truly vertical. 8

9. Describe the most convenient method of reducing to a horizontal plane the distance actually obtained by chaining up or down a slope, and state how the necessity of doing this can be avoided during the process of chaining. 10

10. What is meant by a *tie-line* in the survey of a triangle, and with what object is it taken? 8

WEDNESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the durability of stone is affected by (1) its chemical composition, (2) its physical structure, and (3) its place in a building. 12

2. Give the composition of granite, and state to what class of stones it belongs. On what does its colour and durability depend? What is the essential difference between granite and gneiss? 10

3. Briefly describe the process by which *Victoria Stone* is made. 10

4. Describe the manufacture of earthenware pipes for irrigation or sewage purposes. 10

5. In making mortar, what proportion of sand is generally used? Why is sand used? What is the best kind of sand for the purpose? 10

6. What would you propose as a good proportion, by measure, of Portland cement and aggregate for a strong concrete foundation? Under what circumstances would you prefer Roman cement to Portland cement? 12

7. In selecting timber for building purposes, what are the chief blemishes to be avoided? Enumerate the several processes which have been tried with a view to prevent decay; and describe fully the one which has proved the most satisfactory. 12

8. Describe some of the indications by which you would be led to form an opinion with regard to the quality of *cast* and *wrought iron* respectively. In what respect does steel differ from iron? 12

9. Describe the process of preparing an ordinary piece of joiner's work for painting by *knotting* and *priming*. When is a piece of work said to be *flatted*? 12

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MASONRY.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;
Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN,
Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the general principles to be observed in the construction of all classes of stone masonry. 10

2. Explain the following terms:—*Footing, quoin, plinth, cornice, coping, corbel, string course, sill*; and state which of these members ought to be *weathered* and *throated*. 12

3. Write a specification for coursed rubble masonry. 10

4. When a building is to be constructed on sloping ground, explain how the foundation should be made so as to avoid waste of masonry. 12

5. What conditions determine the proportion of rise to span of an arch; also the thickness of the arch at crown? If the arch-ring is to be increased in thickness towards the haunches, how would you give the increase (1) in a stone arch, and (2) in a brick arch? 12

6. What are Rankine's practical rules for determining the horizontal thrust of a circular arch, (1) when *not less* than a quadrant, and (2) when *less* than a quadrant? 10

7. What are the conditions which a good foundation should fulfil? 12

8. How are *bearing, sheeting,* and *guide* piles severally prepared for driving? What are the objections to the use of wooden piles in India? 10

9. Describe the method of obtaining foundations by means of wells; and state the circumstances under which this method is to be recommended. 12

FRIDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Inst.M.E.;

Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 Describe the manner in which an Engineer should proceed in exploring a tract of country for the purpose of determining the best course for a road, and state the principles which should guide him in his final selection of the same. 15

2 What circumstances regulate the degree of slope to be given to the sides of roads? What inclination would you give the side slopes if made— 10

(1) of earth consisting of a mixture of clay and sand,
(2) of compact soil,
(3) if excavated through rock?

3. Give a neat sketch, with figured dimensions, of a cross section of a macadamised road, 40 feet wide from kerb to kerb, with foot-paths 10 feet wide, in a cutting through hard soil 20 feet deep. 10

4. Draw a section of a road on a hill side in half cutting and half embankment showing a catch-water drain and a retaining wall 10

5. Which is the best description of clay for puddling? In puddling a tank, what precautions are necessary to make it water-tight? 10

6 What maximum slope is it desirable to give on any metalled road, and what is the least width usually given to enable two vehicles to pass with ease? 5

7 Give a general specification of a first class road. 10

8 Give a neat sketch of a 10-feet culvert with figured dimensions. 10

9. Mention the various items usually included in estimates for new roads and the units of measure by which they are calculated. 5

10 The accompanying diagram shows the longitudinal section of a small tract of country on which a road is to be constructed. Show on it the line that you would adopt and indicate in figures the gradients you would give. 15

XIV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	
CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	In Botany.
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	
Khan Bahadur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., Ph.D., F.C.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G.B.	In Geology, and in Mining and Meteorology.
Major-General J. H. WHITE, R.E. ..	In Engineering.
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E. ..	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Mechanical Engineering.
W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.	

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the area of a regular polygon of n sides, and shew that if another polygon be formed by drawing all the shortest diagonals of the given polygon, then the areas of the two polygons will be in the ratio of $\cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{n}$ to $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{n}$. 11

2. The diameter of a circle is 25 and two parallel chords in it, on the same side of the centre, are 20 and 15 respectively; find the area of the zone contained by them. 8

3. Enunciate two simple rules for approximating to the area of a plane curvilinear figure and apply the rules to the following:—The equidistant ordinates of a curvilinear figure are 30, 34, 39, 38, 33, 32, 37, 41, 42, 40, 38, 33, 30, 27, 29 and the base line is 215; find the approximate area. 11

4. Prove that the lateral surface of the frustum of a regular pyramid is equal to the product of the slant height and the perimeter of the section equidistant from the ends. 10

5. A cone is circumscribed to a sphere and its height is double the diameter of the sphere; prove that the total surface and the volume of the cone are respectively double of those of the sphere. 7

6. Prove that the volume of a frustum of a triangular pyramid $= \frac{1}{3} h \left\{ B + \sqrt{Bb} + b \right\}$, where h is the altitude and B and b are the areas of the two ends of the frustum. 12

Hence shew that in the case of the frustum of a cone the volume $= \pi h \left[\left(\frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{r_1 - r_2}{2} \right)^2 \right]$, where h is the altitude and r_1, r_2 are the radii of the circular ends.

7. State the rule for finding the volume of a prismoid and apply it to the following:— 10

In a railway cutting $2b$ is the formation breadth, s the slope, h and h_1 the heights of the natural surface above the centre line at two successive chain pegs—all in feet; supposing the natural surface flat and level across, prove that the volume in cubic yards is given by

$$\frac{22}{9}\left\{ b\,(h + h_1) + \frac{s}{3}\,(h^2 + hh_1 + h_1^2) \right\}$$

8. 100 cubic decimetres of a metal are drawn into a cylindrical wire and it is found that this wire can enclose a circular area of 6 hectares; find the radius of the wire in millimetres. 10

9. A pot of the form of a conic frustum is 10 inches deep and its top and bottom diameters are 4 and 9 inches respectively; supposing it at first to be filled with liquid and that it is then tilted until the remaining liquid just covers the bottom, find the amount left in. 14

10. Draw a plan and calculate in acres the area of a field from the following notes in which the lengths are expressed in links:— 7

60	380	20
4	260	100
4	180	76
60	100	10
20	80	60
0	0	50

TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Shew that a pair of tangents to a conic subtend equal angles at a focus if drawn to the same branch of the conic, and supplementary angles if drawn to opposite branches. 7

2. The tangent at any point P of a parabola meets the tangent at the vertex in Y and the axis in T: shew that SY bisects PT at right angles and is a mean proportional between SA and SP. 12

PSp is a focal chord and on SP, Sp as diameters circles are described; prove that the length of either of their common tangents is a mean proportional between SA and Pp.

3 In the ellipse shew that 12

$$NG : NC :: BC^2 : AC^2.$$

Prove also that $CG . CT = CS^2$, and hence that the points of contact of tangents to a series of confocal ellipses drawn from a fixed point in the major axis all lie on a fixed circle.

4 The tangent at a point P of an ellipse meets the axes in T, t, and CD is conjugate to CP; prove that 11

$$SP . S'P = PT . Pt = CD^2.$$

5. Shew that the product of perpendiculars drawn from the foci of an hyperbola to any tangent is constant. 11

Find the locus of the intersection of two tangents which include a right angle.

6. Prove that the intercepts of any chord of an hyperbola between the curve and the asymptotes are equal. 6

Deduce the characteristic property of a diameter, viz. that it bisects a system of parallel chords.

Investigate the equation to a straight line in terms intercepts on the axes, rectangular or oblique.

Two opposite sides of a quadrilateral are taken for axes, the other two are given by

$$\frac{x}{2a} + \frac{y}{2b} = 1, \qquad \frac{x}{2a'} + \frac{y}{2b'} = 1;$$

Find the co-ordinates of the middle points of the diagonals.

8. Shew that the equation 12

$$ax^2 + 2\,bxy + cy^2 = 0$$

represents a pair of straight lines through the origin, and that the straight lines bisecting the angles between them have for their equation

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{a - c} = \frac{xy}{b}.$$

9. Investigate the position of the centre and magnitude of the radius of the circle 11

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + By + C = 0.$$

Shew that the two circles

$$x^2 + y^2 + dx + k^2 = 0, \qquad x^2 + y^2 + ey - k^2 = 0;$$

intersect each other at right angles.

10. Find the polar equation to a circle, the initial line passing through the centre. 12

A straight line is drawn from an external point O meeting a circle in P, P′ and the chord of contact of tangents from O in Q; prove that OQ is a harmonical mean between OP and OP′

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.; JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.; CHINTAMAN VINAYAK VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove the *Triangle of Forces.* 10

Two forces $\mu \cos B$, $\mu \cos C$ act along the sides AB, AC of the triangle ABC; prove that their resultant is $\mu \sin A$ and divides the angle A into the two parts $\frac{A + C - B}{2}$, $\frac{A + B - C}{2}$

2. Investigate the magnitude and direction of the resultant of two parallel forces.

Weights of 6, 8 and 10 lbs. are placed on the middle points of the edges of a triangular table; find by how much the pressures on the three legs are severally increased.

3. Shew that the necessary and sufficient condition for the equilibrium of any system of forces in a plane is that the algebraical sum of their moments about any three points not in a straight line should be zero. 12

One corner of a vertical square lamina rests on a rough horizontal plane and a string is attached to an adjacent corner and pulled horizontally; shew that if the co-efficient of friction is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$, any position in which the string is stretched is one of equilibrium.

4. If a body rests with its base upon an inclined plane and is prevented by friction from sliding, prove that it will stand or fall according as the vertical through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base. 11

A solid cone is placed with its base on a rough plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon; shew that the smallest vertical angle it can have for equilibrium is

$$2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

5. Obtain the condition of equilibrium in the first system of pulleys in the form 11

$$2^n P = W + W_1 + 2\, W_2 + 2^2 W_3 + \ldots\ldots + 2^{n-1} W_n$$

where W_1, W_2, W_3.....W_n are the weights of the pulleys in order, beginning with the lowest.

Shew that there is always a mechanical advantage if the weight to be supported exceed the weight of the heaviest pulley.

6. Shew that the time of sliding down all chords of a vertical circle which terminate in the highest or lowest points of the circle is invariable. 12

P is a point to which the time t of sliding from A and B in two straight lines is the same; find another point Q to which the time of sliding from A and B shall also be t.

7. A particle starts with a velocity u and is subject to a constant acceleration f in the direction of its motion; find the time occupied in describing the space s. 12